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U.S. COIN AUCTION

AUGUST 18-22, 2021 | ANA | CHICAGO/DALLAS



Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part VI





Lot 3222



Lot 3029



Lot 3030



Lot 3220

HERITAGE
U.S. COIN AUCTION
AUGUST 18-22, 2021 | DALLAS

Important Selections from
The Bob R. Simpson
Collection, Part VI

3025 3213 3157 3192 3230 3207 3034 3189 3206 3024 3031 3011 3215 3001 3021 3035 3196 3006 3002

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AUCTIONS

BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART VI

August 18, 2021 | ANA | Chicago/Dallas

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FLOOR Sessions 1-4
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 – SIMPSON COLLECTION
Wednesday, August 18 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3234

Session 2 (see separate catalog)
Wednesday, August 18 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3235–3541
SIERRA BIKER COLLECTION • Lots 3235–3282
PLATINUM NIGHT • Lots 3283–3541

Session 3 (see separate catalog)
Friday, August 20 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3542–4010

Session 4 (see separate catalog)
Friday, August 20 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4011–4486

Session 5
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Sunday, August 22 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7454

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Friday, August 13 | 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

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Monday, August 2 – Friday, August 5 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT
Wednesday, August 18 – Friday, August 20 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT

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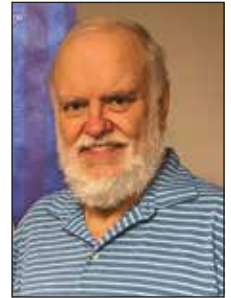


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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

A good friend and a valued Heritage client for over 20 years, Bob Simpson is well known as part-owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team. He is a lifelong Texas energy executive, and a man who is widely known as a generous philanthropist and a civic-minded benefactor both in Texas and nationwide. Within the numismatic community, the Bob Simpson name is legendary. It is our sincere pleasure to present part six from the amazing Bob R. Simpson Collection in this dedicated catalog, which represents Session One of Heritage's ANA World's Fair of Money multi-session auction.



Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part VI promises to be an auction for the record books. It features the incomparable Lord Saint Oswald 1794 Flowing Hair dollar certified MS66+ PCGS CAC, plus many other outstanding rarities from the U.S. series. Patterns include a number of important coins from Mr. Simpson's holdings, including several high-quality Amazonian patterns.

The famous and unique 1792 White Metal quarter obverse and reverse die trials highlight Mr. Simpson's early patterns. Offered as a single lot, these "splashes" are attributed to Joseph Wright and rank among the most significant of all early patterns. They are sure to attract both advanced colonial collectors and astute pattern specialists.

As always with the Simpson Collection, every coin in the sale is exceptional in technical quality and eye appeal. Here are just a few highlights:

Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Patterns

- **1875 Sailor Head five dollar, struck in gold** – Judd-1438, PR65 Cameo PCGS. R.8, one of only two examples known.
- **1879 Flowing Hair stella, struck in gold** – Judd-1635, JD-1, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. R.8. One of the blue-chip rarities among all patterns, an American numismatic icon.
- **1916 Standing Liberty quarter pattern, struck in silver** – Judd-1989, PR65 NGC. R.8, Ex: McAdoo Estate – Hayes Collection.
- **1878 Morgan ten dollar, struck in gold** – Judd-1581, R. 8, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. Only example in private hands.

Notable Coins from The Bob R. Simpson Regular U.S. Series

- **1839 Gobrecht dollar** – PR65 PCGS. Judd-104 Original, Ex: Norweb.
- **1911-D half eagle** – MS65 PCGS. CAC. Major condition rarity, not seen this fine in nearly a decade.
- **1920-D Standing Liberty Quarter** – MS68+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Sole finest at PCGS, Ex: Just Having Fun Collection.
- **1944-S Lincoln cent, zinc-coated steel** – MS66 PCGS. CAC. Highest-graded "Steelie" from any mint.

Heritage's ANA World's Fair of Money auction will be held at our World Headquarters in Dallas. The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part VI will lead off our ANA auction event in its own Platinum Session on Wednesday afternoon August 18, starting at 1:00 pm Central Time. Lot viewing will take place at the ANA Convention in Chicago. Heritage's ANA auction sessions will be held in Dallas, and are scheduled to allow those attending the Chicago ANA adequate time to complete travel prior to the live auction. Here in Dallas, live onsite floor bidding can be arranged by scheduling in advance with Heritage's client service (214-409-1150 or email Bid@HA.com). We look forward to your participation either in person or in real time via computer, phone, or tablet. Of course, advance bidding is available by mail, fax, or online prior to the auction.

This promises to be a spectacular multi-session ANA auction event – one for the ages, and not to be missed! Please feel free to contact us directly if we can assist you in any way.

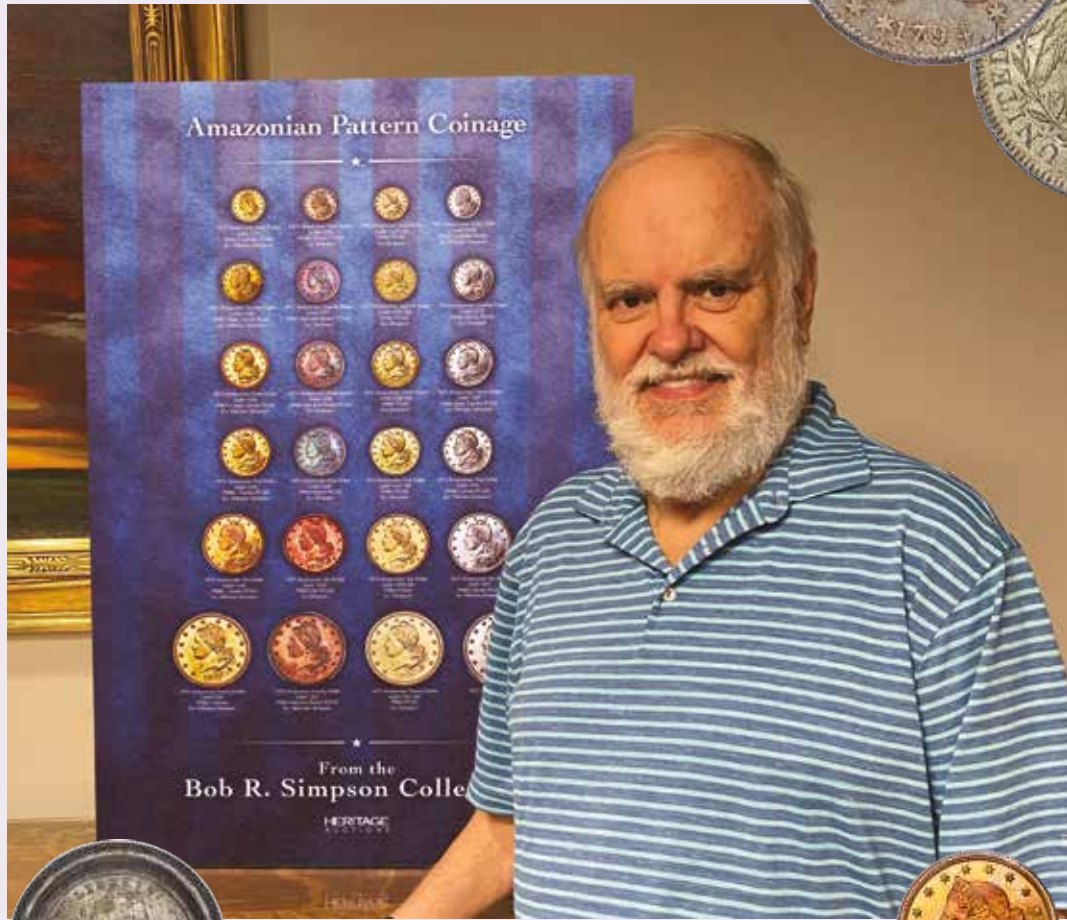
Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com



Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com



Bob R. Simpson is currently Chairman of MorningStar Partners, the manager of Cross Timbers Energy, LLC, a 50/50 joint venture between ExxonMobil and MorningStar Partners. Cross Timbers is focused on conventional oil and gas exploration and production onshore in America. Previously, Mr. Simpson was Chairman of the Board and Founder of XTO Energy Inc.

XTO began as Cross Timbers Oil Company in 1986 by Mr. Simpson and two partners after Southland Royalty Company was acquired through a hostile takeover. One of the first acquisitions made by the new company was a bronze by artist Jack Bryant purchased at a charity fundraiser. The statue, entitled "I'll Be Back", depicting a retreating cowboy shaking a defiant fist, seemed to sum up his corporate philosophy. Under Mr. Simpson's leadership, XTO became the largest producer of natural gas in America. In June of 2010, ExxonMobil acquired XTO Energy for \$41 billion.

Mr. Simpson and XTO Energy have received many honors and accolades for the success of the company. From 2005 through 2008, Mr. Simpson was named by Barron's in their "30 Most Respected CEOs in the World". Oil and Gas Investor magazine named Mr. Simpson their "Executive of the Year" in 2006. Institutional Investor magazine named him their "Best CEO" among Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Companies in April 2009. He continues to be recognized for his contributions and lead— in addition to the Cornerstone Award he has been honored by the National Historic Trust at their Restore America Gala for his contributions to historic preservation and Texas Wesleyan University has named him as their 2007 Executive Man of the Year for their Business Hall of Fame. He has also purchased the grand champion steer at the Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo, from 2005 - 2008, with the proceeds going to educational scholarships.

The Texas native, youngest of four brothers, grew up on a Cisco ranch and was salutatorian of his high school graduating class. He attended Baylor University on a bank scholarship where he earned a BBA degree in Accounting with honors and then an MBA. Mr. Simpson served in the Texas Army National Guard after graduation and then earned his CPA designation.

Mr. Simpson is part of the ownership group of the Texas Rangers and currently serves as co-chairman of the board of the Major League team.



LINCOLN CENTS

1944 Steel Cent, MS64 Tied for the Finest Graded

3001 1944 Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet MS64 PCGS.

Ex: Simpson. The 1944 zinc-coated cents are often referred to in the same breath to the 1943 bronze cents. Some have even unkindly referred to these coins as “poor cousins” but, in fact, they stem from the same source — Mint mixups on blanks or planchets of the wrong material for the given year — and are equally desirable while being both more affordable and more obtainable.

Both the 1943 bronze cents and the 1944 steel cents can be considered transitional-year errors. Both had their source in the need for copper as a strategic metal for the wartime Allied efforts. The United States’ Office of Production Management, later called the Wartime Production Board, identified copper as a strategic material by early 1941, but the nation’s mints had enough material on hand to stretch into late 1942. Japan’s invasion of Alaska’s Aleutian Islands chain in mid-1942 increased the sense of urgency around building up a stockpile of materials for the “arsenal of democracy.”

Roger Burdette’s interesting *United States Patterns & Experimental Pieces of WW-II* notes that “one of the non-strategic metals was low carbon steel, used for one-cent coins in 1943.” But further on, Burdette notes that “from 1941 through 1944 the Philadelphia Mint, and to a lesser extent those at San Francisco and Denver, began a bewildering series of ad hoc experiments. These were intended to identify substitutes for critical metal in coinage alloys, then were expanded to include complete replacements for metal, and finally concentrated on meeting objections to the substitute metals actually used in coinage.”

Experiments in the “far afield category” proposed material substitutes including cellulosic plastics, as well as glass, fiber, and ceramic alternatives. Eventually the Mint settled on the zinc-coated steel planchets so familiar to use today. Those planchets were extremely unpopular and subject to oxidation of the zinc coating (in the presence of water) into a powdery substance, zinc oxide, as well as plain old rusting (iron oxide) of the steel substrate. The cents, with their silvery color, were also frequently confused with dimes.

The Mint reverted in 1944 to using melted copper munitions shell cases to replace the unpopular one-year 1943 coinage — but a few blank steel planchets left over from 1943 were struck in error with the 1944 date, just as a few of the 1943 cents were mistakenly struck from bronze planchets remaining from 1942.

In addition, the Philadelphia Mint engaged in striking Belgian two franc coins in 1944 (KM-133) from zinc-coated steel planchets that were apparently the leftover 1943 cent planchets; the weights and compositions are identical. No such Belgian coins were struck at Denver or San Francisco, however, helping to explain the larger survival of 1944 steel cents from Philadelphia. Nonetheless, the steel cents, due to their fragile and reactive chemical composition, are seldom seen in high grades, regardless of their mint of origin.

The present near-Gem is one of four examples certified in this grade at PCGS. The surfaces boast a light touch of gold more prominent on the reverse, where a few minuscule dark flecks also appear as the only mentionable distraction. Population: 4 in 64, 0 finer (6/21).

Ex: *Americana Sale* (Stack’s Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13262; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5270.





1944-S Zinc-Coated Steel Lincoln Cent, MS66 Sole Mint State Example Highest-Graded 1944 'Steelie' From Any Mint

3002 1944-S Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. 2.6 gm. Large S. Among all steel cent error coins of 1944 struck at the three mints that were in operation at the time — Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco — this piece is the sole finest certified at PCGS and NGC, as well as the only Mint State example of the 1944-S “steelie” cent.

The 1944 zinc-coated steel cents owe their creation to the dark days of World War II, when America and her allies needed strategic metals including copper and nickel for the war effort. The 1943 Lincoln cents were struck out of a catastrophically flawed combination of metals, namely steel coated with a thin layer of zinc.

As any numismatist worth his salt knows, the zinc-coated steel cent planchets were magnetic. Not only did they develop rust and a powdery, mildewed appearance (zinc oxide) after a short time in circulation and in the presence of moisture — they also did not function in the one cent gum-vending machines prevalent at the time, which used magnets to defeat steel blanks inserted as currency.

The same shortage of materials that led to the striking of Lincoln cents from steel planchets in 1943 also applied to many other contemporaneous American goods. Sugar, coffee, butter, meat, gasoline, rubber, tires, shoes, metal appliances — even silk and nylon stockings — all these consumer goods were subject to rationing and/or recycling during the war to ensure that American men and women got “their fair share” while ensuring sufficient stockpiles for the war effort.

The wartime silver Jefferson nickels struck in 1942-45 were another byproduct of the increased need for elemental nickel, another critical war material. (But the wartime silver-nickel composition nonetheless fared far better than the 1943 steel cent planchets.)

The 1944 steel cents were off-metal errors apparently created via the same mechanism as the 1943 copper cents, when a smattering of leftover blank planchets from the previous year remained in Mint tote bins or hoppers as the new year turned. Although the 1943 copper cents have seen the lion’s share of publicity over the years, the 1944 steel cents are nearly as rare but less well-known.

The Philadelphia Mint in 1944 was also striking Belgian two franc coins (KM-133) on zinc-coated steel planchets (these were “blanks for 1943 cents” according to Krause-Mishler), but no such Belgian coins were struck at the Denver or San Francisco mints. The blanks for Belgium getting intermingled with the cent planchets may help explain why there are quite a few more 1944 Philadelphia steel cents existing than those from Denver or San Francisco.

Examples of the 1944 Belgian steel two franc coins are additionally known struck in silver from planchets made for the 1944 Netherlands 25 cent coins (KM-164), which were also produced at the Philadelphia Mint. Apparently there was considerable mixing-up of planchets going on during all the wartime hustle and bustle. In fact, Bob Simpson’s collection exhibited at FUN 2011 in Tampa also included 1943-P, 1943-S, and 1944-P cents struck on silver planchets.

Sole Mint State 1944-S Steel Lincoln Cent, MS66 PCGS

This Premium Gem PCGS 1944-S steel cent shows remarkable preservation and splendid luster throughout both sides, a coin that has clearly been well taken care of over the years. Neither side shows any mentionable contact or post-Mint distractions. The high points display a bit of golden patina through the centers of each side. The mintmark is large and well-formed. Tiny bits of extra metal protrude from the left vertex of the first 4 and from its right base. The strike is surprisingly sharp. This coin is guaranteed to set the hearts racing of error collectors for both its rarity and pristine condition.

The only other example known of the 1944-S zinc-coated steel Lincoln cent is a PCGS Genuine coin that appeared as lot 787 in Bowers and Ruddy’s auction of January 25-27, 1983. That coin was graded XF and had been cleaned, realizing \$5,390. That coin was resold in August 2018, where it brought \$49,200. David W. Lange writes in his *Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents* (2006) that “the rarity of this issue is so great that it may be considered non-collectible in the practical sense.”

This finest-known steel cent from any U.S. mint, with the Bob Simpson pedigree, must be considered a once-in-a-lifetime bidding opportunity for most collectors.

Ex: Offered as MS66 NGC in our ANA Platinum Night auction (*Heritage*, 7/2008), lot 1560; *Legend Numismatics*; sold to Bob Simpson as MS66 PCGS; *FUN Signature* (*Heritage*, 1/2016), lot 5272.

NGC ID# 22EF, PCGS# 82731

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS



1877 Quarter, PR68+★ Cameo
Ex: Newman-Gardner
Sole Finest Graded

3003 1877 PR68+★ Cameo NGC. Briggs 1-B. Ex: Newman. Type Two Reverse. The 1877 Seated quarter business strikes were made in prodigious numbers, nearly 11 million coins, but many remained in Treasury vaults and likely were melted to strike the Morgan silver dollars introduced the following year. The proof 1877 quarters were made in the modest amount of 880 pieces. Today many of those proofs are impaired, and some prooflike business strikes are confused with proofs. An incredible prize for color enthusiasts, as well as those who simply treasure nicely preserved coins. The reverse shows a generous amount of silver remaining in the center with purplish-blue patina near the rims; the obverse features an amber-gold center with a dollop of rose on Liberty's bosom. A splendid, fully struck proof coin with fantastic eye appeal.

Ex: Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98389.

NGC ID# 23X9, PCGS# 85578



1878 Quarter, PR68★
Sole Finest, Extraordinary Quality
Ex: Newman, NGC Plate Coin

3004 1878 PR68★ NGC. Briggs 4-D. Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection. Struck in the year the Morgan (or "Bland," as it was known at the time) dollar was introduced, the 1878 proof Seated quarters were struck to the extent of just 800 coins. This coin is the sole finest certified of the issue, regardless of any other qualifiers — and the Star for superb eye appeal is absolutely justified. This piece, like so many other of the Newman Seated quarters, is the plate coin currently used to depict the issue on NGC Coin Explorer. The Mint was gradually perfecting the art of proof coinage by the late 1870s, but few 19th century proofs can match the quality and eye appeal of this example. This incredible 1878 quarter graded PR68★ displays undeniable elements of contrast, especially on the reverse, where the richly frosted devices seem to float on deeply reflective fields. The patina is familiar and readily identifies the Eric P. Newman pedigree. Amber-gold graces the obverse center with purplish-blue iridescence near the rim, while the reverse exhibits less intense color, predominantly at the borders. The strike and preservation are equally impeccable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33201; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98390. NGC ID# 23XA, PCGS# 5579



1887 Seated Quarter, PR68 Cameo
Ex: Newman, Sole Finest at PCGS

3005 1887 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Newman-Simpson. Mintages for Philadelphia Mint circulation-strike Seated quarters and half dollars were incredibly low from 1879 through 1889 in Philadelphia. The 1887 quarters saw 10,000 coins struck plus a proof mintage of 710 pieces. This PR68 Cameo example shows thin vertical lines in the left portion of the shield on reverse, a characteristic that proofs of this year share. Fully struck surfaces enjoy terrific eye appeal and showcase tremendous field-device contrast, with a color palette typical of so many coins with the Newman pedigree. Formerly the top-graded Cameo example at NGC, this is now the solo finest proof in any category at PCGS (6/21). CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33393.*
 NGC ID# 23XK, PCGS# 85588

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS



1916 Pattern Standing Liberty Quarter, PR65 Judd-1989, Pollock-2050 Ex: McAdoo Estate, Hayes Collection

3006 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, Judd-1989, Pollock-2050, R.8, PR65 NGC. Ex: Simpson. There is a long standing school of thought among many students of the Standing Liberty quarter that the 1916 patterns are more a part of the quarter series itself than the broader pattern lineage. The story of the design competition between Hermon MacNeil, Adolph Weinman, and Albin Polasek in early 1916, and then the evolution of MacNeil's quarter designs throughout the ensuing months, are so intertwined with the history of this series that they are arguably inseparable. Thus, the pattern quarters of 1916, depicting distinct stages in the progression of the working models for the new coin in June (Judd-1988) and October (Judd-1989), are not merely rare installments in the pattern paradigm, they are the Holy Grails of Standing Liberty quarters. Among them, the present Judd-1989 coin is by far the most famous.

This piece first appeared at public auction in Stack's October 1985 offering of the Jimmy Hayes Collection. The cataloger wrote in part:

"1916 Pattern Liberty Standing Quarter. Judd 1795. **Proof**, more of the Roman Finish nature than the Matte. Judd mistakenly took this to be the regular dies before the 'M' (Hermon MacNeil) was added to the obverse.

"The obverse was originally designed **with two extra leaves** around the L of LIBERTY, virtually obscuring that letter. Since Judd used photos of coins in the Smithsonian he did not notice **that the leaves had been removed carefully** and that the toning hid the removal perfectly."

"We quote from a letter dated October 22, 1916 addressed to A.M. Joyce, Superintendent of the U.S. Mint from the Director of the Mint which was unearthed by J.H. Cline:

"I am returning to you herewith two of the four sample quarters you sent me, one being blank on one side with the reverse design on the other, the other being your No. 4 as submitted in your letter of October 20th.

"With one slight alteration, the design as it appears on coin No. 4 is acceptable. The slight alteration referred to is the elimination of the two leaves in the angle of the letter 'L' in the word 'Liberty.' You will notice that I have scratched these two leaves off the coin I am returning to you. With this slight change you may go ahead and make up the dies for the finished coin. I have kept No. 2 and No. 3 which you can charge to me."

"There is a strong possibility, in fact more than likely, that this is the very coin referred to in the Director's letter to Superintendent Joyce."

Superintendent Adam Joyce had sent Mint Director F.H. von Engelken four different trial strikes of Hermon MacNeil's quarter design:

- 1) A uniface silver die trial of the most recent reverse design
- 2) A pattern from MacNeil's original models (either one of the June patterns or a new striking of the same design — Judd-1988)
- 3) A finished pattern embodying the recent alterations requested by the Director (Judd-1989), with the luster "taken off for the purpose of ready comparison with the sample coin first submitted"
- 4) A second finished pattern of the newest design variation (Judd-1989) but with its luster intact "as will be the natural product of the press"

At the time of the this coin's appearance in the Hayes sale, it was believed to be the only surviving example of the Judd-1989 pattern. The #3 coin referenced in the Mint Director's letter to Joyce was thought lost or destroyed until June 2018, when a second example of the Judd-1989 pattern was discovered, by this cataloger. The newly discovered piece is from the same dies as the Hayes coin and is believed to be the long lost #3 pattern from von Engelken's letter. While Judd-1989 is no longer uniquely represented by the Hayes specimen, the Hayes coin remains unique in the existence of the scratch marks that it shows at the olive branch, which are recognized by both the numismatic community and NGC as the remnants of von Engelken's attempt to remove two olive leaves in October 1916. There are arguably no other single coins or patterns in 20th century numismatics with so distinctive a connection to a specific Mint Director, official correspondence letters, and numismatic lore.

Much of the original brilliance remains in the luster, but about 40-50% of each side shows mottled, deep golden, olive, and russet toning that is scattered about in a seemingly random manner. The balance of the coin has a champagne tinge. The only identifying marks on either side are the above mentioned leaves that were scratched off by Mint Director von Engelken. For the advanced Standing Liberty quarter collector, this specific Judd-1989 pattern will be the single most important acquisition of a lifetime.

Roster of 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter Patterns Judd-1988

1.) AU50 PCGS. Waldo C. Newcomer; King Farouk (Sotheby's, 2-3/1954), in lot 2018; Abe Kosoff Estate (Bowers and Merena, 11/1985), lot 1131; Jay Cline Collection (Superior, 10/1990), lot 3561; private treaty via Heritage Auctions (2002); Philadelphia ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11364, which realized \$193,875.

2.) Smithsonian Institution, inventory #1985.0551.0758.

3.) Smithsonian Institution, inventory #1895.0551.0759.

(A Judd-1988 pattern is believed to have been kept by Mint Director F.H. von Engelken, 10/1916.)

Judd-1989

1.) PR65 NGC. Possibly William McAdoo; memo'ed by Lester Merkin to a part-time dealer in Michigan for \$5,000 in the early 1970s; dealer offered the coin to Jay Cline at that time, Cline declined; sold to Jimmy Hayes; Jimmy Hayes Collection (Stack's, 10/1985), lot 48, to Jay Cline at \$20,900; Jay Cline Collection (Superior, 10/1990), lot 3560; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 2066, which realized \$312,000; a southern collection; Simpson. The cover coin of *Standing Liberty Quarters*, third edition, by J.H. Cline. **The present coin.**

2.) PR61 NGC. Possibly Mint Director F.H. von Engelken (10/1916); unknown intermediaries; a private New Jersey collector; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 5104.
PCGS# 62285



1917 Type One Quarter, MS67+ Toned Full Head Registry Coin

3007 1917 Type One MS67+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The finest 1917 Type One quarters known are graded MS67+ Full Head. The Simpson example is superb for the grade, yielding vibrant, satiny mint luster and sharply rendered devices, with original sea-green, violet, and golden toning dappled in the margins over iridescent undertones. A singular mark on Liberty's shin keeps this piece from an even finer grade. Type collectors and Registry Set specialists alike actively seek finest-known examples of this plentiful Type One issue, however, MS67+ Full Head pieces are major condition rarities. We have previously handled only four different pieces in this grade. Population: 17 in 67+ Full Head, 0 finer. CAC: 48 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707



1917-D Type One Quarter, MS66 Full Head Concentric Rainbow Toning

3008 1917-D Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Denver Type One issue is elusive in high grade Full Head, particularly with CAC endorsement. This piece displays concentric rainbow toning over each side, with sharp motifs and satiny luster. A few trivial marks seen with a loupe are not bothersome. A lone spot appears in the lower left obverse quadrant. Eye appeal is pleasing. CAC: 43 in 66, 12 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2432, PCGS# 5709



1919-S Quarter, MS66+ Full Head Condition Census Rarity

3009 1919-S MS66+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1919-S is a celebrated semikey and strike rarity in the Standing Liberty quarter series. In Gem and finer Full Head grades, this issue is one of the rarest in the series. Only the 1918/7-S (unknown in Gem Full Head) and the 1927-S are notably rarer in this condition, and the 1919-S is about equal in rarity in these grades to the 1919-D. Above MS65, Full Head coins become major “stoppers,” and the appearance of one at auction is a headlining event.

Although we have been privileged to handle both of the MS67 Full Head PCGS coins in recent years, we have not seen a Premium Gem Full Head piece since the MS66 Full Head PCGS coin that appeared in our June 2005 Long Beach Signature, which realized \$48,875. No coin in this grade has been offered by any auction house since 2006.

The Simpson coin is one of two Plus-graded MS66 Full Heads at PCGS — its “twin” is housed in the High Desert PCGS Registry Set, according to PCGS. This piece displays the usual satin luster, but it is beautifully preserved beneath a tint of light golden color. The obverse is clearly from a new die, with no lapping, clashing, or obvious metal flow; the reverse shows extensive die polishing lines in the fields, as is typically the case with this issue. Liberty’s head is sharp, complementing boldly rendered inner shield lines. The outer shield rivets are slightly as always, but the stars and date stand in contrast with sharpness akin to that of the head. The reverse shows minor softness on the leading edge of the eagle’s left (facing) wing, and the right hand border stars are slightly weakened by die lapping. This is a Condition Census example of the 1919-S quarter in Full Head. Semikey Standing Liberty quarters of this caliber rarely appear at auction, and we anticipate lively activity when this beautiful piece crosses the auction block. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+) Full Head, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 1 finer (7/21).

Ex: *Chicago Collection*; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 6877; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 7026.
NGC ID# 243D, PCGS# 5733



1920 Quarter, MS67+ Full Head
The Sole Finest Full Head Certified
Ex: Just Having Fun Collection

3010 1920 MS67+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The sole finest known 1920 Standing Liberty quarter with Full Head sharpness, formerly of the Just Having Fun Collection, now boasting the renowned Simpson pedigree. Superb Gem Full Head 1920 Standing Liberty quarters are inherently rare. PCGS and NGC combined list only 11 such pieces, and since our Auction Archives began in 1993, Heritage has only handled such a coin on five prior occasions.

The Simpson specimen is the only Plus-graded Full Head in this grade. Luster is vibrant and satiny, illuminating vivid multicolor concentric toning in shades of cottonwood-green, gold, amber, crimson-violet, russet, and spruce-blue. The surfaces are virtually flawless, even on Liberty's exposed leg. Head detail is razor-sharp, complementing bold shield rivets and stars. The only mentionable strike softness on this piece is the weak 1 in the date, which is an almost unavoidable characteristic of the 1920 quarter. A stunning type coin. Population: 8 in 67 (1 in 67+) Full Head, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: *Just Having Fun Collection* (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11380.
 NGC ID# 243E, PCGS# 5735



Doris Doscher, model for the Standing Liberty Quarter



1920-D Quarter, MS68+ Full Head The Sole Finest Standing Liberty Quarter at PCGS Ex: Just Having Fun Collection

3011 1920-D MS68+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Just Having Fun Collection pedigree is generally synonymous with the finest quality — or near finest quality — available for any given date or mintmark combination in the Standing Liberty quarter series. That famous Standing Liberty quarter Registry Set, even though dispersed through auction in 2012 (Stack's Bowers), still ranks as the all-time finest Full Head Basic Set ever assembled for the PCGS Registry, and it stands unarguable that any collector wishing to challenge the former Just Having Fun Collection for the rank of the #1 pedestal in the All-Time PCGS Set Registry will need to acquire at least some of those same coins for their own collection.

The significance of the Just Having Fun Collection 1920-D quarter is compounded by the addition of the Simpson name to the pedigree. Provenance to either one of these legendary modern collections alone would affirm the exceptional quality of any given coin, but the existence of both names in the provenance of this piece lays to rest all doubt that this is indeed the finest known 1920-D Standing Liberty quarter. And not only that, it is the single finest Standing Liberty quarter of any date certified by PCGS (6/21).

Overall, the 1920-D is an underrated issue among Standing Liberty quarters. It is infrequently offered in Mint State and is significantly scarcer in Full Head than certified population figures would suggest. By auction appearance, the 1920-D is only marginally more plentiful than such strike rarities as the 1919-D and -S, the 1920-S, or the 1926-D and -S. Nonetheless, the 1920-D holds true on the rule that Type Two quarters from 1917 to 1924 generally have sharper shield detail than those struck from the 1925 and later hubs — the 1920-D is often available with strong shield detail, even when head sharpness is lacking, or the date is weak. Head detail is usually weakest at the temple on this issue, which is the norm for the 1917-1924 Type Two issues.

The Simpson/Just Having Fun Collection coin further stands out with regards to its strike quality. Just as its condition transcends the confines of the 1920-D issue, so does the sharpness of its strike. Liberty's hair detail is fully delineated and rounded, with definition on both the temple and the ear area that is almost never seen on a pre-1929 coin. The shield rivets are fully rounded, mirroring the sharp lines of the inner shield. Liberty's toes are boldly rendered in complement to the well-defined date numerals and adjacent stars. The reed-and-bead around the border is also fully defined throughout the circumference. Feather detail on the reverse lacks nothing on the eagle's breast, and the often troublesome leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing is needle-sharp. The right side border stars are similarly well brought up. Luster glistens in a satiny coat across each side, with delicate pearlescent hues throughout the interiors. Deeper amber, russet, and golden toning frames the outer borders. Compounding the visual excellence is the early die state, which shows no clashing or lapping. There is not a single discernible imperfection to report.

Among Standing Liberty quarters, this coin is a legend ... unequaled in its quality at PCGS, unsurpassed in its significance for the Registry collector, and until now inaccessible for nearly a decade. Many advanced specialists have been long waiting for this piece to reappear, and now it has. Population: 1 in 68 (1 in 68+) Full Head, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2000), lot 6387; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 6884; Just Having Fun Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11381.

NGC ID# 243F, PCGS# 5737



**1920-S Quarter, MS65+ Full Head
Elusive So Well Struck
Obverse Die Gouge**



3012 1920-S MS65+ Full Head PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1920-S is one of the lesser known strike rarities of the Standing Liberty quarter series, a date that gets less publicity than the likes of the 1918/7-S, 1927-S, or 1926-D, but which is nonetheless rare enough in Gem Full Head condition to be categorized as a “stopper” for the Registry collector. This Plus-designated piece displays attractive satiny luster and largely brilliant surfaces, save for flecks of amber toning in the peripheries. There are no major abrasions. Liberty’s head is well defined, and the shield rivets show above average definition. On the reverse, the border stars are boldly rendered. A heavy, linear die gouge appears on the obverse, piercing the upper part of the olive branch. Finer Full Head 1920-S quarters will be out of reach for most collectors. Population: 20 in 65 (3 in 65+) Full Head, 9 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 243G, PCGS# 5739



1926-D Quarter, MS66+ Full Head Famous Full Head Rarity and Condition Key Beautiful Original Toning

3013 1926-D MS66+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Although not quite the rarest Standing Liberty quarter with Full Head sharpness, the 1926-D is certainly the most famous weak strike in the series. Despite being relatively common in grades through MS65 — due in part to the survival of bank rolls years after the issue's release — the vast majority of 1926-D quarters are profoundly weak on Liberty's head, the date area, the shield, and, of course, the eagle's breast and left (facing) wing. In the fourth edition of his pioneering reference on the series, *Standing Liberty Quarters*, J.H. Cline considered Full Head 1926-D quarters to be rarer than non-Full Head pieces by a ratio of 1 to 150. He related that, "An original roll surfaced in the Midwest in 1984 and not a single piece was a Full Head."

One of the earliest collectors to specifically acquire Full Head Standing Liberty quarters was Farish Baldenhofer, whose collection was sold by Stack's in November 1955. But the rarity of certain coins with Full Head detail — including that of the 1926-D — did not become widespread knowledge until about a decade later. One of the earliest known offerings of a 1926-D quarter described as a Full Head was in the Samuel W. Wolfson Collection (Stack's, 5/1963). The piece was described:

"1926 'D' Brilliant Uncirculated. Full head. Much rarer than catalog shows especially struck so well."

The coin realized \$28.00 — more than three times the average value of a normal Uncirculated piece at the time.

Just a few years later, another Full Head specimen appeared in the R.L. Miles, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 4/1969), described in lot 1122:

"1926 'D' Brilliant Uncirculated. Full head. Rarely seen this sharp. Should attract considerable bidding."

That lot garnered \$145.00, more than five times the value of a non-Full Head piece at the time.

Today, the 1926-D is one of the premier rarities in the series with Full Head sharpness, and auction appearances of high-grade pieces are historic events. It has been a few years since we last handled a Full Head 1926-D, and the last such coin we saw in MS66 was in our October 2016 Dallas Signature, where a PCGS MS66 Full Head coin realized \$88,125.

The Simpson coin is the first Plus-designated Full Head piece in this grade that we have seen. Luster is softly frosted and original, yielding ivory color overall with multicolor accents around the peripheries and through Liberty's upper torso and shield. The surfaces are beautifully preserved, devoid of even minor abrasions. The hallmark of this piece, though, is the incredibly sharp head detail — far sharper than some of the "Full Head" pieces certified which are arguably weak at the temple. The Simpson coin is an absolute Full Head, the sharpest imaginable. The shield rivets are also much better defined than usual, though not quite full, and the leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing is strong. Strike weakness still affects Liberty's toes and the right hand reverse border stars, as expected. Registry collectors who have long waited for an exceptional Full Head 1926-D to come on the market have finally reached the end of the road with this piece ... if it can be won at auction. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+) Full Head, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 243S, PCGS# 5757



**1928 Quarter, MS67+ Full Head
Beautifully Toned, Finest at PCGS
Ex: Just Having Fun Collection**

3014 1928 MS67+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1928 Standing Liberty quarter is much scarcer in high grade than many other late-series Philadelphia issues, and Full Head coins are especially elusive. This Superb Gem Full Head coin, formerly in the Just Having Fun Registry Set, is the only such piece at PCGS with a Plus designation, making it the sole finest at that service (7/21). Vivid toning paints each side in gold, amber, lemon-yellow, violet, blue, and russet hues, while the underlying luster is vibrant and untouched. Liberty's head and toes are impeccably sharp, and the shield rivets are only slightly soft as usual. On the reverse, the right hand stars and the leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing are uncommonly well defined. The greatest Registry coin obtainable. Population: 10 in 67 (1 in 67+) Full Head, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: Just Having Fun Collection (*Stack's*, 8/2012), lot 11396.
NGC ID# 243X, PCGS# 5767



**1928-D Quarter, MS67 Full Head
Condition Census Full Head Rarity**

3015 1928-D MS67 Full Head PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A Condition Census Full Head example of this series strike rarity, one of just five Superb Gem Full Heads reported by PCGS and NGC combined. Delicate iridescent toning with golden overlays envelops each side, complementing the almost untouched surfaces. Liberty's head displays exceptional sharpness, and the shield rivets are only slight soft. The star next to MacNeil's initial is weak, as is often the case on Full Head 1928-D quarters. The reverse is well struck save for minor softness on STATES and the adjacent star. Eye appeal is outstanding. Opportunities to acquire a Condition Census Full Head example of this issue are rare. We last handled a Superb Gem Full Head in our August 2016 ANA Signature, where an MS67+ NGC coin realized \$70,500. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+) Full Head, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 243Y, PCGS# 5769



**1929 Quarter, MS67+ Full Head
Tied for Finest Known
Ex: Just Having Fun**

3016 1929 MS67+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Arguably the most well-known of the three 1929 quarters graded MS67+ Full Head at PCGS, formerly in the Just Having Fun Registry Set, and now, represented in Selections From the Bob R. Simpson Collection. The 1929 is a date often associated with sharp strikes and ready availability in Full Head, but such coins are conditionally rare in MS67 and unknown numerically finer. This piece displays incredible preservation and luminous, frosty luster, with dappled russet-gold and olive-tan hues across each side. Head and shield detail are excellent, and the reverse exhibits sharp definition on the often troublesome right hand stars. Population: 12 in 67 (3 in 67+) Full Head, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: *Just Having Fun Collection* (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11400. NGC ID# 2442, PCGS# 5773



**1929-D Quarter, MS66+ Full Head
Rare, Tied for Finest at PCGS**

3017 1929-D MS66+ Full Head PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1929-D has earned a reputation for being elusive in the Full Head, and Gem or better pieces in this classification are scarce. The Simpson piece is tied for the finest at PCGS (7/21). Luster radiates from unabraded surfaces, with deep amber and yellow-gold toning throughout the margins. The shield rivets and Liberty's head are bold, although there is slight softness as usual along the lower obverse border. The reverse stars are well defined, although slight softness is seen on the eagle's left (facing) wing, along the leading edge. A small tick on the right (facing) wing serves as a pedigree marker. Population: 22 in 66 (3 in 66+) Full Head, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: *Just Having Fun Collection* (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11401. NGC ID# 2443, PCGS# 5775

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



**1946-D Half Dollar, MS67
Multicolor CAC Coin**

3018 1946-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Among the finest at PCGS and CAC, this stunning Superb Gem displays beautiful, frosty luster cast in concentric circles of crimson, sun-gold, sea-green, blue, and lavender. A boldly struck, visually impressive Denver type coin. CAC: 88 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24SK, PCGS# 6628



**1947 Half Dollar, MS67
Beautiful Pastel Multicolor Toning**

3019 1947 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Beautiful pastel rainbow hues adorn the glittering, frosty surfaces of this Superb Gem Walking Liberty type coin. The fields are exceptionally clean, and Liberty's head is sharp. Slight strike softness affects only the branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg. No numerically finer 1947 halves are listed at PCGS (7/21). NGC ID# 24SM, PCGS# 6630

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



**1942 Half Dollar, CAC-Approved PR68
Vivid Rainbow Toning**

3020 1942 PR68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. An elusive CAC-endorsed PR68 example of the final-year proof Walking Liberty half dollar. Each side is beautifully preserved, showing pristine mirrors and satiny devices all cast in vivid rainbow toning. Eye appeal is stunning. PCGS lists only a single numerically finer 1942 proof, but the aesthetics of this coin are unsurpassable. Population: 86 in 68 (9 in 68+), 1 finer. CAC: 48 in 68, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27V9, PCGS# 6642



EARLY DOLLARS



1794 Flowing Hair Silver Dollar, MS66+ The Spectacular St. Oswald-Ostheimer-Hayes-Pogue Coin B-1, BB-1, A National Treasure

3021 1794 B-1, BB-1, R.4, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1,758-piece mintage of 1794 silver dollars is a tale of intrigue and mystery, both then and now. Many questions have been answered in recent years, including the lineage of the famous Lord St. Oswald coins, of which this splendid 1794 dollar is the stunningly original and lustrously finest example. Its existence is both a miracle of survival and the story of a national treasure, come home.

In 1792, David Rittenhouse was reluctant to accept George Washington's 1792 invitation to serve as the first Director of the U.S. Mint, but he did, and soon he was immersed in a demanding and politically sensitive position. Foremost on a lengthy "to do" list was the need to house, equip, and staff the first U.S. Mint building — no easy task, given the vagaries of a contentious Continental Congress and the ongoing specter of yellow fever. Rittenhouse understood the country needed to demonstrate sovereignty by proving it could issue its own coinage. The patterns of 1792 offered a hopeful beginning, yet the real business of coining copper and silver was not attempted until a small mintage of silver half dismes was issued in the second half of 1792, struck in the temporary surroundings of John Harper's basement.

Once the new Mint facilities were ready in 1793, initial mintages of half cents and large cents followed. Rittenhouse was still faced with the onerous task of convincing Congress that the required surety bonds mandated by law for the Chief Coiner and Assayer were beyond the financial means of normal men.

Congress compromised and eventually relented. Once that hurdle was cleared, the stage was set for Rittenhouse's ultimate test — striking silver dollars in 1794. Joseph Wright's design of the Liberty Cap cent served as the model for Engraver Robert Scot's Flowing Hair obverse design. Wright's Eagle on Globe pattern was the likely inspiration for the silver dollar's reverse — a graceful motif, substantially altered by Scot for the final design, and not entirely to its benefit.

The dollar was the largest silver coin authorized by Congress, and was the standard bearer for the country's denominational coinage. One has to believe the triumvirate of Washington, Jefferson, and Rittenhouse viewed a successful introduction of the dollar as the culmination of their long quest to establish a Federal Mint.

Sadly, Mint equipment was insufficient for the task. Nor was silver bullion adequate for an initial silver dollar mintage. David Rittenhouse himself provided silver bars for planchet preparation, enough to coin 2,000 silver dollars. The Mint managed to strike just 1,758 acceptable pieces, barely enough to put the U.S. government into the business of coinage, but enough to show off a few choice examples to the world.

In many respects, the 1794 silver dollar offered here is a miracle of survival. It is, in our opinion, the finest representative of the mintage destined for circulation that survives today. It was not the first silver dollar struck, nor even one of the first few. The coin shows die clashing that characterizes a middle die state (Bowers Die State II). Nor did the planchet receive special preparation, although it has fewer adjustment marks than seen on the vast majority of 1794 dollars. Of the 135 to 150 1794 dollars that survive today, it was certainly the recipient of good fortune in both its strike and planchet, and it was likely carefully set aside for that reason. Logically, some pieces were reserved as samples, supported by the fact that a handful of 1794 silver dollars survive today in Mint State, plus one Specimen strike. We can imagine that David Rittenhouse or other prominent Mint officials viewed this very coin at one time or another shortly after its mintage, and hand-picked it for a special purpose.

That special purpose was fulfilled by the arrival of a gentleman from England, who was a man of diverse interests and practical intellect. Sir William Strickland visited the United States for nearly 10 months from late September 1794 to the end of July 1795.

During his visit, Strickland was hosted by John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington among several other local dignitaries and acquaintances, and traveled widely throughout the states. In Philadelphia, he was entertained by Congress in session, and paid at least one low-key visit to the U.S. Mint. Strickland was described by George Washington as "a plain man in his dress and manners," and the President took a liking to him. He was a British aristocrat, but also a gentleman farmer and an artist, as well as a naturalist, scientist, and polymath. He was a dedicated numismatist and coin collector, too.

Upon Strickland's return to England in 1795, he continued to correspond with George Washington. Later, he inherited his father's title and became the 6th Baronet of Boynton. He also inherited a varied coin collection and a significant numismatic library. Many of those things passed on to his son-in-law, Charles Winn, upon Strickland's death in 1834. In part, the inherited coins are documented by purchase. Importantly, Charles Winn was the father of the 1st Baron St. Oswald of Nostell Priory.

A detailed description of Sir William Strickland's visit to America is offered by David E. Tripp, who researched the previously discounted Roland Wynn/Lord St. Oswald family connection to the present coin, a pedigree meaningful to several other spectacular U.S. coins that have appeared from the now-famous 1964 and 1992 Christie, Manson, and Woods, Ltd. sales offering the Property of Major the Lord St. Oswald, M.C. Imagine the excitement when not just one, but two Brilliant Uncirculated 1794 dollars were included in the 1964 sale, heretofore unknown to the vast majority of silver dollar collectors. The Lord St. Oswald coins were actually a small part of that much larger sale across the ocean, yet those fantastic coins are still making waves in the United States today.

News of the upcoming sale reached American shores in time to create interest among the numismatic community. Those attending the auction included Jacques C. Ostheimer, Lester Merkin, Norman Stack, and several other notables. The 1794 dollars were a prime attraction among U.S. interests, but they were largely unnoticed among British attendees other than by Baldwin's, who cataloged the sale.

The U.S. coin portion of the collection consisted of some 84 coins. Colonial, Post-Colonial, and Federal issues were part of the collection. 34 pieces were federal issues dated 1794 or 1795, and they were essentially as struck. The pre-federal issues include examples from every state except Maryland, and they show varying degrees of wear — as if pulled from circulation during William Strickland's travels. Strickland was an astute and conscientious collector. Many of the Uncirculated large cents in the collection were from Mint deliveries made while Strickland was in Philadelphia in December 1794. It is interesting that no examples of 1795 half eagles, eagles, or Draped Bust dollars are included in the Lord St. Oswald collection — all of those were delivered by the Mint after Strickland's departure in late July 1795.

Amazingly, the collection survived intact within a single family for more than 150 years. The federal U.S. coins in the collection included:

- Two 1794 half cents
- One 1793 Chain cent
- 24 1794 Large Cents
- Three 1795 Half Dollars
- Two 1794 Silver Dollars
- Three 1795 Flowing Hair Silver Dollars

Most of these coins were included in the 1964 Christie, Manson, and Woods auction. The two half cents, the 1793 Chain cent, and two large cents were in the 1992 Christie, Manson, and Woods sale.

Jacque C. Ostheimer was the successful bidder for the finer of the 1794 dollars, and she noted it was “Best Strike. Gem.” The coin was the highlight of the Ostheimer early dollar collection, one of the Ostheimer coins that was unfortunately stolen in 1968, but then recovered. The traditional explanation put forward by the Jack Collins/Walter Breen research was that the coin suffered a rim bruise during “the 1968 Railway Express Agency robbery of the Ostheimer Collection.” Martin Logies also noted “This specimen was stolen while in the possession of Alfred J. Ostheimer, and inadvertently dropped during its recovery. Consequently, the reverse displays a thin edge void at the rim at the lower right at RIC of AMERICA.” We reached out to W. David Perkins, who provided these comments:

“I’m not sure where “the 1968 Railway Express Agency robbery” reference originated. I visited Jacque Ostheimer in her home and exchanged e-mails with her over the years. Mrs. Ostheimer told me the robbery was an “inside job.” She and Alfred had an employee that they let go. This employee organized the burglary and was somehow able to get the coins out of the Ostheimer’s safe. Approximately half of the early dollar collection was stolen. The other half of the collection remained safe in their bank boxes, where the stolen half was usually kept. I do know that the coins from the collection not stolen were consigned after the robbery in 1968 to Lester Merkin (New York dealer and auctioneer). I have the Merkin auction settlement (on his stationery). All but two of the early dollars in Merkin’s *Public Auction Sale - September 18, 1968* were consigned by the Ostheimers. Mrs. Ostheimer told me (in person) that they decided to sell as a result of the robbery.

“The Ostheimers ultimately paid a ransom and all but two of the stolen early dollars were recovered. I have the original copy of the Ostheimer’s inventory, with the original value for the 1794 dollar shown as \$17,500. The Ostheimers noted, “Best Strike. Gem.” on this document. Mrs. Ostheimer told me they negotiated an insurance settlement after the theft. Alfred was in the insurance business.

“The recovered early dollars were sold privately to Superior Stamp and Coin Co., Inc. I have the original invoice for the Lord St. Oswald 1794 dollar, dated 9/29/69. Also on this invoice was the sale of the Ostheimer’s extremely rare 1870-S Seated dollar for \$14,000! Interestingly, one of the two stolen coins not recovered was a 1795 Bolender-2 Flowing Hair dollar, also from the Lord St. Oswald Sale. It was the nicest of the 1795 Flowing hair dollars in the Christie sale, in my opinion. I cannot say for sure whether the coin was damaged, or not, in the robbery. I agree the catalog plate photo is not of much value. Perhaps Christies has a better original photo.”

Most recently, Stack’s Bowers noted in the coin’s D. Brent Pogue Collection description, “This planchet shows a few other minor pre-striking imperfections, including a light striation below the two leaf cluster under F of OF, a natural pit at the upper left corner of E of AMERICA, and a flat spot on the rim above ICA where the planchet was “clipped” or incomplete before striking, but was able to approximate rounded completeness once the force of the dies pressed the metal flow outward to fill the periphery.” There is no mention of any non-Mint related anomaly.

A strong case can be made that this is the finest “regular circulation strike” 1794 silver dollar that exists, since the Amon Carter-Cardinal Collection coin is a Specimen strike as described on the holder. The PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement attest to the coin’s Premium Gem Uncirculated status, although a single glance at this coin is enough to convince even the most hardened skeptic that this is a Gem 1794 dollar of the highest order. Further examination does nothing to dispel the initial impression, since every strand of Liberty’s flowing hair is individually defined from the forehead to the tip of the bottom curl. The cheek is full, with all facial features fully struck. A speckling of golden-gray patina does not restrain the fulsome cartwheel luster that radiates from the center of each side. The reverse is equally well struck for a 1794 dollar, with only a trace of inconsequential weakness on the letter tops AT of STATES. Most 1794 dollars show adjustment marks made by the Mint. On some coins they are extensive, but here they are few and mostly limited to lower-left obverse margin. The date and stars remain bold in that area, and the central strike is needle-sharp. The reverse rim shows a small flat spot at RIC of AMERICA.

Given the impeccable pedigree of this superb dollar and its unsurpassed eye appeal bolstered by high technical quality, we know this spectacular example of our nation’s earliest silver dollar will invite strong interest by the strongest hands throughout the numismatic world.

Roster of Mint State 1794 Silver Dollars

Specimen Strike Example:

1. SP66 PCGS. Virgil Brand Collection; James Kelly's Fixed Price List #20 (1945); C. David Pierce; Art & Paul Kagin; Will W. Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 1; Amon G. Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 207; Hugh Sconyers for the American Rare Coin Fund Limited Partnership; Hoagy Carmichael and Wayne Miller Collections sale (Superior, 1/1986), lot 1173; An Amazing Collection of United States Silver Dollars (Superior, 5/1991), lot 699; Knoxville Collection, sold by private treaty to Jay Parrino; Steve Contursi, acquired via private treaty; Cardinal Collection, acquired via private treaty, (5/2010); The Cardinal Collection, (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13094, where it realized \$10,016,875.

Mint State Circulation Strikes

1. MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex William Strickland Collection; Charles Winn (husband of Priscilla Strickland, son-in-law and cousin of William Strickland), by sale, 1834; four generations of the Roland Winn/Baron St. Oswald of Nostell family, by descent, 1874-1957, including Rowland Denys Guy Winn, Major the Lord St. Oswald, M.C.; Lord St. Oswald Collection (Christie, Manson & Woods, 10/1964), lot 138; Jacque C. (Mrs. Alfred) Ostheimer Collection; Jacque C. (Mrs. Alfred) Ostheimer to Superior Stamp and Coin Company, by sale, September 29, 1969; Edwards Huntington Metcalf Collection; Clarke E. Gilhousen sale, Part III (Superior, 10/1973), lot 1209; Jonathon Hefferlin; Newport Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 1/1975), lot 371; Julian Leidman to Michael Kirzner to Bowers and Ruddy Galleries to Phil Herres (DollarTowne); Leon Hendrickson (SilverTowne), by sale, via John Dannreuther, 1/1983; Jimmy Hayes Collection; Jimmy Hayes Collection of United States Silver Coins (Stack's 10/1985), lot 72, via David Akers, to the following; D. Brent Pogue; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part II (Stack's Bowers, 9/2015) lot 2041, where it realized \$4,993,750; The Bob R. Simpson Collection. **The present example.**

2. MS66+ PCGS. "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; F.C.C. Boyd Collection; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1945), lot 1; Adolph Friedman; Charles Williams; ANA Convention Sale (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1949), lot 140; Beverly Hills Stamp & Coin Shop's (Abe Kosoff and Max Justus) Fixed Price List of 1957; ANA Convention Sale (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1958), lot 1678; James Kelly; Lelan Rogers; Numisma '95 (Stack's, 11/1995), lot 1315; Jay Parrino; The Mint (Jay Parrino) Fixed Price List of 1996; Stellar Collection.

3. MS64 PCGS. Ex William Strickland Collection; Charles Winn (husband of Priscilla Strickland, son-in-law and cousin of William Strickland), by sale, 1834; four generations of the Roland Winn/Baron St. Oswald of Nostell family, by descent, 1874-1957, including Rowland Denys Guy Winn, Major the Lord St. Oswald, M.C.; Lord St. Oswald Collection (Christie, Manson & Woods, 10/1964), lot 137; Lester Merkin, on behalf of the following; Ambassador & Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3741; A Cabinet of Rarities (Bowers and Merena's Rare Coin Review Issue No. 78, 1990), lot 129; Hugh Sconyers for the American Rare Coin Fund Limited Partnership, 1992; William Morton-Smith.

4. MS63+ PCGS. Virgil Brand; B. Max Mehl (1930s); F.C.C. Boyd Collection duplicate, sold privately by Numismatic Gallery at the time of the "World's Greatest Collection" sale; Stack's Fixed Price List No. 47, 1950; B.M. Eubanks; Quality Sales auction (9/1973), lot 464; Collector's Portfolio Public Coin Auction (Abner Kreisberg, 10/1978), lot 633; Fixed Price List No. 41 (Bowers and Ruddy, 1981); Charmont Sale (Steve Ivy, 10/1983), lot 3769; Somerset Collection sale (Bowers and Merena, 5/1992), lot 1300; Jeff Isaac; The Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation, and displayed as part of the Cardinal Collection of Early Dollars at the 2001, 2002 and 2004 ANA Conventions; Cardinal Collection sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 6/2005), lot 5; private collector; reacquired by the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation, 2008, and featured in a complete "Mint Set" of 1794 coinage; Selections From The Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation (Bowers and Merena, 10/2010), lot 1005; Heritage Auctions; Bruce Morelan; Legend Numismatics; private collector.

5. MS62+ PCGS. Auction '84 (Paramount, 7/1984), lot 725; L.R. French, Jr. Family Collection of United States Silver Dollars (Stack's, 1/1989), lot 2; Gary Minsey Collection; private Midwestern collection.

6. MS61 NGC. Murdoch Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, July 1903), lot 835, purchased by Spink & Son for 48 pounds, or approximately \$230; George H. Earle (Henry Chapman, 1912), lot 2667, where it realized \$620; Colonel James W. Ellsworth, Wayte Raymond, and John Work Garrett (via private treaty in 1923, through Knoedler & Co.); William Cutler Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 1946), lot 185; Dr. Charles A. Cass, Empire Collection (Stack's, 1957), lot 1678; unknown intermediary; Gibson-Groves Sale (Stack's, 1974), lot 75; Julian Leidman and Mike Brownlee to Harry Bass, Jr.; Bass I (Bowers and Merena, 5/99), lot 2021; The Joseph C. Thomas Collection (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2529, which realized \$503,125.

NGC ID# 24WY, PCGS# 39972 Base PCGS# 6851

GOBRECHT DOLLARS



1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR64 Judd-60 Original, Die State B

3022 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State B. This early strike shows the minimal number of die defects possible without being a perfect die state. The only visible defects are die chips in the dentils above the final A in AMERICA.

The Gobrecht dollar design is a combination of the ideal and the real. The obverse is an idealized rendering of Britannia that was designed by Thomas Sully, one of the country's finest artists. The reverse was realistic, showing an eagle in flight as it had never been rendered before. Titian Peale's "true to nature" eagle was described in a February 1836 letter to Mint Director Patterson:

"Titian has executed a design of an Eagle on the wing which is true to nature for it is drawn from the bird with rigid truth by the Camera Lucida at such a distance as to render the perspective almost invisible."



The key to the above passage is understanding how a Camera Lucida works. It is a fairly simple concept and one that has been used for centuries and is still in limited use today. It is beyond the scope of this description to describe its operation, but we strongly recommend a Google search of the term, which will greatly aid in understanding how Peale achieved such a lifelike rendering of the eagle. The surfaces of this magnificent near-Gem are toned in shades of golden-rose with occasional dabs of blue interspersed. The strike is complete in all areas, even the foot of Liberty. The fields are moderately reflective, as expected on Judd-60 Original dollars. Population: 14 in 64, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# BLWT, PCGS# 11225



**1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR65+
Judd-60 Original, Medallic Orientation
Die Alignment IV, Die State H**

3023 1836 Judd-60 Original, Medal Alignment, Pollock-65, R.1, PR65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment IV (center of Liberty's head is opposite the F in OF). Die State H. This is the final die state in the production of 1836 Gobrecht dollars, struck toward the end of the last week of that year. Because of the high grade, all the diagnostics leading up to and including this die state are clear. Most notably these include a rim nick above and slightly left of the U in UNITED, which is diagnostic. Other die flaws are easily discernible as well, including: a rim nick above the last A in AMERICA, nick above the R in DOLLAR, die scratch through the O in ONE, die scratch below the D in DOLLAR, rim nick above the A in STATES, die chip between the dentils above and slightly right of the R in DOLLAR, and the straight, diagonal die clash line above the eagle's wing. It should be noted even though these are called a "nick" or "scratch" this is not a defect on the coin itself. This is damage that was done to the reverse die from repeated removal and remounting to strike these coins during the eight striking periods recorded.

Another misconception that should be periodically addressed is the proof designation given to Gobrecht dollars. This is more a matter of tradition than a technically correct designation of the method of manufacture. These dollars were made in the master coin format from polished dies. The degree of mirroring is inconsistent from coin to coin. On this particular piece the finish in the fields is especially strong and flashes through the considerable toning present on each side. The devices also display considerable mint frost on the devices, giving this piece a rarely seen cameo contrast. Rich rose-gold centers turn to sea-green around the margins. Fully struck in all areas. This is one of the finest 1836 Gobrecht dollars we can remember handling and will undoubtedly end up in a major type set. Population: 1 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (6/21).
PCGS# 11226



1839 Gobrecht Dollar, PR65
Judd-104 Original, Die State B
Ex: Norweb

3024 1839 Name Omitted, Judd-104 Original, Pollock-116, R.3, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Norweb-Simpson. Silver. Reeded Edge. Die Alignment IV (medal turn, the head of Liberty is opposite the F in OF). Die State B. 411.8 grains. The rare Original 1839 dollars were struck in the last week of 1839. It is estimated that only 25 to 30 pieces are known in various grades. Originals differ from Restrikes in subtle ways, but ways that are recognizable to the trained eye. The eagle and lettering on Originals are smooth and clean (especially on the eagle's head and beak), while Restrikes show granularity from die rust, especially noticeable on the eagle's beak. The mirrors in the fields are also much deeper on Restrikes than Originals since they were struck more than 20 years later than Originals, and the proofing process was more clearly defined in the early 1860s than in 1839. The angling die line over the TE in UNITED is a feature seen, not seen, then seen again on Originals, Restrikes, and later Restrikes. It is present on this Original, then polished away on early Restrikes, but it appears again on later Restrikes.

As with the 1836 Gobrecht dollars the fields are bright but do not necessarily measure up to our present-day concept of a proof coin. This, however, is a nicely reflective example whose surfaces are covered in multicolor toning. The strike is complete throughout, even the foot of Liberty, which is not expected on Original strikes. Additionally, there are no contact marks worthy of mention on either side. Outstanding quality for this rare, early issue. Population: 2 in 65, 0 finer (6/21).

Ex: *Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988)*, lot 3777.

PCGS# 11444

PROOF TRADE DOLLAR



1879 Trade Dollar, PR68 Cameo Natural Iridescence, None Graded Higher

3025 1879 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Treasury Secretary John Sherman ordered the Mint to cease striking Trade dollars for circulation on February 22, 1878. Just five years into its production run, the Trade dollar had become problematic in domestic commerce. As the price of silver declined, business owners and others often took advantage of the falling value of the Trade dollar by paying their workers in or otherwise trying to pass off coins ostensibly valued at one dollar but in actuality worth considerably less. R.W. Julian explains in Dave Bowers' 1993 *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*:

"The domestic use of trade dollars became more of a problem in 1877 as the decline in the price of silver continued. Factory owners bought the coins at a discount and then paid them out to workers at face value. The workers in turn were forced to take a discount at those stores which would accept them and the storekeepers were victimized when they redeemed them at the few banks accepting trade dollars. Practically everyone discounted the coins although some communities solved the problem in part by setting a fixed value, usually 80 to 85 cents."

Production and sales of Trade dollars in proof format continued regularly from 1879 through 1883. Small quantities were also struck in 1884 and 1885. The Mint manufactured 1,541 coins for collectors for this first proof-only issue. The PCGS *Population Report* shows the vast majority (79.5%) of certified proofs have not qualified for a Cameo designation. Less than 20% fall into the Cameo category, and only 0.5% have received a Deep Cameo assessment. This PR68 Cameo representative is tied with two others at that service for finest within this contrast category. The finest Deep Cameo submissions at PCGS are one PR66 and one PR66+ (6/21).

The spectacular Simpson 1879 Trade dollar features lightly toned interiors with gorgeous, natural shades of violet, ocean-blue, mint-green, rose, and golden-orange color elsewhere. The delicate iridescence allows for full appreciation of the contrast that exists between the razor-sharp devices and watery, unmarked fields. NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 87059

MORGAN DOLLARS



1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS67 Among the Finest in Deep Mirror Prooflike

3026 1879-S MS67 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A readily available date in general, the 1879-S Morgan dollar becomes conditionally rare at the Superb Gem Deep Mirror Prooflike level. PCGS and NGC combined list only 11 pieces in this grade with none finer (7/21). The Simpson coin displays brilliant, starkly contrasted surfaces with liquidlike fields and frosty motifs. Liberty's cheek is impressively clean. Population: 8 in 67 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 97093



1880-S Morgan Dollar MS67 Deep Mirror Prooflike Few Finer DMPL Coins Are Known

3027 1880-S MS67 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1880-S is a favorite type coin, but Superb Gem examples are seldom seen in the Deep Mirror Prooflike category. This piece is magnificent. Brilliant throughout, the liquidlike fields provide stark white-on-black contrast with the frosty devices, unhindered by bothersome abrasions. A minor obverse rim graze is noted at 8 o'clock. Population: 29 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 97119



1884 Morgan, MS67 Prooflike Sole Finest Prooflike Coin Certified

3028 1884 MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1884 Morgan dollar is scarce in MS67, and this is the only such coin at PCGS with the Prooflike designation; no Deep Mirror Prooflike coins are reported (7/21). Each side is brilliant and radiantly lustrous, yielding satiny fields and devices. The preservation is nearly flawless, prompting CAC recognition. The strike is sharp throughout. Prooflike examples of this Philadelphia issue are elusive, particularly in high grade. Occasionally MS66 Prooflike coins appear, but they are rare. This Superb Gem is an incredible opportunity for the Registry collector. Population: 1 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 254L, PCGS# 7151



PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR67 Deep Cameo Judd-1635, Tied With One Other for Finest at PCGS Blue-Chip Rarity and American Numismatic Icon

3029 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1879 Flowing Hair stella is an American numismatic classic - a blue-chip rarity with a distinctive design and obscure four dollar denomination expressed in three iterations on the reverse. But even more than that, this pattern issue speaks to the bizarre internal machinations and considerations — political, scientific, economic — involved in the process of creating what was intended to be an international trade coin.

Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell's proposals goloid and metric coinage were conceived as solutions to a host of problems, legitimate and imagined, including price fluctuations in the ratio between gold and silver and the ease with which the United States and Latin Monetary Union member countries could conduct trade. The four dollar stella was specifically designed to bridge the gap between the value of the French 20 francs and its equivalent counterparts in Europe, all of which were valued at roughly \$3.88 at the time.

Hindsight is 20/20, and looking back, it is obvious why the four dollar proposal failed. It would not have solved any inconveniences in international trade, and other projects like the Morgan dollar were already in place to stabilize the price of silver. What stands out is just how far Dr. Hubbell's absurd plans advanced through the various levels of government. The Patent Office granted multiple patents for entirely nonsensical metallurgical compositions. Hubbell managed to convince Alexander H. Stephens, the chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, who was clearly in over his head with regard the intricacies of the matters at hand, of the merits of his ridiculous plans. Stephens even thought enough of Hubbell to persuade Treasury Secretary John Sherman to authorize the Mint to strike a number of different patterns, including the stellas, in an effort to test the viability of Hubbell's ideas. Despite failure after failure, officials continued to humor the eccentric Philadelphia lawyer and inventor. Either that, or believed his utter quackery.

Documentation suggests 425 1879 Flowing Hair stellas were struck between December 1879 and May 1880. They were issued in three-coin sets alongside Goloid and Metric dollars and offered to members of Congress for their evaluation. Each set cost of \$6.10, and there were still barely enough sets to meet demand. Roger Burdette writes in the Spring 2015 issue of the *Journal of Numismatic Research*:

“The Congress of 1880 consisted of seventy-six senators, two hundred and ninety-three representatives, and eight non-voting representatives from the territories for a total membership of three hundred seventy-seven. The demand by the Committee for more than 400 sets was likely less a response to some widespread appeal of these pattern coins or the metric ideas to members of Congress than to Hubbell's promotional goals.”

Today, we can safely attribute demand for these patterns to their widespread appeal rather than Hubbell's persuasiveness, and not just in this country, but worldwide. All examples are highly sought-after - from those that experienced significant handling or demonstrate various problems to those in the finest levels of preservation.

Almost unsurprisingly, the Bob R. Simpson Collection example is tied for finest at PCGS with one other PR67 Deep Cameo representative (5/21). It serves as the plate coin for both PCGS CoinFacts and John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins* reference (2018). Simply put, the coin is nearly flawless and boasts dramatic field-device contrast. Rich yellow-gold surfaces exhibit the ubiquitous parallel striae from the draw bench across the centers, and there is a small lint mark below the L in PLURIBUS - both as-made. For Registry purposes or otherwise, this Superb Gem is the finest available 1879 Flowing Hair stella and a landmark opportunity for trophy hunters and serious specialists.

NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 98057



1879 Coiled Hair Stella in Gilt Copper Judd-1639, PR62

3030 1879 Four Dollar, Judd-1639, Pollock-1839, Low R.7, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A head of Liberty faces left, her hair coiled in a bun atop her head, this coil held in place by a band inscribed LIBERTY. Around, the inscription * 6 * G * .3 * S * .7 * C * 7 * G * R * A * M * S * and below, the date 1879 is from a curved logotype. The reverse has a single large star that serves as the central motif, inscribed with incuse lettering ONE STELLA 400 CENTS. Around, in small letters, are the mottoes E PLURIBUS UNUM and DEO EST GLORIA. In large letters, around the border, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, and the denomination FOUR DOL. below. Struck in gilt copper with a reeded edge.

The exact population of the 1879 Coiled Hair stellas in copper is unknown, although it is probably about a dozen. The number of those that are gilt is also unknown. In his pattern reference, Andrew W. Pollock, III, listed six different specimens and went on to note that five of the six were gilt.

This example is well-struck with pleasing, reflective yellow-gold surfaces and splashes of orange toning. While a few surface marks are present, the overall quality is that of a desirable, collector-grade stella.

Ex: *Old West and Franklinton Collections* (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2006), lot 947; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2060.

PCGS# 92017 Base PCGS# 62017



INDIAN HALF EAGLE



1911-D Half Eagle, MS65 Major Condition Census Rarity Not Seen This Fine in Nearly a Decade

3031 1911-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1911-D is without doubt one of the rarest half eagles in the Indian gold series at the Gem grade level. PCGS and NGC each list only two pieces in this grade (one of the PCGS coins is Plus designated) and none finer (5/20). None of these coins have appeared at auction in nearly a decade, and appearances prior to that are sparse.

The rarity of the 1911-D in MS65 is compounded by the rarity of coins in the adjacent lower grades of MS64 and MS63. Since our Permanent Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled an MS63 example of this issue on only nine occasions, and an MS64 coin on just 11 occasions. We have previously seen only two different Gem examples of the 1911-D, the most recent offering being that of the MS65+ O'Neal coin that appeared in our 2011 FUN Signature and realized a staggering \$299,000 — far and away an auction record for the issue. Before that, a Gem example in Bowers' 2006 ANA sale realized \$241,500.

The Simpson coin represents collectors' first chance to acquire a Condition Census example of this coveted issue in nearly a decade, and it is clearly one of the greatest Indian gold pieces in this offering. In his description for the Duckor specimen in Auction '90, David Akers wrote:

"The 1911-D Half Eagle is a strong candidate for the rarest regular issue 20th Century U.S. gold coin in MS-64 or better condition, and, in fact, it may be the only issue of which there is not even at least one known specimen that is an unquestioned MS-65."

Akers wrote that analysis during the infancy of third party grading, and in the decades that followed a number of Mint State pieces came out of the woodwork, including the aforementioned coins that have earned strong MS65 designations from PCGS and NGC. Yet, the sentiment expressed by Akers concerning the rarity of this issue in high grade stands resolute. Registry collectors typically acquire MS64 examples of this issue for the simple reason that Gems are almost never available. On the rare occasion when a Gem 1911-D comes on the market, the long-patient collector demand awakens. That is what drove the O'Neal coin to its previously unheard of price level, and it is what will possibly bring the Simpson coin a similar showing.

Unhindered by surface abrasions, the lustrous surfaces radiate rich orange-gold and light rose hues. This coin is sharply struck, and close examination of the fields fails to reveal any objectionable abrasions. Only a loupe identifies microscopic marks that will serve as future pedigree markers. Eye appeal is outstanding. For a 1911-D half eagle, the technical and visual quality is unsurpassed. The 1911-D half eagle is one of the great condition rarities of the 20th century gold series, and this specimen stands in an elite group of pieces known as the Condition Census. Population: 2 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer (4/21).

NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLE



1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, MS67 Wire Rim 'Relentless Pursuit of Perfection'

3032 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Throughout his career, Augustus Saint-Gaudens felt a push-pull between the Old and New Worlds. His education was certainly French, grounded in the École des Beaux-Arts, yet the subjects of his sculptural works were invariably American. He missed being in the center of the artistic world, and established himself and his studio in Paris three times between 1874 and 1901. Paul Bion and Frederick MacMonnies were the artists who most encouraged Saint-Gaudens to return to Paris in the 1880s and 1890s. Not only did Saint-Gaudens long for the art life in Paris, but Bion's letters urged him to return to the center of the artistic center of the world. This played into Saint-Gaudens' relentless pursuit of artistic perfection. That pursuit of perfection lasted throughout his career and for numismatists culminated in the production of the High Relief double eagles in the last year of his life, 1907. This High Relief exemplifies that pursuit of perfection. The surfaces are bright and satiny with just the slightest tinge of even reddish patina over each side. Fully struck in all areas. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLE



1907 Arabic Numerals Double Eagle, MS68 Important First-Year Issue Single-Finest Certified Example Ex: Morse-Fox

3033 1907 MS68 PCGS. Ex: Fox-Simpson. After Augustus Saint-Gaudens' death on August 3, 1907, his assistant Henry Hering attempted to modify his high relief design for the double eagle to make it practical for high-speed coinage operations. Unfortunately, Hering's attempts were not successful and it was left to Mint Chief Engraver Charles Barber to make the final adjustments to the design. Under considerable pressure from President Theodore Roosevelt to get the job done, Barber lowered the relief considerably and changed the date from Roman Numerals to Arabic Numerals, touching up some finer details by hand. Unfortunately, the compromises in design resulted in some lack of detail on the working dies, giving the coins a slightly flattened aspect, even when fully struck.

The first coins of the Arabic Numerals design were delivered on December 3, 1907, but problems with the three-part segmented collar delayed production for another 13 days. Philadelphia Mint personnel made heroic efforts after the problems were solved, and succeeded in striking 361,667 double eagles of the new design by the end of the year. President Roosevelt expressed satisfaction with the result and the general public embraced the new design enthusiastically for its obvious artistic merit. Many high-quality examples were saved for their novelty value, making the 1907 one of the most available dates of the series in high grade.

The present coin is a magnificent MS68 specimen, the finest ever certified by either PCGS or NGC (5/21). The surfaces project a frosty appearance with vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. Variegated peach, orange, and greenish-gold coloration with subtle accents of rose and powder-blue covers each side. The design elements are exquisitely struck, with fine definition apparent on the Capitol, on the leaves beneath the rock, and on the eagle's feathers. The pristine surfaces display no mentionable marks. For the Registry Set enthusiast, there is no adequate substitute for this finest-certified example. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer (5/21).

Ex: Phillip H. Morse Collection (*Heritage*, 11/2005), lot 6530, as MS67 PCGS, realized \$48,875; Rollo Fox Collection (*Heritage*, 1/2020), lot 4002, realized \$120,000.

NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

TERRITORIAL GOLD

1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, MS61 Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., K-4 Historic Government-Backed Western Issue

3034 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., 50 Reverse, MS61 PCGS. K-4, R.5. Ex: Simpson. San Francisco's preeminent newspaper, the *Alta California*, published the following announcement on January 22, 1851:

"United States Assayer's Office.

We give notice that on or about the 1st February ensuing, we will be prepared to receive Gold Dust for Smelting and Assaying, and forming the same into ingots and bars, in accordance with our recent contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, authorized by an act of Congress, approved 30th Sept., 1850, under the supervision of the United States Assayer, Augustus Humbert, Esq., who will cause the United States stamp to be affixed to the same. Moffat & Co."

The "ingots" mentioned in the paper were actually these massive fifty dollar gold coins. Although not an official branch mint, the United States Assay Office of Gold had the full backing of the federal government in issuing these pieces, which were receivable for payments at the Custom House. A notice in the *Alta California* just eight days later assured residents:

"We can further state that the most eminent lawyers in the United States, and also men in the most eminent positions have given it as their unqualified opinion after mature deliberation and investigation of the question, that these ingots and bars will be a legal tender, that they are a coin of the United States government as is the dollar and the eagle, being like them issued by act of Congress, and bearing the stamp of government."

As such, Assay Office fifties served a key role in the economic development of the Western frontier, supplying the region with much-needed coinage. They are often collected alongside regular United States gold issues.

This is an example of the K-4 variety. The lettered edge is stamped AUGUSTUS / HUMBERT / UNITED / STATES / ASSAYER / OF GOLD, / CALIFORNIA / 1851, the 877 purity is punched by hand on the banner above the eagle, and 50 is centered within the reverse engine turning, surrounded by sun-like star pattern with 24 points.

Far above the typical problem-ridden VF-XF survivor and approaching the finest known, this MS61 representative is remarkably attractive for the type. Coloration is a deep shade of red-gold with bluish accents on each side. There are small abrasions around the rims, as always, but the corners on the reverse remain crisp. Strong detail appears on the eagle, shield, and engine turning — the hallmark of New York watchmaker Augustus Humbert. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 61, 2 finer (4/21).

Ex: *Pre-Long Beach Elite Coin Auction* (Superior Galleries, 5/2004), lot 2873.

NGC ID# ANH5, PCGS# 10208





PATTERNS



1792 Quarter Dollar Die Trials Judd-A1792 Eagle-on-Globe Design Unique White Metal Splashers

3035 1792 Quarter Dollar, Obverse and Reverse Die Trials, AU53 PCGS / XF45 NGC. Following numismatic tradition that dates back to the 1882 Bushnell sale, this pair of white metal dies trials is offered together:

1792 Pattern Quarter Dollar, Obverse Dies Trial, Judd-A1792-1, Pollock-3001, R.8, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. 480.8 grains. A female head of Liberty faces right in a plain field with LIBERTY above and 1792 below. Uniface obverse struck in white metal. Deep steel-gray surfaces exhibit areas of lighter gray with scattered marks of little consequence.

1792 Pattern Quarter Dollar, Reverse Die Trial, Judd-A1792-2, Pollock-3004, R.8, XF45 NGC. Ex: Simpson. 432.9 grains. An eagle is perched on a globe with the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA within a border of 87 stars. Uniface reverse struck in white metal. NGC identifies this piece as 43% lead, 39% iron, and 16% tin. Steel and light gray surfaces host faint scratches that radiate from the center.

These patterns are called quarter dollars and are attributed to Joseph Wright, the designer and engraver who may have been chosen as the chief engraver of the Philadelphia Mint had he not succumbed to the yellow fever epidemic that swept the city in the late summer of 1793. Joseph Wright was the son of well-known portrait painter Patience Lovell Wright, and he was married to Sarah Vandervoort, who may have been the model for the obverse. Sarah also perished in the 1793 yellow fever epidemic. Author Monroe Fabian (*Joseph Wright American Artist, 1756-1793*) observes an “uncanny resemblance” between the portrait on the obverse and Mrs. Wright, who appeared in an unfinished family portrait that Joseph Wright painted shortly before his death.

In the past, these pieces have been called pattern cents or half eagles. A contemporary letter dated September 11, 1793, incidentally the delivery date of the 1793 Liberty Cap cents that Wright also designed, was located in the National Archives and specifically calls these “essays of a quarter dollar.”

Ex: Charles Bushnell (S.H. and H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1765; S.H. and H. Chapman (5/1883); T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2354; Bowers and Ruddy (Rare Coin Review #39, page 10); Bowers and Merena (1/1999), lot 1011; Northeast Numismatics (Coin World, 7/29/2002); Southern Collection. (Total: 2 coins)
NGC ID# 2ANN, PCGS# 11037





**1804 Half Eagle in Copper
Judd-31a, MS63 Brown
Only Three Pieces Known**

3036 1804 Half Eagle, Judd-31a, Pollock-6090, R.8, MS63 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular design of the Draped Bust half eagle struck from 1798 to 1807. The obverse appears to be the die of the 1804 BD-4 half eagle and the reverse appears to be the die of the 1804 BD-7 half eagle. Struck in copper with a plain edge.

Privately struck from mis-matched dies that the Mint apparently sold as scrap, possibly in the 1830s. It is thought that the dies were recovered by Joseph Mickley and that he, or possibly Montroville Dickeson, produced these privately made pieces sometime in the 1860s. They are closely related to the well-known 1804 large cent "restrikes" and other similar items. According to USPatterns.com, examples are known in silver with a plain or reeded edge, and in copper, also with a plain or reeded edge. This Judd-31a variety appears to be the most populous of the different variants, still with just three examples known to exist. The surfaces are evenly mellowed and exhibit even, light brown patina with a faint glimmer of original red still faintly seen beneath.
PCGS# 11081



**1836 Two Cent in Billon
Judd-52, PR64**

3037 1836 Two Cents, Judd-52, Pollock-55, Low R.6, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. An early, small diameter two cent pattern with a spread-winged eagle on the obverse and date below. The reverse features TWO CENTS in the center, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Struck in billon (90% copper, 10% silver) with a plain edge. These pieces show an interesting die punching error with the A in STATES punched over an erroneous E. Restrikes were most likely made in the late 1850s and later, and show a shattered obverse die. About two dozen pieces are known of this early pattern, according to USPatterns.com. This is an exceptionally attractive example. The reflective surfaces display streaks of gray across each side, and the underlying color is lilac-rose-yellow. Fully struck.
NGC ID# 2964, PCGS# 11194



1836 Two Cent Piece in Billon
Judd-53, PR62

3038 1836 Two Cents, Judd-53, Pollock-54, Low R.6, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The first pattern two cent design. The obverse has a small eagle that stands on a cloud, with the date below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the borders. The reverse has the denomination widely spaced within a peripheral laurel wreath. Struck in billon (90% copper, 10% silver) with a reeded edge. Coin turn alignment. The dusky gray-rose surfaces show subtle undertones of oil-slick iridescence. The strike details are somewhat irregular; the piece appears it was struck from misaligned dies with weak definition on one portion of the margin and strong detailing on the opposite part of the rim.

NGC ID# 2966, PCGS# 11196



1838 Gobrecht Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-73 Restrike, PR64+

3039 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-73 Restrike, Pollock-77, R.5, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A draped bust of Liberty faces left on the obverse, with a flying eagle dominating the reverse. Kneass was once believed to designed this pattern, but visual evidence points to Christian Gobrecht, since the face of Liberty bears a strong resemblance to her counterpart on the ten dollar Liberty, also introduced in 1838. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Medallic alignment. Probably all Judd-73 halves are restrikes, since the three prominent radial cracks on the reverse do not appear on Judd-79 patterns, which were struck in 1838. The obverse exhibits mottled gray-rose toning with occasional dabs of brilliance showing, while the reverse has a pronounced reddish hue with cobalt-blue around the margin.

NGC ID# 296N, PCGS# 11288



1838 Seated Half Dollar in Silver Judd-76 Restrike, PR63

3040 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-76 Restrike, Pollock-83, R.8, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the adopted design with only slight differences. The reverse, however, is noticeably different, with a spread-winged eagle that holds four arrows and a laurel branch. Struck in silver with a plain edge. The restrikes, such as seen here, show scattered die rust on the reverse and are believed to have been struck in the 1870s. The surfaces on each side are toned in different hues, with the obverse pale blue while the reverse is golden. The fields are bright and reflective throughout. Sharply detailed on the obverse, but the reverse shows just a bit of softness on the eagle's breast feathers.

PCGS# 11302

1838 Seated Half Dollar in Copper Judd-77 Restrike, PR66+ Red and Brown

3041 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-77 Restrike, Pollock-85, High R.7 PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the regular-issue No Drapery design, while the reverse has a heraldic eagle in the center that is similar to the two cent patterns from 1836. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Four examples of Judd-77 are known. These, like other patterns of this type in different metal/edge combinations, were actually produced during the 1870s. Heavy die rust on the reverse is a telltale diagnostic for restrikes, as is the incuse LIBERTY on the obverse. Both sides are glossy brown with iridescent accents of violet, olive-gold, and bluish toning when rotated. The coin is near-flawlessly preserved and virtually fully struck, save for a touch of softness on the eagle's breast.

Ex: Greenwald and Jackson Collections (Bowers and Merena, 9/1995), lot 1632; Fixed Price List (Heritage, 5/1997); Lindesmith Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/2000), lot 2025; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4435.

NGC ID# 296W, PCGS# 11310



1839 'Backward Head' Half in Copper Judd-96 Restrike, PR66 Brown

3042 1839 Half Dollar, Judd-96 Restrike, Pollock-104, R.8, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Sometimes called the Backward Head, this pattern features an obverse much like that found on the regular-issue 1839 gold eagles, with a rounded tip on the forward edge of the bust truncation and a pointed tip on the rear edge—but the entire head is facing backward from that on the eagle, right rather than left. Thirteen stars ring the rim, with date 1839 below. The reverse is from the regular-issue Seated Liberty die, Medium Letters, as seen on the 1840 half dollars. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. There are only three pieces believed known in copper (two in silver). The fields are moderately reflective and considerably enliven the lovely iridescent brown, pale red, and blue coloration. This evenly balanced coin has no detracting contact marks, and just a bit of slight strike softness appears in the centers of each side.

Ex: Stewart Witham; Auction '81 (RARCOA, 7/1981), lot 326; Lemus-Queller Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1522. PCGS# 11410

1839 Capped Bust Half Dollar in Silver Judd-100 Restrike, PR63

3043 1839 Capped Bust Half Dollar, Judd-100 Restrike, Pollock-110, R.8 PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular Capped Bust (1836-1839) die, with date 1839. The reverse is a rather ungainly Flying Eagle design with plain field, similar to the Flying Eagle cents but with an awkward crook in the neck. The usual legends ring the rim. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This restrike was made in the 1870s for sale to a collector, according to USPatterns.com. Both obverse and reverse dies show heavy rust. Only two examples are known.

Weakly struck, particularly on the area just below the cap on the obverse. Charcoal and powder-gray surfaces on the obverse cede to rose-gray on the reverse. The reverse die is close to shattering, with numerous bold radial cracks dividing that side into "pie slices," and there are other peripheral cracks. This piece is the only example available in the numismatic market, as the other specimen below was retained by the Bass Research Foundation and not sold in the important Bowers and Merena Bass Collection Part I auction of May 1999.

Ex: Massachusetts Historical Society; ANA Auction (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 3599; Stewart Witham; Auction '81 (RARCOA, 7/1981), lot 330, 192.5 grains.

NGC ID# 297F, PCGS# 11428



**1849 Three Cent Silver
in Silver-Copper Alloy
Judd-112 Original, PR63
Ex: Pittman**

3044 1849 Three Cent Silver, Judd-112 Original, Pollock-126, Low R.7, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Pittman-Simpson. The obverse die is of the Seated Liberty half dime, while the reverse bears the Roman numeral III with no other legends. A "coin without a country," allegedly struck in a 60:40 silver-copper alloy with a reeded edge. This pattern was coined for the purpose of showing Congress how large the proposed silver three cent piece would be. This is one of the dozen or so Originals believed extant from a production of 12 to 15 pieces. Both sides are mostly brilliant with streaks of darker toning. Die filing marks over the centers do not detract from the intrigue or eye appeal of this coin.

Ex: John Jay Pittman Collection, Part One (Akers, 10/1997), lot 774; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/1999), lot 7383.
NGC ID# 297P, PCGS# 11490



**1850 Unperforated Cent in Copper
Judd-122 Restrike
PR66+ Red and Brown**

3045 1850 One Cent, Judd-122 Restrike, Pollock-137, High R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Franklin Peale's design for an annular (ring-form) pattern cent, which was modeled after Christian Gobrecht's gold dollar pattern of 1836. The obverse has CENT above the hole, the date below, and two rosettes, one on each side. The reverse shows USA above and the alleged alloy of billon listed below: ONE TENTH SILVER. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Struck from a broken state of the dies, and as such considered a restrike. However, very few pieces are known. Approximately equal parts of cherry-red and deep blue patina are seen over each side of this vibrant, upper-end pattern.
NGC ID# 2989, PCGS# 11525



1851 Unperforated Cent in Silver
Judd-128b, PR64

3046 1851 Unperforated Cent, Judd-128b, Pollock-152, R.8, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse displays the denomination CENT above and the composition ONE TENTH SILVER below a non-perforated center. On the reverse, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds a laurel wreath. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. USPatterns states: "It is believed that these are restrikes struck on dime planchets." However, only three examples are known, placing this piece in the upper reaches of rarity among pattern issues. The centers are much lighter than the outer reaches of each side with dabs of deep toning seen around the margins of both obverse and reverse.

PCGS# 11549



(1852) Annular Gold Dollar
Judd-136, PR66

3047 (1852) Gold Dollar, Judd-136, Pollock-163, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The first of the annular format gold dollars. Struck in gold, perforated in the center, with a reeded edge. During the first few years after the discovery of gold in California, the scales were tipped in the favor of rising silver prices, causing silver coins to be hoarded from circulation. It was proposed to circulate a larger format gold half dollar and gold dollar to fill this void, as some felt the regular issue gold dollar was inconveniently small. The matter was later remedied by the reduction of silver coinage weights and an increase in production in 1853. This first design was created from the reverse of a regular issue dime and a blank die with denticles on the opposite side. Only four pieces are recorded known. The bright gold surfaces have taken on a slight reddish tint. Remarkably well preserved.

NGC ID# 2992, PCGS# 11577



1853 Cent in German Silver Judd-150, Thick Planchet, PR64

3048 1853 One Cent, Judd-150 Thick, Pollock-178, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. An experimental one cent piece struck in German silver. Struck with a reeded edge. The German silver alloy was intended to replace the copper large cent, the eventual end of these experiments was the 1857 Flying Eagle cent. This experimental piece used the regular dies of the quarter eagle with a reverse that has a simple wreath with ONE CENT inside the wreath. Interestingly, there is no mention of the country's name on the piece. The obverse is bright and untoned, while the reverse shows slight, even reddish-gray patina. Sharply detailed throughout. NGC ID# 388D, PCGS# 11624



1854 Half Dime in German Silver Judd-166, PR55

3050 1854 Half Dime, Judd-166, Pollock-192, High R.7, PR55 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Arrows half dime design for the year. Struck in argentan, a German silver alloy, with a plain edge. USPatterns.com explains: "These were struck on very thick planchets with [a] rounded plain edge and have the appearance of a broadstruck mint error. About a half dozen are believed to exist." Like two other examples at PCGS (PR53 and PR58), this PR55 coin shows evidence of light high-point friction. Silver-gray surfaces are strongly detailed with specks of gunmetal toning. NGC ID# 89JZ, PCGS# 11706



1854 Smaller-Sized Cent in Copper or Bronze Judd-160, PR65+ Brown

3049 1854 One Cent, Judd-160, Pollock-187, R.4, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The design is similar to the contemporary large cent but omits the stars and shrinks the wreath. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. Restrikes exist from rusted dies, but no such rust is present on this example. Glints of copper color appear within the confines of this glossy brown Gem, while blue and violet tones dominate. NGC ID# 5ED4, PCGS# 11659



1855 Flying Eagle Cent in German Silver Judd-171a, PR63

3051 1855 Cent, Judd-171a, Pollock-196, R.7, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse depicts a large eagle flying left, along with 13 peripheral stars and the date below. The reverse design resembles the contemporary cent, except the wreath is smaller in scale. The diameter is slightly reduced from a large cent. Struck in German silver alloy with a plain edge. USPatterns.com cites a population of about a dozen known. This is a flashy silver and tan-gold representative with characteristically soft strike definition. Endorsed by CAC for quality within the grade, this Flying Eagle cent pattern would make a great addition to any set of copper coinage. PCGS# 11737



1857 Quarter Die Trial in Copper
Judd-188, PR63 Brown

3052 1857 Quarter Dollar, Judd-188, Pollock-225, Low R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular-issue Seated Liberty quarter from 1857, while the reverse is from an incomplete die that shows UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and QUAR. DOL. around the rim in a smaller font than on the regular issues, with the letter Q shaped much differently. The center of the reverse is blank. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Judd describes this pattern as the first work by Anthony Paquet, and USPatterns states it might be a setup piece for his ten dollar design the following year, Judd-221. About a dozen examples are known on both thick and thin planchets. The Q in QUARTER is noticeably thin and squeezed, with a long serif descending from the center of the letter. Both sides offer subtle reddish-gold coloration, with a dollop of sage added to the reverse. A few reeding marks are noted in the center reverse, signs of contact with other coins (of the same issue, one might assume), but otherwise the surfaces are splendid and attractive, with a bold strike and excellent appeal.

Ex: Stack's unknown auction, lot 2031, PR62 Red and Brown PCGS; Lemus-Queller / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1550. NGC ID# 29B7, PCGS# 11825



1858 Flying Eagle Cent in Copper-Nickel
Judd-192, PR64+ Cameo

3053 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-192, Pollock-235, Snow-PT13, R.5, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the familiar Small Letters 1858 cent. The pattern reverse generally resembles the 1860 regular issue reverse, but there is no shield at the top and the oak wreath is closed. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. USPatterns.com explains: "... is one of the designs which was part of a 12 piece set sold by the Mint." Most of the original golden-tan color of the copper-nickel alloy is still present with a slight accent of reddish patina on each side. Fully struck. PCGS# 535155 Base PCGS# 11842



1858 Flying Eagle Cent in Copper-Nickel
Judd-204, PR64

3054 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-204, Pollock-248, R.5, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Flying Eagle pattern with a hook-necked eagle in flight on the obverse. The reverse has an oak wreath with a broad, ornamented shield at the top. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Also known in copper. The brightness of the lighter hued copper-nickel composition is plainly evident on this lovely piece. Just a slight accent of reddish patina is evident. Fully struck throughout. NGC ID# 29BK, PCGS# 11871



1858 Indian Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-208, Pollock-259, MS64

3055 1858 Indian Cent, Judd-208, Pollock-259, Snow-PT28, R.3, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. There are four notable subvarieties of Judd-208; these include each combination of centered or low-date obverses paired with either five or six-leaf cluster laurel wreath reverses. The present piece pairs the centered-date obverse with five-leaf clusters on the reverse wreath. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. This flashy near-Gem is largely copper-gold with pleasing accents of orange and violet patina. Softness is limited to the tops of the first few feather tips. An ideal complement to a high-end set of Indian Head cents.

NGC ID# 29BN, PCGS# 11884



1859 Indian Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-227, MS64

3057 1859 Indian Cent, Judd-227, Pollock-271, Low R.6, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A regular 1859-dated cent die was mated with a pattern reverse die that displays a small ornamental shield between the upper points of an oak wreath. ONE CENT, in two lines, fills the central design area. Struck in copper-nickel with a reeded edge. Judd-227 is encountered in both proof and business strike format with approximately equal rarity. This popular pattern displays mellowed reddish-tan surfaces. A grade-limiting carbon spot is seen at 12 o'clock on the obverse rim.

NGC ID# 29C6, PCGS# 11931



1858 Indian Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-212, PR66 Cameo

3056 1858 Indian Cent, Judd-212, Pollock-263, R.4, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is a Centered Date variant with a rounded bust tip. Similar to the later regular issue Indian cent but with a broad, ornamented shield at the top of the reverse and broad rims. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The pattern was part of a 12-piece set that was sold by the Mint to collectors. Even though struck in copper-nickel, this piece has taken on a significant presence of red patina over each side. The fields are deeply mirrored and the devices thickly frosted, the combination yielding the always attractive cameo effect. Fully struck.

NGC ID# 29BU, PCGS# 811895



1859 Indian Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-228, MS64

3058 1859 Indian Cent, Judd-228, Pollock-272, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A transitional pattern that combines the issued 1859 Indian Head cent obverse with the Shield Reverse that was first issued for commerce in 1860. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. One of the few patterns available in business strike format, this example displays mellowed brown-gray patina over each side.

NGC ID# 29C8, PCGS# 11932



**1859 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-240, PR66 Brown**

3059 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-240, Pollock-296, R.5, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. On the obverse Liberty faces right with laurel and vine in her hair. A ribbon below the bust is inscribed LIBERTY, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, and the date below. The reverse has an agricultural wreath around the denomination 1/2 DOLLAR. The wreath contains various products of the nation's farmers, including corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and sugar cane. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is one of the more frequently encountered early patterns with some 30 individual pieces believed to exist. This is a magnificent example of this popular, early pattern. Each side displays lovely blue toning with strong underlying reflectivity in the fields. Two spots are seen on the reverse. NGC ID# 6UBM, PCGS# 11974



**1859 Paquet-Designed Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-251, PR61**

3061 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-251, Pollock-290, High R.7, PR61 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Both sides were designed by Anthony Paquet. The obverse shows a stiff figure of Liberty with right hand resting on a fasces, left hand on a shield. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center and is surrounded by a Neoclassical wreath adapted to New World use, consisting of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, wheat, and oak leaves. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Each side shows gray-rose patina with deeper sea-green around the rim on the obverse. Several spots are scattered across each side, including a thumbprint in the middle of the reverse, and there is a diagonal strike-through across the head of Liberty. NGC ID# 29CY, PCGS# 12006



**1859 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-246, Pollock-302
PR64+ Red and Brown
Rarely Seen 'Perfect Ribbon'
Copper Striking**

3060 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-246, Pollock-302, Low R.7, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This curiosity has UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on each side. On the obverse, Liberty faces right and wears a wreath of oak and vine leaves on her head. A ribbon inscribed LIBERTY curls around where her shoulder would normally reside. This reverse has a large 'sandwich board' eagle holding a ribbon in its beak. The arrows within the right (facing) claw have unusually long shafts. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Examples were struck in both copper and silver. This is the much-scarcer "perfect ribbon" reverse with no break in the ribbon in the eagle's beak. The surfaces retain significant, glowing coppery luster around the devices with mellowed interiors. An overlooked rarity for the pattern specialist. NGC ID# 29CT, PCGS# 11991



**1861 Ten Dollar in Copper, Gilt
Judd-285, Pollock-340, PR63**

3062 1861 Ten Dollar, Judd-285, Pollock-340, High R.6, PR63 Gilt PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Both the obverse and reverse designs are similar to that used on regular issue 1861 half eagles, but the motto GOD OUR TRUST has been added on a scroll in the upper reverse field. The high date, rounded bun Pollock subvariety. Struck in copper and gilt with a reeded edge. This is the more frequently seen High Date variant. The gilt gives the viewer a good visualization of what this different motto would have looked like (also it was a much cheaper alternative than striking the coin in gold). The surfaces retain almost complete gilt, only a tight cluster of copper specks are seen on the obverse in front of the bridge of the nose of Liberty, and a few tiny spots are scattered across the left side of the reverse. Fully struck. PCGS# 535300



1862 With Motto Half in Silver Judd-295, PR64+

3063 1862 Half Dollar, Judd-295, Pollock-353, R.5, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular-issue Seated Liberty half dollar, while the reverse, left over from 1861 pattern strikes, has GOD OUR TRUST in the field above the eagle's head. The motto is set directly into the field with no scroll. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. According to USPatterns.com, about two dozen of these pieces are known. W. Elliot Woodward stated in his May 1863 catalog that 25 sets were struck. Lightly toned and noticeably contrasted on each side. An L-shaped lint mark is located in the field between Liberty's head and cap. A prominent die crack traverses the reverse from the left corner of the shield to the rim above. The reverse fields are noticeably striated.

NGC ID# 29E6, PCGS# 60445



1862 Ten Dollar in Bronzed Copper Judd-298, PR64 Brown

3064 1862 Ten Dollar, Judd-298 Bronzed, Pollock-357, R.6, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The motto GOD OUR TRUST appears in plain letters over the eagle on dies that are otherwise identical to the regular issue eagles. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Two obverse dies are known and differ in their date placement. About a dozen examples of the Low Date (Pollock-357, as seen here) are known and only half a dozen survive of the High Date (Pollock-358). The bronzing has a subtle reddish hue over each side. There is a wide swath of darker, almost charcoal color noted at the bottom of the obverse.

NGC ID# 29EB, PCGS# 60448



1863-L Indian Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-302, PR66 Deep Cameo

3065 1863 One Cent, Judd-302, Pollock-365, High R.7, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the adopted design for 1864 (but dated 1863), with the pointed bust truncation and Longacre's "L" initial on the ribbon. The reverse displays the standard oak wreath and shield motif used for regular-issue coinage in 1863. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. According to Rick Snow, this reverse die was first used on regular coinage in 1871, indicating it was a latter-day restrike made for collectors in the 1870s. According to the USPatterns website, "It is possible that these restrikes are related to the 1863 two cent, trime, half dime and dime restrikes which were offered with the quarter, half dollar and dollar which were struck with the 'In God We Trust' reverse." At least a half-dozen copper-nickel pieces are known. As expected, the fields are deeply reflective, which establishes a "black" background for the thickly frosted devices. Each side is light honey-tan with a dab of red at the top of the obverse. Fully struck with just a few pinpoint specks of carbon on each side.

PCGS# 391595



**1863 Two Cent in Copper / Bronze
Judd-312A, PR66+ Red and Brown**

3066 1863 Two Cents, Judd-312A, Pollock-377, R.4, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Similar to the adopted two cent piece of the following year except that the motto reads GOD OUR TRUST on the obverse, and the word CENTS is sharply curved within the wreath on the reverse. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. This basic design was struck in both bronze and copper, and on multiple weight planchets that range from 76 grains to 101 grains, and also in variants that include copper-nickel and aluminum. This beautiful example retains about half of the original mint red, while the remainder of each side is deep blue. Fully struck. NGC ID# 29ES, PCGS# 70468



**1863 Three Cent Silver in Copper
Judd-321, PR64 Brown**

3067 1863 Three Cent Silver, Judd-321, Pollock-386, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Traditionally described as a regular dies trial striking, these pieces were actually restrikes made in the early 1870s and sold as part of complete off-metal sets. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Only struck in copper and aluminum. About a dozen examples are known in copper. Both obverse and reverse are well-matched in color and intensity of hue, with gray-blue seen over each side and light reddish undertones apparent as well. NGC ID# 29EZ, PCGS# 60478



**1863 Postage Currency Ten Cents
Struck in Aluminum
Judd-328, PR64 Cameo**

3068 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-328, Pollock-398, Cassel-67, High R.7, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the usual heraldic shield with arrows, surrounded by an inverted laurel wreath, with the inscription EXCHANGED FOR U.S. NOTES around. The reverse shows the denomination 10 CENTS in two lines above the date, with the inscriptions POSTAGE CURRENCY and ACT JULY 1862 around. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Various aluminum and copper compositions have been found and some pieces weigh 8 grains while others weigh 11 grains. Recent versions of Judd have simply divided the aluminum pieces into reeded and plain edge versions. The surfaces are bright and show the expected die cracks and flakes, along with several small patches of oxidation. NGC ID# 29FB, PCGS# 535040 Base PCGS# 60487



**1863 Dime in Aluminum
Judd-334, PR64 Cameo**

3069 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-334, Pollock-406, High R.7, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Formerly considered a regular dies trial striking of the Seated Liberty dime for 1863. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. As pointed out in the USPatterns.com website, these are actually backdated fantasy pieces made to complete off-metal sets of this year that included the quarter, half, and dollar with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST as used on regular coinage from 1866 to 1891. They were actually made sometime between 1869 and 1875. This piece was made from the 1869 obverse hub with the first S in STATES broken and from an 1869 reverse hub with the die scratch angling upward from the right wreath into the center. The surfaces are bright with streaks of gray across each side, deepening around the margins. Softly struck on the top of the wreath. NGC ID# 29FL, PCGS# 60496



1863 With Motto Half in Silver Judd-340, PR64+ Deep Cameo

3070 1863 Half Dollar, Judd-340, Pollock-412, Low R.6, PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. Virtually identical to the adopted design with the motto GOD OUR TRUST set directly into the upper reverse field without a banner or scroll. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About two dozen examples are known today. The design was also struck in copper (Judd-341). The fields are deeply reflective and the devices thickly frosted, the combination producing the profound cameo effect seen here. Fully struck in all areas.

Ex: *Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 259.*
PCGS# 535070

1863 With Motto Dollar in Copper Judd-346, PR64 Brown

3071 1863 Motto Seated Dollar, Judd-346, Pollock-418, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A regular issue 1863 Seated Liberty obverse die is paired with a regular issue With Motto reverse die. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com states: "These and the other 'with motto' patterns of this date and also 1864 and possibly 1865 are actually restrikes made circa 1869 and into the early 1870s and were offered with restrikes of the other denominations in complete sets." About a dozen examples are known of the copper strikings. A similar number of silver examples are known, while only five aluminum pieces have been traced. This is remarkably well-preserved example whose mellowed surfaces still retain a significant amount of underlying mint red. The fields are nicely mirrored with a strong presence of mint frost over the devices. Population: 1 in 64 Brown, 0 finer (4/21).

NGC ID# 26VG, PCGS# 60508



**1864 Indian Cent in Copper / Bronze
Judd-356A, PR66+ Red and Brown
Significant Mint Red Luster Remains**

3072 1864 One Cent, Judd-356A, Pollock-427, Low R.6, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular-issue No L dies, but in copper or bronze with a plain edge and on a thick planchet. Only a dozen or so examples are known and most lack any trace of original red. This year saw numerous compositions tried for the Indian cent. Only a few have actually undergone metallurgical analysis. Other compositions include copper-aluminum in varying ratios, billon, copper-nickel (thin planchet), and and bronze (thick planchet). This piece displays well over 50% original mint red, which places it among the rarest examples in copper / bronze. The remainder of each side shows light blue patina. Fully struck, only light flecks of carbon are present.
NGC ID# 29GM, PCGS# 70525

**1864-L Indian Cent in Nickel
Judd-359, PR62**

3073 1864 One Cent, Judd-359, Pollock-430, R.8, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1864-L Indian cent is struck here in nickel with a plain edge. These curiosities were struck in copper, copper-nickel, nickel, oroide, and aluminum. The oroide listing has been discredited and proved to be struck in copper-nickel. The copper pieces may actually be bronze, and such doubtful pieces require metallurgical testing. Novodels were also struck, circa 1869 to early 1870s, and are from slightly different dies. There are only two known pieces in nickel and they are from the novodel dies, most easily distinguished by the right shift in position of the 1 in the date (when compared to original coins from 1864). The surfaces on this piece are bright and highly reflective with a slight accent of toning seen on each side. As expected from a nickel product, high-point definition (as seen on the upper feather tips and lines in the shield) is not quite complete.
NGC ID# 29GT, PCGS# 60528



**1864 Two Cent in Copper/Bronze
Small Motto
Judd-367, PR64+ Brown**

3074 1864 Two Cents, Judd-367, Pollock-433, R.8, PR64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from the dies for the proof Small Motto two cent piece. The reverse is the so-called "Reverse of 1863" that shows the word CENTS widely curved. Within the motto, WE is die doubled. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. Small Motto examples were struck in bronze/copper, copper-nickel, and aluminum. Large Motto pieces were also produced in these same compositions (plus nickel). Saul Teichman states the existence of both Small and Large Motto variants suggests two striking periods. Fewer than a half dozen pieces are believed known in copper or bronze. This is a magnificently toned pattern. The center of the reverse retains a cherry-red center, while the remainder of each side displays rich brown and deep blue patina. Fully struck in all areas. NGC ID# 29GW, PCGS# 60537

**1864 Large Motto Two Cent in Aluminum
Judd-372, PR66**

3075 1864 Two Cents, Judd-372, Pollock-442, R.8, PR66 PCGS Ex: Simpson. Regular dies trial issue of the Large Motto two cent piece. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. These are interesting metallurgical pieces and come in both Large Motto and Small Motto variants. The Large Motto pieces, as seen here, were also struck in copper/bronze, copper-nickel, and nickel. This strike in aluminum is believed unique. The fields are brightly reflective, which establishes a deep "black" background for the heavily frosted devices. Easily identifiable by a carbon spot below the O in GOD.

Ex: J.E. Drew.

NGC ID# 26VJ, PCGS# 60541



**1864 Pattern Quarter in Silver
Judd-384, PR66, Finest Certified**

3076 1864 Quarter, Judd-384, Pollock-452, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS.

Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular issue 1864 Seated Liberty quarter. The reverse, by Paquet, features an eagle and shield, olive, and arrows in the claws. Above is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with QUARTER DOLLAR below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This is the single finest graded Judd-384 pattern. In its Stack's catalog appearance, this specimen was described as "a simply remarkable example of this very rare pattern and quite possibly the finest known!" It is fully struck and exhibits light butter-gold toning. A blush of deep forest-green patina visits the lower left obverse rim. The eye appeal is outstanding.

Ex: 67th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2002), lot 1374.

NGC ID# 29H7, PCGS# 60555

**1864 With Motto Half in Silver
Judd-391, PR65+ Deep Cameo**

Ex: Bass

3077 1864 Half Dollar, Judd-391, Pollock-459, Low R.7, PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS.

Ex: Bass-Simpson. Transitional striking for the half dollar. The obverse has the usually seen obverse, while the reverse has the With Motto reverse as adopted in 1866. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. These pieces are actually restrikes made circa 1869 and into the early 1870s, offered with restrikes of other denominations in complete sets. Only a dozen or so silver strikes are known. Pieces were also struck in silver (again, about a dozen known), aluminum (only two known), and nickel (also two known). This is a dazzling, untoned silver example of this popular backdated issue. The fields are exceptionally deep with heavily frosted devices that provide the Deep Cameo designation.

Ex: Doug Weaver (1/21/1974) to Harry Bass; Pollock plate coin; Harry Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1187. PCGS# 535019



1864 Seated Dollar in Copper Judd-397, PR64 Red and Brown

3078 1864 Seated Dollar, Judd-397, Pollock-465, R.6, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This is the so-called transitional dollar with the With Motto reverse that was first adopted in 1866 and paired with the regular Seated dollar obverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The reverse clearly shows a scribe line above ST, but not above the E in UNITED. This matches the dies used for some 1871 patterns and regular issue proofs, thus establishing their striking period. Only a dozen or so examples are believed extant in copper. The surfaces are rich mint red with the occasional dab of blue interspersed. Sharply detailed throughout. NGC ID# 26VK, PCGS# 70568



1865 Three Cent Nickel in Nickel Judd-410, PR67 Deep Cameo

3080 1865 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-410, Pollock-481, Low R.6, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse die is similar to that used for regular proof coinage, with the only difference a higher date placement. The reverse is likewise similar to the regular die, but the ribbon ends are larger and encroach upon the denticles. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Only a dozen pieces are known in nickel and a similar number are known in copper. The devices display thick mint frost, which when set against the deeply mirrored fields produce the Deep Cameo effect. Mostly brilliant still with just a hint of light golden patina. PCGS# 534967



1865 Indian Cent, Struck in Copper Judd-404, Thick Planchet, PR65

3079 1865 Indian Cent, Judd-404, Pollock-473, Snow-PT1c, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular-issue design for the 1865 Indian cent, with a Plain 5 in the date. There is minute repunching on the top of the 1, and a diamond-shaped die chip extends from the ribbon into the neck. The reverse has light die polish lines from the second arrow to the border, both dies as described for Snow PR-2. Struck in copper on a thick planchet with a plain edge. This Gem exhibits broad, square rims and pinpoint-sharp definition. Golden-brown surfaces display colorful accents of blue, violet, and copper-orange. NGC ID# 29HN, PCGS# 60581



1865 Shield Nickel in Copper Judd-417, PR66 Brown

3081 1865 Shield Nickel, Judd-417, Pollock-489, Low R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the adopted design of 1866, but dated 1865. The reverse is the "Stars and Bars" design used in 1866 and on some 1867 nickels. Struck in copper with a plain edge. There is some debate as to the status of these patterns as either Originals or Restrikes. Saul Teichman lays out both arguments at USPatterns.com, and we would encourage readers to read through them. Glossy brown surfaces feature an overlay of iridescent patina in shades of blue, green, violet, and gold. Contact marks and planchet flakes are minimal. Population: 1 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (5/21). PCGS# 60599



**1865 With Motto Quarter in Silver
Judd-425, PR66 Cameo**

3082 1865 Quarter Dollar, Judd-425, Pollock-497, High R.6, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Both sides are the regular With Motto designs, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll above the eagle, as adopted in 1866. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The various “pattern” issues of the design including quarter dollars, half dollars, and dollars, are actually restrikes intended for collectors and coined in the late 1860s or early 1870s. About a dozen examples are known in silver with a similar number extant in copper. The fields are deeply reflective and provide a deep background for the heavily frosted devices. Light golden toning is observed on both obverse and reverse.

NGC ID# 29JD, PCGS# 534971



**1865 With Motto Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-450, PR65 Red and Brown
Tied for Finest Certified**

3084 1865 Ten Dollar, Judd-450, Pollock-522, High R.6, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A transitional pattern that pairs an 1865 Liberty eagle obverse with the Motto reverse first issued for circulation in 1866. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Not as rare as the unique gold specimen (Judd-449) in the Smithsonian, but rare nonetheless and highly desirable in the present quality. This sharply struck Gem is tied for finest certified with one other PCGS example, which appeared as lot 6718 in our January 2015 FUN Signature. The fire-red and orange-gold surfaces are unmarked and show only a few minute carbon flecks.

NGC ID# 29JV, PCGS# 70637



**1865 With Motto Half in Copper
Judd-430, PR66 Red and Brown**

3083 1865 Half Dollar, Judd-430, Pollock-503, High R.6, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular issue With Motto Seated Liberty half dollar design. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Once thought to be transitional pattern varieties, these issues are now considered restrikes, or more properly novodels, since there was no identical “original” issue. About a dozen copper pieces are known, along with a similar number of silver pieces, and a single example in aluminum. A significant amount of original red is seen on each side, along with slightly mellowed blue-brown patina. Exceptional preservation of surfaces.

NGC ID# 29JG, PCGS# 70615



1866 Two Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-458, PR66

3085 1866 Two Cent, Judd-458, Pollock-532, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular dies and previously believed to be a dies trial striking, these pieces were undoubtedly struck for sale to collectors. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Examples were also produced in nickel and both compositions are equally rare with only two or three pieces believed extant of each. This is the first copper-nickel striking we have record of handling. The surfaces show remarkably undimmed color with much of the "white" color 1856-1864 Indian cents were known for when new. This particular piece is readily identifiable by a spot in the wreath below the R in TRUST and another, smaller one on the right side of the shield. Bright and highly reflective.

PCGS# 501587



1866 Washington Five Cents in Copper Judd-471, PR64 Brown

3086 1866 Washington Five Cents, Judd-471, Pollock-563, R.8, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A bust of George Washington faces right, with the date below in minute digits, and IN GOD WE TRUST above in much larger letters. The reverse features a short 5 within a wreath, which has unusually broad leaf clusters. The 5 of the denomination has a repunched upright. No CENTS is present, consistent with the three cent nickel introduced the year before. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This popular pattern was also struck in nickel. A dozen or fewer copper pieces are believed known with a similar number extant in nickel. The surfaces are evenly mellowed to an even brown with occasional dab of blue interspersed, except for a curious streak of bright yellow through TRUS on the upper obverse. Kept out of the Gem category by the presence of a carbon spot in the center of the obverse.

PCGS# 70667



1866 Lincoln Five Cents in Bronze Judd-488, PR64+ Brown

3087 1866 Five Cents, Judd-488, Pollock-576, High R.7, PR64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Five cent pattern with the head of Lincoln facing right, date below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around most of the perimeter. The reverse features 5 CENTS in the center, surrounded by a laurel wreath, with the motto in small letters above. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. One of the most touching 19th century patterns, struck the year after the assassination of Lincoln. The fields display deep reflectivity and rich coloration with the obverse light blue, the reverse subtly toned in pastel shades.

PCGS# 60684



**1866 Shield Nickel in Copper
Judd-498, PR65+ Red and Brown**

3088 1866 Shield Five Cents, Judd-498, Pollock-584, High R.7, PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. Shield Nickel pattern with an obverse similar to the adopted design, but with smaller lettering for IN GOD WE TRUST and a divided date centered around the ball at the base of the shield. Regular dies With Rays reverse. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Less than a dozen pieces are known of this pattern. The surfaces have mellowed slightly but still retain generous portions of mint red on each side.

Ex: Gschwend Collection (Thomas Elder, 6/1908), lot 238; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 171.

NGC ID# 29KZ, PCGS# 70694



**1866 Shield Nickel in Copper
Judd-508, PR64 Brown**

3089 1866 Shield Five Cents, Judd-508, Pollock-592, High R.6, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Struck from a regular obverse die of the 1866 Shield nickel, while the reverse suggests the No Rays design that was produced for circulation the following year. Struck copper with a plain edge. Also produced in bronze and nickel, with one piece in white metal. The nickel pieces are the most frequently seen; while this copper example is one of only an estimated dozen believed to exist. This piece has toned deep blue throughout and the mirrored fields are still strongly evident through the layers of color. Fully struck.

NGC ID# 29L7, PCGS# 60704



**1866 Washington Five Cents in Copper
Judd-517, PR65 Brown
Double Struck and Rotated in the Collar**

3090 1866 Five Cents, Judd-517, Pollock-544, High R.7 — Double Struck and Rotated in the Collar — PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse depicts a bust of George Washington facing right with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, and the date, 1866 below. The reverse is the regular issue type without the rays. An interesting muling of dies having UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on both sides. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This is a pattern that has three curious features. One, it was allegedly struck outside the Mint from dies sold as scrap that were purchased by Joseph Mickley; two, two of the four known examples are rotated in the collar; and three, both of these pieces were double struck. The Simpson coin shows a 40 degree rotation on the reverse between strikes. The fields are brightly reflective and the mellowed surfaces display blue-brown patina. An interesting study piece and adjunct to a collection of five cent patterns or Washington patterns.

Ex: Herbert Spencer Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/1996), lot 1194; November Signature (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11067; Norweb and Other Properties (Stack's, 11/2006), lot 1023.

PCGS# 60714



1866 Dime, Allegedly in Silver-Nickel Judd-535, PR66+ Cameo

3091 1866 Dime, Judd-535, Pollock-599, R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Both obverse and reverse dies are the familiar design used to strike regular-issue dimes in 1866. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. This design was reportedly struck in two compositions, nickel and silver-nickel. Modern researchers doubt that the silver-nickel coins exist (see USPatterns.com). Robert Coulton Davis listed the issue as number 232 in his pioneering work on patterns. Davis indicated that the pattern was struck in nickel, and made no mention of the silver-nickel alloy. An early auction appearance of the pattern was in the Parmelee Collection (New York Coin and Stamp, 6/1890), lot 159. The lot description reads, "1866 Dime: same as regular issue, but in silver-nickel alloy: proof; rare." It is possible that the Parmelee description is the source of the silver-nickel composition story. William Woodin purchased coins at the Parmelee sale, and the piece may have ended up in his collection. Adams and Woodin picked up the silver-nickel alloy story and listed the variety as number 540 in their 1913 work on patterns. The issue has been listed in pattern references ever since. Testing of known specimens needs to be done to settle this question. Experts estimate less than six examples are extant. The surfaces are bright with highly reflective fields and thick mint frost that provides cameo contrast. Lightly toned over each side.
PCGS# 534924

1867 Indian Cent in Nickel Judd-552, MS64

3092 1867 Indian Cent, Judd-552, Pollock 614, R.7, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Allegedly a regular dies trial striking, but more than likely some of these were Mint errors. Examples are known in copper, copper-nickel, nickel, and maybe orioide. USPatterns asserts this piece was either a mint error struck on leftover stock used to strike Judd-406 and 406a, or it was produced on misrolled nickel five cent stock. In either case, only three or four pieces are believed known and this example was struck in business strike format, not as a proof as usually seen in the pattern series. The nickel-gray surfaces are weakly defined on the tips of the feathers in the headdress and the surfaces show just a bit of light patina.
PCGS# 534927



**1867 Five Cent in Nickel, Ex: Eliasberg
Judd-570, Pollock-638, PR66+ Deep Cameo**

3093 1867 Five Cents, Judd-570, Pollock-638, R.5, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. Liberty wears a coronet and faces left on the obverse, showing UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the periphery and the date below. The top of the 7 is distant from the curl, distinguishing the Pollock-638 variety from the Pollock-640, which shows the 7 close to the curl. The reverse offers 5 CENTS centered within a laurel wreath and IN GOD WE TRUST at the top. CENTS is in a curved line. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About three or four dozen examples of this type exist in nickel with the 7 away from the curl. Eye-catching black-and-white Deep Cameo contrast defines this exquisite Premium Gem. The faintest trace of golden color is present.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 175.

PCGS# 506988



**1867 Half Dime in Copper
Judd-586, PR66+ Red and Brown**

3094 1867 Half Dime, Judd-586, Pollock-651, High R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Once thought to be a regular dies trial piece, these were most likely struck for sale to collectors to complete copper proof sets for the year. USPatterns.com notes that at one time two collections retained complete copper sets. One of these sets is from the Garrett Collection. The other was actually a double set and was stolen from the Iowa State Historical Museum. About a half dozen examples are known. While each side retains some remnants of cherry-red, most of the surfaces display bright cobalt-blue patina. NGC ID# 29MH, PCGS# 70798



**1868 One Cent, Struck in Copper
Judd-609, PR65 Red and Brown**

3095 1868 One Cent, Judd-609, Pollock-674, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The design closely resembles that of the three cent nickel, except that the Roman numeral I instead of III is within the wreath. RI in AMERICA touch at the bases, and the base of the 1 in the date is repunched. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This example displays a nice strike with considerable orange mint luster and accompanying cobalt-blue and violet toning. Sharply detailed throughout.

PCGS# 70821



**1868 Three Cent Nickel in Copper-Nickel
Judd-615A, PR65**

3096 1868 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-615A, Pollock-681, High R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is struck from the adopted three cent nickel dies, while on the reverse the Roman numeral III is smooth and is surrounded by an agricultural wreath. The obverse is set on a cent-sized planchet, leaving that side with extra wide borders, but the reverse looks normal. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Saul leaves open the possibility that rather than copper-nickel, these pieces may be struck in oroide. The fields are remarkably reflective and each side is covered in even golden patina.

PCGS# 60828



1868 Three Cent Nickel in Aluminum Judd-621, PR64+ Cameo

3097 1868 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-621, Pollock-690, Low R.7, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. The regular three cent nickel design. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. About a half dozen examples of Judd-621 are thought to exist. This piece lists the Garrett pedigree on the holder but the coin does not match the example we offered in 2013. It may be the from the original aluminum set we sold in 1997. More research is required to nail down the pedigree. Both sides are Cameo-contrasted and all-brilliant with light die polish in the fields.
NGC ID# 29NC, PCGS# 800014



1868 Five Cents in Copper Judd-632, PR65 Brown

3099 1868 Five Cents, Judd-632, Pollock-702, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This rare pattern was an attempt to unify the designs of the two nickel alloy denominations. The obverse bears a strong resemblance to the three cent nickel, except in larger format. The reverse features a large Roman V within a wreath, similar to the later Liberty nickel, but the wreath is larger and there are no peripheral legends. A six-pointed star and scrollwork tops the wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Today at least a half dozen examples are known. This is a highly attractive piece whose fields are bright and reflective and serve to enhance the light blue and lilac-brown patina seen over each side.
NGC ID# 29NM, PCGS# 60849



1868 Five Cents in Copper Judd-627, Wide Planchet, PR64 Brown

3098 1868 Five Cents, Judd-627, Pollock-696, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse resembles the adopted three cent nickel design, while the reverse has a large 5 and small CENTS surrounded by an open wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge. These wide-planchet patterns were struck in nickel, copper (regular size), copper (wide planchet, as seen here), and aluminum (regular and oversized planchets). Reeded edge variants were also produced. Only a half-dozen of these oversized planchet pieces in copper are believed known. This is a slightly muted reddish-brown example of this unusual and attractive pattern.
NGC ID# 29NH, PCGS# 60844



1868 Seated Half Dime in Nickel Judd-638, PR67 Cameo

3100 1868 Seated Half Dime, Judd-638, Pollock-710, Low R.6, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. From the regular dies for the year, but struck in nickel with a plain edge. Unlike copper variants (Judd-637), the date is high. More than a dozen examples reportedly exist with either thick (25 grains) or thin (18 grains) planchets. The PCGS holder prevents us from measuring this example. A layer of golden patina drapes the well-contrasted surfaces of this Superb Gem Cameo half dime. Both sides are heavily clashed. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (5/21).
NGC ID# 29NU, PCGS# 534921 Base PCGS# 60856



**1868 Ten Cents in Copper
Judd-645, PR66 Brown**

3101 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-645, Pollock-717, Cassel-28, High R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A rare Postage Currency related pattern, dated 1868. The obverse displays the expected central shield with diagonal arrows behind, EXCHANGED FOR above and U.S. NOTES below. The reverse is a variant of the adopted design with the central wreath surrounding ONE DIME, a six-pointed star above and the date below. Struck in copper, medallion alignment on a thin planchet, and with a plain edge. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The obverse is almost completely blue with bright underlying reflectivity in the fields. The reverse, on the other hand, shows light, scattered rose patina. The series of Postage Currency patterns has received an in-depth, yearslong research effort by David Cassel, who wrote a book on the series, then revised it several years later. Anyone interested in this series should try to obtain a copy of David's second edition. (No, sorry, we don't have copies for sale.) PCGS# 60863



**1868 Dual Denomination \$5-25 Francs
Struck in Aluminum
Judd-658, PR64**

3103 1868 Dual Denomination \$5-25 Francs, Judd-658, Pollock-731, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse has a bust of Liberty facing left, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the date along the periphery. Liberty has a headband with a star, and her hair is tied with a ribbon. The reverse displays an olive and oak wreath, with 5 DOLLARS and 25 FRANCS inside the wreath. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This unusual pattern was made to return the favor of a gold 1867 French pattern (VG3702) which carried an identical dual denomination. Examples were struck in aluminum and copper, both reeded and plain edges. About a dozen pieces are known in aluminum and with a reeded edge. The surfaces are bright with just a few spots of oxidation on the reverse. NGC ID# 29PC, PCGS# 60876



**1868 Ten Cents in Aluminum
Judd-649, PR66+ Cameo**

3102 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-649, Pollock-722, Low R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. The regular-issue Seated dime dies of 1868 were used to strike this piece in aluminum with a reeded edge. These were struck during an era when aluminum was being touted as a replacement coinage metal, although these pieces were struck for sale to collectors. Two cased sets existed until recently, the Garrett set and the set in the Newman Collection. As expected from aluminum, the surfaces are bright and untuned with deeply reflective fields and sharply contrasting frosted devices. Ex: *Sampson's Sale* (Bangs & Co., 2/1882); *Garrett Collection, Part I* (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), part of lot 396. PCGS# 535328



**1869 One Cent in Nickel
Judd-666, PR65 Cameo**

3104 1869 One Cent, Judd-666, Pollock-741, R.5, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse exhibits a bust of Liberty facing left with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the periphery and the date below the bust. Liberty wears a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. A Roman numeral I is centered in a laurel wreath on the reverse. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Pollock-741, one of three die varieties, features the 9 in the date under Liberty's curl. This is a brilliant Gem Cameo representative with a few complementary specks of natural golden color. Lovely quality. NGC ID# 29PM, PCGS# 860890



1869 Two Cent in Nickel Judd-673, PR64

3105 1869 Two Cent, Judd-673, Pollock-749, R.8, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue two cent dies for the year. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. USPatterns.com lists two known and notes that one appeared in Paramount's October 1969 sale as lot 1098 in VF condition. This PR64 example is almost certainly distinct from that offering. PCGS reports and provides images of another in PR64, confirming at least two high-grade Judd-673 coins extant, possibly three if the previously mentioned VF example is out there. It seems likely that the single PR64 at NGC represents a duplicate submission. Dusky gray surfaces face-on reveal glimmering, iridescent toning in shades of gold, blue, and violet when rotated at an angle. Another tremendous rarity from the Bob R. Simpson Collection. NGC ID# 29PT, PCGS# 60897



1869 Three Cent Silver in Copper Judd-680, PR64 Red and Brown

3106 1869 Three Cent Silver, Judd-680, Pollock-759, R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Allegedly a dies trial striking of the 1869 three cent silver. Struck in copper with a plain edge and medallion alignment. Rather than an actual dies trial, these pieces were actually struck for sale to collectors as part of off-metal sets. Pieces were also produced in nickel and aluminum. Only a half dozen copper specimens are believed known. This piece retains significant portions of original mint red on each side, combined with muted gray-brown patina, which accounts for the Red and Brown designation. PCGS# 70905



1869 Half Dime in Copper Judd-692, PR63 Brown

3107 1869 Half Dime, Judd-692, Pollock-771, High R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The normal Seated Liberty half dime design for the year, but struck in copper with a reeded edge. Off-metal strikings also exist in aluminum, and about a half dozen of each are known. Violet accents complement mahogany-brown surfaces with glowing red color around the obverse devices. Clean for the grade and readily appealing. PCGS# 60917



1869 Pattern Dime in Copper
Judd-715, PR66+ Brown
Single Highest Graded, Ex: Eliasberg

3108 1869 Ten Cents, Judd-715, Pollock-794, R.7, PR66+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular issue Seated Liberty dime design, except there is no date on the exergue. The reverse has SIL. 9 / NIC. 1 / 1869 in large letters and digits. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The design was also struck in nickel (Judd-714) but none are known in the silver-nickel alloy stated on the reverse. A very rare pattern. Since 2000, we have auctioned only four different specimens, prior to the present lot. As of (7/21), NGC and PCGS combined have certified six examples. This lot is the single finest certified as Brown. None are certified as Red, and the finest certified as Red and Brown is graded PR66 by NGC. This coin is well struck and lustrous with rich apple-green, ocean-blue, and rose-red toning.

Ex: Gerald Hall Collection (Scott Stamp & Coin, 11/1895), lot 786; J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 200.
 NGC ID# 29RW, PCGS# 60940



1869 Dime, Struck in Copper
Judd-718, PR66+ Brown

3109 1869 Ten Cents, Judd-718, Pollock-799, High R.7, PR66+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Die trials striking of the 1869 Seated Liberty dime. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com states that "it is more likely that the off-metal 'trials' of this year were deliberately struck for sale to collectors." Examples were also struck in aluminum and nickel. About a half dozen copper pieces are known. This high-grade specimen is a delight for the toning enthusiast. Both sides are predominantly cobalt-blue with a bit of reddish-violet on the left side of the obverse and yellow-brown over the wreath on the reverse. In spite of the patina the fields still exhibit deep mirroring.
 NGC ID# 29S3, PCGS# 60945



1869 Standard Silver Quarter in Aluminum
Judd-737, PR64 Cameo

3110 1869 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-737, Pollock-818, High R.7 — Reverse Lamination — PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Standard Silver design with the bust of Liberty facing right, wearing a headband with LIBERTY inscribed upon it. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds most of the obverse margin with the motto set on a scroll below the bust of Liberty. On the reverse, 25 CENTS is surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, and around the periphery is STANDARD SILVER 1869. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Fewer than a half dozen Judd-737 representatives are known, per USPatterns.com. This piece features an identifying lamination at about 3:30 in the reverse field. The surfaces are typically brilliant and contrasted with a bit of softness on EN in CENTS.

NGC ID# 29SM, PCGS# 511358 Base PCGS# 60964



1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-745, PR65+ Brown

3111 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-745, Pollock-826, Low R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces right, and wears a cap ornamented by two stars. The reverse features a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, with 50 CENTS tightly fit within the wreath and the date depicted below. The borders exhibit the usual legends for the Standard Silver series. Repunching is noted on the initial B, the L in LIBERTY, and the lower left reverse star. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Reportedly, fewer than a dozen examples of these patterns exist. The present rarity is a glossy brown Gem with a Plus designation from PCGS and green approval sticker from CAC. Deep ocean-blue toning significantly enhances the visual appeal, and there are no marks to mention.
 NGC ID# 29SV, PCGS# 60973



**1869 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-760, PR65+ Red and Brown**

3112 1869 Half Dollar, Judd-760, Pollock-845, R.7, PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular die trials issue for the Seated Half Dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Also struck in aluminum. These pieces were deliberately struck by the Mint for sale to collectors as part of off-metal sets. Fewer than a half dozen are known today. The interior of each side retains deep cherry-red color with rich blue toning surrounding the margins.
PCGS# 70991

**1869 Gold Dollar in Copper
Judd-766, PR65+ Brown**

3113 1869 Gold Dollar, Judd-766, Pollock-851, High R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Struck from the regular-issue dies in copper with a reeded edge. This pattern gold dollar was presumably sold as part of a complete copper denomination set of 1869 coinage. About six examples are thought to exist, plus another half dozen in aluminum. A single piece in nickel is also reported. Glossy light brown surfaces feature ice-blue accents, especially on the reverse. Flashy fields surround expectedly pinpoint-sharp devices. Only the first feather on Liberty's headdress shows signs of lapping. A couple of tiny lint marks are noted, including one below the left wreath ribbon.
NGC ID# 29TJ, PCGS# 60997



1869 Ten Dollar in Aluminum Judd-782, PR66 Deep Cameo

3114 1869 Ten Dollar, Judd-782, Pollock-867, High R.7, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Even though traditionally described as die trials strikings, these pieces were undoubtedly struck by the Mint for sale as part of complete off-metal sets. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. All examples are very scarce to unique. About a half dozen copper strikes are known, along with another half dozen in aluminum. A single piece was struck in nickel. This is another exceptional aluminum pattern from the Simpson Collection. The fields display the depth of mirrored reflectivity one expects from this metal, and the devices are heavily frosted; thus, the Deep Cameo designation. Near-flawless preservation.

NGC ID# 29U5, PCGS# 961014

1870 Indian Cent in Aluminum Judd-788, PR66+ Cameo First We Have Handled

3115 1870 Indian Cent, Judd-788, Pollock-875, R.8, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Although traditionally considered a dies trial strike, there really was no intention to strike an Indian cent in aluminum (or copper or nickel) in 1870. Thus, these pieces were undoubtedly struck for sale to collectors as part of off metal sets. Only two or three aluminum pieces are believed known. An example in nickel is also recognized; however, if pieces were struck in copper, as alleged, they are most likely unrecognizable from regular issue bronze coins. The rarity of this issue is reinforced by the fact that we have never handled one, at least not since 1993. The surfaces are bright and sparkling with undimmed color and no traces of oxidation. An exceptionally well-preserved example of this pattern series rarity.

NGC ID# 29UA, PCGS# 390508 Base PCGS# 61031



**1870 Two Cent in Nickel
Judd-792, PR65+
Only Three Pieces Known**

**1870 Three Cent Nickel in Aluminum
Judd-795, PR66**

3116 1870 Two Cents, Judd-792, Pollock-878, R.8, PR65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The dies are the regular two cent piece of 1870, but here struck in nickel with a plain edge. USPatterns.com notes that "fewer than 3 known." Also struck in copper (but probably masquerading as a regular issue proof), aluminum, and silver-copper ore native to Michigan. All of these issues are rare. The last nickel example we sold was in our 1997 ANA Signature. The surfaces are bright and the fields are highly reflective with steel-blue color on the obverse, layered pale rose and steel-blue on the reverse. PCGS# 800050 Base PCGS# 61034

3117 1870 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-795, Pollock-882, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular issue, plain edge three cent nickel design, but struck in aluminum instead of copper-nickel. Three or so aluminum proof sets were made that included all denominations from the cent to the double eagle, presumably for sale to well-connected dealers. PCGS has certified just two specimens (4/21), and that number has remained constant over the past eight years. Off-metal strikes were produced in copper and aluminum. According to USPatterns.com only two or three aluminum pieces are known. This is a nicely reflective example and it is well-frosted over the devices, yet lacks a Cameo designation. Bright and unoxidized throughout. PCGS# 61038



**1870 Three Cent Silver in Aluminum
Judd-803, PR65 Cameo**

3118 1870 Three Cent Silver, Judd-803, Pollock-890, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Traditionally considered a regular dies trial strike; instead, these pieces were actually produced for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Examples were struck in copper, aluminum, and nickel. All are rare. Only two or three aluminum specimens are believed known. The aluminum exhibits deep mirroring in the fields that sets up the cameo contrast for the frosted devices.
PCGS# 800005



**1870 Standard Silver Half Dime in Copper
Judd-812, PR67 Red and Brown**

3120 1870 Standard Silver Half Dime, Judd-812, Pollock-900, Low R.7, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Barber Standard Silver design with Liberty seated with hand resting on a shield and Liberty pole behind. The reverse displays 5 CENTS surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This is one of about a dozen known examples of Judd-812. A similar number exist in copper with reeded edges. Flawless glossy brown surfaces exhibit beautiful shades of blue, violet, and magenta patina with glowing copper-orange color around the raised elements.
NGC ID# 29UP, PCGS# 71056



**1870 Standard Silver Half Dime in Silver
Judd-810, PR66 Cameo**

3119 1870 Standard Silver Half Dime, Judd-810, Pollock-898, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design is paired with a familiar Standard Silver reverse motif, a wreath of corn and cotton. Unlike most Standard Silver varieties, the date is on the obverse. Struck in silver with a plain edge. About a dozen examples were produced and included in complete Standard Silver sets, from the half dime to the dollar. This silver striking exhibits significant rose colored centers with deep blue around the peripheries. In spite of the toning the mirroring in the fields still shines strong enough to see the contrast with the frosted devices.
NGC ID# 29UN, PCGS# 388675



**1870 Half Dime in Copper
Judd-818, PR65 Brown**

3121 1870 Half Dime, Judd-818, Pollock-907, Low R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows a figure of Liberty seated facing left, with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the date 1870 below. Liberty supports a shield with her right hand and holds an olive branch in her left. A liberty pole stands behind the shield, and a scroll inscribed with LIBERTY crosses the shield. The design is attributed to William Barber, according to Pollock. The reverse is the regular issue for Liberty Seated half dimes. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The fields are brightly reflective and enhance the sea-green and rose toning seen on each side.
NGC ID# 29UV, PCGS# 61062



1870 Half Dime in Aluminum Judd-820, PR66+ Cameo

3122 1870 Half Dime, Judd-820, Pollock-910, High R.7 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design with the reverse of the regular issue for Seated Liberty half dimes. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Sold as part of complete silver sets and produced in silver, copper, and aluminum; in both reeded and plain edge variants. Only three or four pieces are known in this metal and with a plain edge. This is a bright, sparkling example that exhibits strong contrast between the frosted devices and deeply mirrored fields. The finest certified.
PCGS# 800059 Base PCGS# 61064



1870 Standard Silver Ten Cent in Aluminum Judd-829, PR65 Cameo

3124 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-829, Pollock-919, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's left-facing seated Liberty holds a shield at her right side and an olive branch in her left hand. A scroll inscribed with LIBERTY flows across the shield, and a crudely fashioned cap and pole are suspended in the background. UNITED STATES / OF AMERICA occupies the periphery with the date, 1870, in exergue. On the reverse 10 / CENTS is within an open wreath of cotton and corn, tied with a bow at the bottom. STANDARD — in small letters — is found at the edge above the wreath, and the rim is unusually wide. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This is one of three to four known examples of Judd-829. Both sides are brilliant with profound Cameo contrast. Free of distractions.
PCGS# 800043



1870 Standard Silver Dime in Silver Judd-826, PR65 Cameo

3123 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-826, Pollock-916, High R.6, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design. A seated representation of Liberty faces left. Behind is a free-standing pole topped with a Liberty cap. Liberty's right hand rests upon a shield with a scroll inscribed LIBERTY. The statutory legend follows the border, and the date is below. The reverse has the denomination, 10 CENTS, inside a wreath composed of corn and cotton. Above is the word STANDARD. The reverse rim is much wider than the obverse rim. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This obverse / reverse design combination was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum. Fewer than a dozen pieces are known in silver with a plain edge. This otherwise brilliant example displays light golden toning around the margins, and the thickly frosted devices contrast noticeably against the deeply mirrored fields.
PCGS# 800042



1870 Ten Cent in Copper Judd-834, PR66 Red

3125 1870 Ten Cents, Judd-834, Pollock-924, High R.6, PR66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The William Barber obverse depicts a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand with an olive branch in her left. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. The reverse is from a regular issue Seated dime reverse die. Struck in copper with a plain edge. One of about a dozen known, this PR66 Red example is the sole finest at PCGS (5/21). Magnificent copper-orange surfaces are beautifully preserved and eye-appealing. High-end for the grade.
NGC ID# 29VA, PCGS# 81078



**1870 Ten Cent in Aluminum
Judd-836, PR66+ Cameo**

3126 1870 Ten Cents, Judd-836, Pollock-927, High R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the William Barber Liberty Seated design, with Liberty holding a pole topped by a Liberty cap. UNITED STATES is to the left and OF AMERICA to the right; the date 1870 is below. The shield is behind her rather than in front, with drapery reading LIBERTY across the top. The reverse is the regular dime die of the year. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Only three or four examples of this type are known. The present PR66+ Cameo offering is almost certainly the finest among them, with fully brilliant surfaces showing stark contrast. Thickly frosted devices are set against glassy, contact-free fields. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+ Cameo, 0 finer (5/21)).

NGC ID# 29VC, PCGS# 800021



**1870 Standard Silver Dime in Aluminum
Judd-860, PR65 Cameo**

3127 1870 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-860, Pollock-941, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design depicts Liberty, facing right, wearing a cap ornamented with three stars. The reverse has 10 CENTS in the center, surrounded by an oak and laurel wreath with STANDARD SILVER 1870 at the margin. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. The latest edition of the Judd reference cites a population of two, while USPatterns.com reports fewer than a dozen known. Either way, this aluminum pattern is a major rarity. Brilliant surfaces are deeply contrasted and eye-appealing. Minor planchet roughness above Liberty's nose identifies the coin. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (5/21).

Ex: Haig A. Koshkarian Collection (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 3/2004), lot 1057.

PCGS# 535043



**1870 Ten Cents in Copper
Judd-873, PR65+ Brown**

3128 1870 Ten Cents, Judd-873, Pollock-970, High R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular Seated dime dies, but in copper with a reeded edge. This category of coin is traditionally referred to as a dies trial piece, but in practice, it is likely that a few 1870 denomination sets were assembled for sale to well connected dealers or collectors. About a half dozen copper pieces are known. There are also two or three strikes in aluminum and a single example in nickel. The fields on this piece are remarkably bright and reflective, which brightens the already light blue and reddish-golden color seen on each side.

PCGS# 61117



**1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Copper
Judd-879, Colorful PR67+ Brown**

3129 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-879, Pollock-976, High R.6, PR67+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design for the Standard Silver series, posed with shield, pole, and a small cap. The reverse carries the denomination inside a wreath of corn and cotton with STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The Brown designation is misleading. This glossy Superb Gem quarter dollar pattern is vividly toned in ocean-blue, green, gold, and violet, producing spectacular eye appeal. The borders are wide and razor-sharp. Fewer than a dozen known.

NGC ID# 29WM, PCGS# 61123



1870 William Barber Quarter in Silver Judd-882, PR66+ Cameo

3130 1870 Quarter Dollar, Judd-882, Pollock-980, High R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A William Barber design, the obverse shows a figure of Liberty seated, facing left, her left hand holding an olive branch, right hand resting on a shield. The reverse is of the regular issue quarter design. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. These handsomely designed patterns were sold in sets by the Mint. This obverse / reverse pairing was also struck in copper and aluminum, each metal with both a reeded edge and plain edge variant. Each side retains much central brilliance with deeper shades of golden-brown and occasional glimpses of blue around the margins. Fully struck and problem-free.

NGC ID# 29WP, PCGS# 800006



1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Aluminum Judd-904, PR66+ Cameo

3131 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-904, Pollock-1020, High R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This Standard Silver design depicts a bust of Liberty facing right on the obverse. Liberty's cap is ornamented with three stars and a ribbon with the inscription LIBERTY, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll at the lower periphery. The reverse depicts the denomination within a wreath of oak and laurel with STANDARD SILVER above and the date below. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. The Standard Silver subset in the pattern series provides an opportunity for collectors of all stripes to pick up genuine rarities. In this case, fewer than half a dozen examples of Judd-904 are known. This brilliant, fully struck proof displays high-contrast surfaces and exceptional preservation.

NGC ID# 29XB, PCGS# 800065



1870 Quarter, Struck in Nickel Judd-926, Unique, PR66 Cameo

3132 1870 Seated Quarter, Judd-926, Pollock-1031, Unique, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Seated Liberty quarter design for the year. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. As with so many patterns struck in the 1860s and 1870s, while this piece was allegedly produced as a regular dies trial, there really was no need for a quarter struck in nickel, making this piece more than likely deliberately struck for collectors as part of a complete off-metal set. The "common" issue in this series is the copper issue with less than a half dozen pieces known. Two pieces are extant in aluminum, but this is the only example produced in nickel. Most of the original brightness of the nickel alloy is still apparent; however, a slight accent of reddish patina can be detected over each side. Sharply detailed throughout and problem free.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; Lenox Lohr.

PCGS# 535219



1870 Seated Liberty Half in Copper Judd-930, PR65 Brown

3133 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-930, Pollock-1035, **High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS**. Ex: Simpson. This William Barber design features Liberty seated and facing left, surrounded by 13 stars. She steadies a shield with her right hand, while her left hand holds an olive branch. A Liberty pole is partly concealed behind the shield. A scroll crossing the shield features a raised inscription of LIBERTY. The date is centered below. The reverse has a wreath of corn and cotton, with 50 CENTS inside and STANDARD above. This muling of pattern Seated and Standard Silver dies led to the absence of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Fewer than a dozen pieces are known with this metallic / edge combination. This is a splendid example. The fields are bright and reflective, the resulting in multicolored iridescence on each side. The devices are heavily frosted as well.
NGC ID# 29Y3, PCGS# 61176



1870 Seated Half in Silver Judd-934, PR66+ Deep Cameo

3134 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-934, Pollock-1040, **Low R.7, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS**. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse. Thirteen stars surround Liberty with the date below. Liberty supports a shield with her right hand, and holds an olive branch in her left hand. A Liberty pole is behind the shield, a scroll crosses the shield and is inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters. The reverse is the same used for regular issue Seated halves. Struck in silver with a plain edge. About a dozen examples are known in silver and with a plain edge. Pieces were also struck in silver with a reeded edge, copper with both edges, and aluminum with both edges. This is an all-brilliant example that exhibits stark contrast between the thickly frosted devices and deeply reflective proof fields.
NGC ID# 29Y6, PCGS# 416052



1870 Standard Silver Half in Aluminum Judd-943, Pollock-1071, PR66 Cameo

3135 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-943, Pollock-1071, **High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS**. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Standard Silver reverse paired with a Liberty cap-and-stars portrait on the obverse. These pieces were struck to be sold to collectors with other denominations for \$15. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This Pollock subvariety shows the tip of the cap beneath the ES in STATES and the letters in LIBERTY incuse. The nearly flawless surfaces are bright and deeply mirrored with strongly contrasting mint frost over the devices. The only "flaw" we see is a shallow planchet flake out of the upper portion of the neck of Liberty.
NGC ID# 29YE, PCGS# 800032



1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Silver Judd-963, PR66

3136 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-963, Pollock-1059, **Low R.7, PR66 PCGS**. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The central obverse features a capped head of Liberty with two stars, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, and the motto in a banner below. LIBERTY appears incused on the ribbon. The reverse shows an open oak and laurel wreath surrounding the denomination, with Standard Silver above, the date below, and two stars separating the date and legends. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This naturally toned Standard Silver half dollar showcases dusky violet-gray patina that turns to shades of peach-orange, blue, green, and gold. Eye appeal could not be better for those who appreciate a little color. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer.
CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (5/21).
NGC ID# 29YV, PCGS# 61209



1870 Standard Silver Half in Aluminum Judd-985, PR67 Deep Cameo The Finest Known

3137 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-985, Pollock-1106, R.8, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a diademed bust of Liberty facing right, her hair tied in a bun. The reverse has the denomination 50 CENTS in an oak and laurel wreath with STANDARD SILVER above and the date 1870 below. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This popular design was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum. All are very scarce to rare. For some reason we don't quite understand there seem to be several problem pieces extant of this particular Judd number. Either that, or we have handled the same ones several times. This is a spectacular deeply mirrored example that displays heavily frosted devices. Brilliant throughout. PCGS# 535133

1870 Seated Half Dollar in Aluminum Judd-994, PR65 Cameo

3138 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-994, Pollock-1124, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. From the regular-issue Seated Liberty half dollar dies, but struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This pattern was likely produced as part of an aluminum alloy proof set for presentation purposes, or for sale to well-connected collectors. Only three examples of Judd-994 have been identified. This razor-sharp Gem features unmarked surfaces and a small area of charcoal color near Liberty's knee. A small retained lamination (as made) occurs on the obverse rim at 4 o'clock.

Ex: Frank O. Fredericks Collection, Part III / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 8483.

NGC ID# 29ZJ, PCGS# 800069



1870 Seated Liberty Dollar in Silver Judd-997, PR64+ Cameo

3139 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-997, Pollock-1128, Low R.7, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty is seated left with 13 stars arranged around the periphery and the date 1870 below. Liberty's left hand holds an olive branch, and her right hand supports a shield over which is draped a scroll inscribed LIBERTY. A freestanding Liberty pole is behind. On the reverse, the denomination 1 DOLLAR is centered within a wreath of corn and cotton. The word STANDARD is at the top. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This design was produced in silver, copper, and aluminum. About a dozen examples are known in silver with a plain edge, another dozen pieces in silver with a reeded edge. This is a magnificent specimen. The fields are deeply reflective and the devices heavily frosted. Just a touch of light rose-colored toning is seen around the margins on each side. NGC ID# 29ZK, PCGS# 504123

1870 Seated Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1007, PR66

3140 1870 Dollar, Judd-1007, Pollock-1140, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design shows Liberty's right hand holding a shield, left hand an olive branch, Liberty pole behind the right elbow. The reverse is struck from regular dies. Sets were available in silver, copper, and aluminum with either reeded or plain edges. This obverse was also combined with the Standard Silver wreath reverse. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Also struck in silver and copper, with both plain and reeded edges. This lovely pattern shows light golden patina over each side, yet the underlying reflectivity from the proof fields is undiminished. The devices are thickly frosted, but there is no Cameo designation indicated on the insert. NGC ID# 29ZT, PCGS# 61254



**1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1013, PR66
Only Two Examples Believed Known**

3141 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1013, Pollock-1147, R.8, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. James B. Longacre's Indian Princess design that features Liberty seated beside a globe, wearing an Indian headdress. LIBERTY is inscribed across the center of the globe and Liberty is holding a pole topped with a Phrygian cap. The reverse features the word STANDARD at the top with 1 DOLLAR encompassed by a wreath of cotton and corn. This design was apparently a Longacre sketch made prior to 1852. It was not until 1870 that William Barber made use of this sketch (as Longacre died in 1869) and he included it on a number of different pattern coins. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. The fields are deeply reflective, as expected, with frosted devices (but no Cameo designation has been given).
PCGS# 61261

**1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Copper
Judd-1017, PR66 Red and Brown**

3142 1870 Dollar, Judd-1017, Pollock-1151, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. James Longacre's Indian Princess design in the dollar format. The obverse features Liberty seated, left (facing) hand grasping a pole with Phrygian cap on top, right hand resting on a globe, conjoined flags behind. The reverse is of the regular design for the Seated dollar. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Examples of this type also exist in silver and aluminum, and all three metal variants come with either plain or reeded edges. According to USPatterns.com, fewer than a dozen Judd-1017 representatives are believed extant.

This Premium Gem serves as the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin. Copper-brown surfaces maintain significant original red color around the devices and showcase accents of violet and golden-olive throughout. The remnants of a faint partial print appear in the left obverse field, while carbon and contact marks are virtually unseen. Terrific eye appeal.
PCGS# 71265



1870 Quarter Eagle in Copper Judd-1026, PR66+ Red and Brown

3143 1870 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1026, Pollock-1161, R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Each side features the regular Liberty Head quarter eagle design for the year 1870. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Produced at the height of pattern-mania the Philadelphia Mint, this copper quarter eagle was likely made for collectors rather than to test the dies. One way or another, fewer than six examples of Judd-1026 are believed to exist. Two are certified at PCGS and one is graded PR66 ★ Red and Brown at NGC. That coin may or may not represent a prior submission of the present PR66+ example. Both sides have mellowed somewhat to copper-brown with accents of violet and blue patina. They appear flashy and contrasted when rotated under a light source and reveal surprisingly few areas of contact. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer (5/21). PCGS# 71274

1870 Three Dollar in Copper Judd-1029, PR62 Brown

3144 1870 Three Dollar, Judd-1029, Pollock-1164, High R.7, PR62 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies used to coin three dollar gold pieces in 1870. While described years ago as dies trial strikings, we now know such pieces were struck by the Mint for sale to collectors. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. A small number of pieces were struck in copper, aluminum, and even one in nickel. About a half dozen copper pieces are believed extant. This is a deeply toned example that appears to have been cleaned at one time. NGC ID# 2A28, PCGS# 61277



**1870 Double Eagle in Gilt Copper
Judd-1038, PR64
Ex: Bass-Queller**

**1871 Three Cent Silver in Copper
Judd-1047, PR66+ Red and Brown**

3145 1870 Twenty Dollar, Judd-1038 Gilt, Pollock-1173, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Allegedly trial pieces struck from the regular issue Liberty Head double eagle dies of the year 1870. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman notes that while these are listed as dies trials in the standard references, they may have been deliberately struck in sets for sale to collectors. All copper pieces (including gilt) are rare, but even-rarer examples are known in aluminum and nickel, both ranked R.8. Still, just four to six Judd-1038 examples probably exist.

Both sides are thoroughly and completely gilt. The highly reflective surfaces show mild cameo contrast with a sharp strike. PCGS lists this PR64 gilt example and another in PR64 Cameo gilt. The NGC *Census* reports two PR64 gilt pieces, but those are probably duplications (5/21).

Ex: Brinton T. Schorer; Harry W. Bass, Jr. via private treaty (5/1973); Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1408; The Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1787. PCGS# 81289

3146 1871 Three Cent Silver, Judd-1047, Pollock-1181, R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse both have the same design used to coin regular issue 1871 silver three cent pieces. Struck in copper with a plain edge. These pieces were allegedly struck as regular dies trial strikings but more than likely they were deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete sets. Examples are also known in nickel (believed unique) and aluminum (2-3 pieces known). Only a half dozen copper strikes are believed to have been struck and extant today. This magnificent example displays rich, speckled, multicolor patina over each side with brightly reflective proof mirrors in the fields. Fully struck. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (4/21).

NGC ID# 2A2J, PCGS# 71306



**1871 Five Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1052, PR63**

3147 1871 Five Cents, Judd-1052, Pollock-1186, Low R.7, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse repeats a familiar pattern with the devices closely resembling that on the adopted three cent nickel, and the reverse has a backward V in the center with CENTS below, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Struck on a regular-sized planchet and struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Although examples in copper are relatively accessible, fewer than a dozen are known in aluminum, one of which is struck on a wide planchet. A few scattered marks are minimal for the grade. This CAC-approved five cent pattern is entirely brilliant and expectedly razor-sharp.
NGC ID# 2A2N, PCGS# 61311



**1871 Half Dime in Silver
Judd-1068, PR66**

3148 1871 Half Dime, Judd-1068, Pollock-1204, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty is seated facing left on the obverse. The date is below. She is wearing an Indian headdress and holding a liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. A circle of 13 stars surrounds her. The reverse design is the same as was used to coin regular-issue half dimes. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About a half dozen of these patterns in silver were sold as part of complete sets from the half dime to the dollar. Natural toning includes green and gold at the borders that progress to violet and blue at the centers. Tremendous aesthetic quality.
NGC ID# 2A35, PCGS# 61327



**1871 Half Dime, Struck in Nickel
Unique Judd-1073, PR65**

3149 1871 Half Dime, Judd-1073, Pollock-1209, Unique, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A regular dies trial striking, but not actually struck for die trials purposes; instead, such pieces were struck for sale to collectors of off-metal sets. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. The 1871 half dime was struck in copper (half a dozen known), aluminum (only two or three known), and this single-known piece in nickel. This unique piece has been in several of the most storied pattern collections. The surfaces are untuned and show a bit of porosity that is often seen on nickel coinage.

Ex: 1914 ANS Exhibit (Judson Brenner Collection, Spring 1914); Virgil Brand (journal #92500:1177); consigned 10/27/1937 to B.G. Johnson; The California Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 10/2000), lot 595; Pre-Long Beach Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 1/2004), lot 3405.
NGC ID# 2A3A, PCGS# 61332



1871 Standard Silver Dime in Aluminum Judd-1082, PR62

3150 1871 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-1082, Pollock-1218, R.8, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. James Longacre's Seated Liberty design with Liberty's head decorated with an Indian headdress, paired with the reverse that features 10 CENTS in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, and the word STANDARD at the top of the reverse. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This design was also struck in copper, but it's the aluminum strikes that are the rarity with only two examples believed known. The surfaces are bright with reflective fields, but there is an unfortunate streak of oxidation on the obverse and just a bit on the lower reverse.

Ex: Dr. Jerry Buss Collection (*Superior*, 1/1985), lot 571; Franklinton Sale (*Stack's*, 1/2008), lot 1198; Boston Rarities Sale (*Bowers and Merena*, 8/2010), lot 1398.

NGC ID# 2A3J, PCGS# 71340

1871 Ten Cents in Nickel Judd-1089, PR64 Cameo

3151 1871 Ten Cents, Judd-1089, Pollock-1225, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. An alleged dies trial strike that was most likely struck in an off-metal for sale to collectors. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Examples were also struck aluminum. The copper strikes are significantly more available but only a half-dozen are believed known. The nickel strike was previously believed to be unique, as indicated in the 10th edition of the Judd reference. However, Saul Teichman notes that the Simpson piece does not appear to match the example from *Superior's* sale from September 2002; thus, making the nickel strikes R.8. The surfaces are nickel-white with several tiny planchet voids scattered over each side. The strike is surprisingly strong for a nickel product.

PCGS# 535105



1871 Indian Princess Quarter in Silver
Judd-1099, PR66 Cameo
Ex: Garrett-Bass

3152 1871 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1099, Pollock-1235, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bass-Simpson. This design is correctly attributed to James B. Longacre, but was undoubtedly implemented by William Barber as Longacre died two years before. On the obverse, William Barber's Indian Princess is seated facing left with the date 1871 below, wearing a headdress and supporting a Liberty pole with her right hand, left hand resting on a globe inscribed LIBERTY, and behind her are two flags. The reverse features the same design used to coin regular issue quarter dollars. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Struck in silver, copper, and aluminum. Only five silver examples have been traced. This is a distinctive pattern whose obverse displays richly toned, speckled toning, while the reverse is almost completely cobalt-blue. Fully struck throughout.

Ex: Édouard Frossard (5/6/1882); Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1980), lot 1037; Bass Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1140.

PCGS# 534855

1871 Quarter, Struck in Aluminum
Judd-1103, PR66+ Cameo

3153 1871 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1103, Pollock-1239, High R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from the regular issue dies for 1871 quarter dollars. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. While these have traditionally been termed regular dies trial pieces, there really was no consideration given to striking quarters in aluminum in 1871. Rather, these were struck for collectors, and there are also variants in copper and nickel. Only two or three aluminum pieces are believed known. There are four or five copper examples, but only the Lohr coin is known in nickel. This is an all-brilliant aluminum strike that shows no traces of oxidation. Exceptional overall quality. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 0 finer (4/21). NGC ID# 2A45, PCGS# 407450



1871 Indian Princess Half in Silver Judd-1114, PR63

3154 1871 Half Dollar, Judd-1114, Pollock-1250, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Longacre's Seated Liberty faces left, wearing an Indian Princess headdress and a flowing robe. Her left hand rests atop a globe wrapped with a scroll bearing the word LIBERTY in raised letters, while holding a spear and Liberty cap in her right hand. Two flags — one bearing 13 stars — are in the background, with the date 1871 in the exergue. Thirteen stars fill the periphery. The reverse is from the regular half dollar dies for the year. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About a half dozen examples are known in silver and few more are extant in copper. This is an attractive piece whose obverse displays lightly speckled golden-rose toning with a significant presence of brilliance still evident. The reverse is mostly brilliant with just a dash of the same coloration seen on the obverse. NGC ID# 2A4G, PCGS# 61373



1871 Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1117, PR66+ Red and Brown

3155 1871 Half Dollar, Judd-1117, Pollock-1253, R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The so-called regular dies trial striking for the half dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. These are believed to have been deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets as opposed to being true dies trial strikes. Nevertheless, fewer than half a dozen are believed known. Only one piece has been certified in a higher grade at the Red and Brown level, and that is an NGC coin. The obverse is splashed with multicolor iridescence, while the reverse is more uniformly mellowed to a golden-yellow patina. NGC ID# 2A4K, PCGS# 71376



1871 Standard Silver Dollar in Copper Judd-1135, PR66 Brown

3156 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1135, Pollock-1272, Low R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This rare pattern is another of many of James Longacre's designs that were turned into patterns after his death by William Barber. Liberty is seated with conjoined flags behind, hand resting on a globe. The reverse has a large 1 DOLLAR in the center, surrounded by an agricultural wreath, STANDARD in small letters at the top. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This popular design was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum; both reeded and plain edge pieces. These were sold by the Mint as part of complete sets from the half dime through silver dollar. About a half dozen specimens are believed known in copper and with a reeded edge. While labeled Brown, this dollar pattern has mellowed to a rich blue, red, and violet iridescence with strongly reflective underlying mirrors in the fields. A most attractive pattern.
PCGS# 61395

1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Copper Judd-1138c, PR66 Red Finest of Three Known

3157 1871 Dollar, Judd-1138c, Pollock-1278, R.8, PR66 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the Longacre Indian Princess design as executed posthumously by William Barber, with the addition of 13 stars around the periphery. The reverse is the standard 1871 silver dollar die. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This version is much scarcer than the similar Judd-1147 with 22 stars on the flag. While more than a dozen examples of Judd-1147 exist, only three examples of Judd-1138c are confirmed. Of those, this PR66 Red representative is the sole finest (5/21). Violet and crimson accents adorn copper-orange surfaces that show minimal carbon spotting. Dusky fields flash when rotated, delivering partial contrast against the devices.
PCGS# 81442



1871 Standard Silver Dollar in Silver Judd-1140, PR62+ Cameo

3158 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1140, Pollock-1282, R.8, PR62+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's implementation of James Longacre's design for the Seated dollar. The obverse shows an Indian Princess, facing left, hand on globe, two flags behind (one with 22 stars), Liberty pole behind with Phrygian cap atop the pole. Thirteen stars around are arranged around the border, date below. The reverse shows a complex agricultural wreath with 1 DOLLAR within, the word STANDARD in small letters around the upper border, a.k.a. the "Standard Silver" reverse of 1870. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Struck in silver, copper, and aluminum. Only three pieces are known of this variant in silver and with a plain edge. The fields are equally bright and reflective on both sides and untoned in the centers. A slight accent of golden-brown and blue encircles the margins. The nicely frosted devices provide strong contrast against the mirrored fields.

Ex: Farouk Collection (Sotheby's, 2-3/1954); (Spink / Smythe, 5/2011), as PCGS MS61.
PCGS# 827286 Base PCGS# 61402

1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Silver Judd-1145, PR66+ Deep Cameo

3159 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1145, Pollock-1287, Low R.7, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Longacre's design for Seated Liberty facing left, wearing an Indian headdress and supporting a liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Behind her is a flag ornamented with 22 stars. Thirteen stars surround, the date 1871 is at the bottom. The reverse is from the die used for regular-issue Liberty Seated dollars. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This design was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum and sold by the Mint as part of complete sets from the half dime to silver dollar. Only a dozen pieces are known in silver and with a reeded edge. This is a mostly brilliant example that displays just a tinge of golden color. The devices are heavily frosted and set against the illimitable depth of reflectivity in the fields. Exceptional quality.

NGC ID# 2A57, PCGS# 506467 Base PCGS# 61407



1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1150, PR66+ Cameo

3160 1871 Dollar, Judd-1150, Pollock-1292, R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces left and wears an Indian headdress, supporting a Liberty pole with the right hand. The left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Behind is a flag ornamented with 22 stars. There are 13 stars around with the date 1871 below. The reverse is the die used for regular issue With Motto Liberty Seated dollars. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This popular pattern was struck in silver, copper, and aluminum; both plain and reeded edge versions of each. About a half dozen examples of this variant are known. This is a magnificent aluminum pattern that is nearly perfectly preserved with the expected deep mirroring in the fields and thick frost over the devices.

PCGS# 534864

1871 Commercial Dollar in Copper Judd-1156, PR63+ Brown

3161 1871 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1156, Pollock-1300, R.8, PR63+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Longacre's Indian Princess design with 22 stars on the flag behind Liberty and 13 stars about the obverse periphery. Probably implemented by William Barber, since Longacre died in 1869. The reverse, used for the Judd-1154 through 1160 varieties, exhibits the legends UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / COMMERCIAL/DOLLAR / 420 GRS / 900 FINE along with a wreath and cornucopia. GOD OUR TRUST is displayed on a scroll above the wreath ribbon. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only four pieces are known of this pattern. The surfaces are subdued reddish-brown on the obverse with deep blue in the center of the reverse.

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2004), lot 3091; ANA Signature (Heritage 8/2004), lot 8003; Southern Collection. PCGS# 61418



1871 Five Dollar Liberty in Aluminum Judd-1171, PR65 Cameo

3162 1871 Five Dollar, Judd-1171, Pollock-1313, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular dies for the Coronet half eagle, struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. An extremely rare coin that is seldom offered at auction or privately. There is verdigris on Liberty's head, hidden by her hair and crown. The present example is the only Judd-1171 certified by either major service and is the plate coin on USPatterns.com web page. On that important reference web page, they state that "3 to 4 are believed to exist" in aluminum. Andrew Pollock in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues* lists a single confirmed specimen, the example from the Arnold sale by Bowers and Merena, which appears not to match the present coin. Another Pollock reference notes an example in the unplated King Farouk Palace sale, which may be the present coin or the Arnold example. Pollock also lists an appearance in a Stack's sale from February 1977, but that coin was struck in copper and is not this pattern issue. Other examples may exist in collections that have never crossed the auction block or are otherwise unreported in the major references. This is another rarely offered chance to acquire an important aluminum pattern.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 1852.
PCGS# 535064

1872 Two Cent Piece in Aluminum Judd-1184, PR68 Cameo

3163 1872 Two Cent, Judd-1184, Pollock-1324, High R.7, PR68 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Previously considered a regular dies trial striking. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. These pieces were actually struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. According to USPatterns.com four or fewer such pieces are believed known. To underscore its rarity we cannot find in our Auction Records that we have sold such a piece, and those records begin in 1993. Copper pieces were also allegedly struck, yet only the ex: Farouk coin has been analyzed and confirmed as actually being in copper, rather than the standard bronze alloy. The surface preservation of this piece is exemplary. The aluminum is bright and unoxidized with deeply mirrored fields on each side and heavily frosted devices.

PCGS# 800051 Base PCGS# 61455



1872 Half Dime in Aluminum Judd-1192, PR65+ Cameo

3164 1872 Half Dime, Judd-1192, Pollock-1332, R.8, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies for the 1872 Seated Liberty half dime. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Like some previous years, all of the regular-issue proof coins of 1872 were struck in various off-metals, most notably in copper and aluminum. The off-metal coins are all extremely rare, and the prospect of forming a complete collection would certainly be challenging. Also struck in copper. There are only three aluminum pieces believed extant, with four copper pieces known. The surfaces are bright and undimmed by the passage of time or oxidation. The fields are unfathomably deep in mirrored reflectivity, with starkly contrasting mint frost over the devices. Population: 1 in 65, 0 finer (4/21).
PCGS# 535067



1872 Amazonian Quarter in Copper Judd-1196, PR67 Brown

3165 1872 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1196, Pollock-1336, Low R.7, PR67 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design. Liberty is armed with a long sword and a Federal shield, and her hand touches a defiant eagle. The reverse depicts an eagle and shield, with the eagle larger and the shield smaller than their obverse counterparts. The eagle clutches the arrows of war, but no olive branch or other peace symbol is present. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. In addition to copper, examples were also struck in silver and aluminum. This design is considered one of the most beautiful ever made by the U.S. Mint. This design was issued in sets containing a quarter, half dollar, and silver dollar. The Amazonian name dates to the 1890 Lorin Parmelee Collection, sold by New York Coin and Stamp, and the name is generally attributed to David Prosky. The first occurrence of this design in auction is believed to be in Cogan's May 1877 sale, lots 738 to 740, where a silver set sold for \$31.00. Yes, that is a significant amount for the time. USPatterns.com traces nine individual copper pieces (possibly only eight since two may be duplicates). This ocean-blue and rose-red piece is well struck save for selected portions of the obverse eagle. The preservation is outstanding aside from minute obverse flecks and a few wispy grazes on the date.

Ex: U.S. Coins Auction (Stack's, 6/1994), part of lot 1066; ANA National Money Show Auction (Stack's, 3/2002), lot 973, as PCGS PR65 Red and Brown; The Orlando Sale (Stack's, 1/2007), lot 1038, part of three-coin set, as NGC PR66 Brown. NGC ID# 2A68, PCGS# 61467



**1872 Quarter in Aluminum
Judd-1199, PR67+ Deep Cameo**

3166 1872 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1199, Pollock-1339, High R.7, PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse are the regular-issue dies for the date, struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. These coins have been called die trial pieces, but they were actually marketed to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. One such set, struck in copper, was offered in the Woodside Collection in 1892. It consisted of a dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime, nickel, and three cent piece. Aluminum pieces are of the greatest rarity with only two or three examples known. This is an all-brilliant piece that exhibits deeply reflective fields and heavily frosted devices, thus the Deep Cameo designation. PCGS# 535068



1872 Amazonian Dollar in Copper Judd-1206, PR65+ Brown

3167 1872 Amazonian Dollar, Judd-1206, Pollock-1346, Low R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse exhibits a seated figure of Liberty, William Barber's famous "Amazonian" design, with right hand above the head of an eagle, left forearm resting on top of a shield, and left hand holding a sword. Around, 13 stars with the date below. The reverse has an eagle with spread wings, clutching three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised up with the talon supporting a shield with an olive branch in front. A scroll across the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the denomination ONE DOL. below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

This is one of several different designs that depict a full view of Liberty in a seated position, obviously intended to be an answer to Christian Gobrecht's design that had been in use since 1836. Although several different Seated Liberty designs were prepared by different Mint engravers, the initial design by Gobrecht remained in use until the introduction of the Barber series of silver coins in 1892. Also struck in silver and aluminum. The Amazonian name apparently dates to the 1890 Parmelee Sale and was allegedly named so by David Proskey (who also named the Washlady series). Only nine separate examples have been traced of this Amazonian variant, according to Saul Teichman's research that is seen on USPatterns.com. The obverse is deeply patinated in multiple colors, while the reverse is much lighter hued and brighter overall. Strike details are complete throughout.

Ex: (Lyman Low, 6/1903), lot 581; Andrew Zabriskie Sale (Henry Chapman, 6/1909), lot 304; later to Major Lenox Lohr; Bowers and Ruddy (11/1976), lot 998; Fairfield Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 61. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3473. NGC ID# 2A6H, PCGS# 61477



1872 Commercial Dollar in Silver Judd-1212, PR67+ Cameo

3168 1872 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1212, Pollock-1352, Low R.6, PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bass-Simpson. James B. Longacre's obverse Indian Princess design was previously used on the Standard Silver coins of 1870-71, an outstanding seated Liberty in bold, medallion relief. The Indian princess holds a Liberty pole and cap and wears a feather headdress. Two flags are behind her, one of which bears 22 stars. There are 13 stars around, and a globe at her left hand with LIBERTY across. The reverse displays the Commercial dollar design, first executed in the previous year and weighing 420 grains, the predecessor to the adopted Trade dollar. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About a dozen examples are known of this popular pattern. This Superb Gem proof is beautifully reflective, with strong cameo contrast, and fully struck surfaces showing amber-pink patina with a daub of blue on the reverse, a top-notch coin.

Ex: Bass Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1331; L.K. Rudolf Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2144; Eugene Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98635.

PCGS# 535217

1872 Commercial Dollar in Silver Judd-1215, PR65 Cameo

3169 1872 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1215, Pollock-1356, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse has Longacre's design as used previously on the Standard Silver series in bold, medallion relief. The reverse has the Commercial dollar design, first executed in the previous year and weighing 420 grains, thus the predecessor to the adopted Trade dollar. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Examples were struck in silver with both a plain and reeded edge, and one copper piece was listed in the 1892 Woodside sale but it was described as silver plated. The deeply reflective fields shine brightly through the light, even layer of rose colored toning seen over each side. Sharply struck throughout.

PCGS# 534865



1872 Trade Dollar in Silver Judd-1220, PR65+ Cameo

3170 1872 Trade Dollar, Judd-1220, Pollock-1362, High R.7, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's adaptation of James B. Longacre's Indian Princess design. Liberty, seated facing left, holds a pole with Phrygian cap and a world globe inscribed LIBERTY. Two flags are behind, one showing 13 stars, several widely repunched. The reverse shows a large, open laurel wreath encircling TRADE / DOLLAR / 420 GRS. / 900 FINE. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST appears on the ribbon below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the top rim. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Probably no more than a half dozen silver examples are known of this pattern with even fewer pieces extant in copper (plus one in aluminum). The surfaces are bright and retain much of the original brilliance with just a hint of faint rose toning over each side.
PCGS# 537314



1872 Amazonian Gold Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1226, PR66+ Cameo Ex: Farouk-Sieck

3171 1872 Amazonian Gold Dollar, Judd-1226, Pollock-1368, R.8, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian" design. Liberty faces left and wears a Phrygian cap inscribed LIBERTY, with thirteen stars around and the date 1872 below. The reverse has an eagle with open wings holding three arrows in its right talon and supporting a shield with its left. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around, and the denomination ONE DOL. is below. A scroll crossing the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Struck in gold (unique), copper, and aluminum; only three pieces are known in aluminum. This is a magnificent example of what is arguably the most widely recognized pattern design. The fields are deeply mirrored and show pronounced die striations. The devices are nicely frosted and give the piece a stark cameo contrast.

Ex: King Farouk; Terrell Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1973), lot 622; William R. Sieck Collection / 1981 ANA auction (Bowers and Ruddy, 8/1981), lot 325.
NGC ID# 2A6V, PCGS# 389301



1872 Amazonian Two and a Half in Aluminum
Judd-1232, PR66+ Cameo

3172 1872 Amazonian Quarter Eagle, Judd-1232, Pollock-1374, R.8, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Pittman-Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian Gold" design has a bust of Liberty facing left, her hair flowing behind her head and below the bust truncation, wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed Liberty. There are 13 stars along the border and the date is below the bust. The reverse is similar to the Amazonian silver design with an eagle, wings spread, grasping three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised up to support a shield. A ribbon crosses the shield with the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below is the denomination 2 1/2 DOL. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Only three pieces are known in aluminum and all are graded virtually the same. This exceptional piece is arguably the finest by virtue of its Plus designation. The surfaces are brilliant throughout and the aluminum alloy shows the expected depth of reflectivity in the fields along with frosted devices.

Ex: Probably from William H. Woodin; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; King Farouk; Public Auction (Kreisberg-Schulman, 2/1960), lot 2462; Richard C. Jewell Collection; John Jay Pittman Collection (Akers, 10/1997), lot 799; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1998), lot 5144; Kagin's; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2004), lot 1394; Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7518.

NGC ID# 26WG, PCGS# 389300



1872 Amazonian Three Dollar in Copper
Judd-1236, PR65 Brown

3173 1872 Three Dollar, Judd-1236, Pollock-1378, High R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian" design with Liberty on the obverse wearing a Phrygian Cap inscribed LIBERTY, thirteen stars around, and the date below. The reverse has a spread-winged eagle with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and THREE DOL. around the margin. The "Amazonian" design has a reverse similar to that copied from William Barber's quarter, half dollar, and dollar patterns of this year. It is the only uniform design ever made for all six gold denominations, and is also the only pattern three dollar gold design. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. It is estimated that about a dozen are known, several of which are now gilt. The original mint red is significantly subdued on this example and has taken on multicolored iridescence on each side. An attractive and solidly graded Amazonian three dollar.

NGC ID# 2A75, PCGS# 61508



1872 Amazonian Three Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1237, PR65 Cameo
Ex: Bolt-Terrell-Sieck

3174 1872 Three Dollar, Judd-1237, Pollock-1379, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design has long been one of the most famous in the series, as well as one of the rarest in terms of how many coins are known bearing it. Liberty faces left wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY, with hair flowing behind. The reverse utilizes Barber's standing eagle with talons holding a shield. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

The Amazonian is the only pattern three dollar design struck by the Mint, as all other three dollar patterns utilize Longacre's regular issue motifs. About a dozen copper specimens exist, and a unique gold piece is part of the gold Amazonian pattern set. Only three examples are known in aluminum. This is a dazzling brilliant aluminum strike that has the expected deeply mirrored fields and thick, frosted devices. A problem-free example of this major pattern rarity.

Ex: Dr. Conway Bolt Collection (*Stack's*, 4/1966), lot 1676; Terrell Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 5/1973), lot 626; William R. Sieck / 1981 ANA (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 8/1981), lot 332; *United States Coins* (*Stack's*, 9/1994), lot 306.

NGC ID# 2A77, PCGS# 389299 Base PCGS# 61509

1872 Amazonian Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-1241, PR63 Brown

3175 1872 Amazonian Five Dollar, Judd-1241, Pollock-1383, Low R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's so-called Amazonian patterns are one of the most famous of all pattern designs, certainly the best known of the "named" series of patterns. It features a head of Liberty facing left, headband inscribed LIBERTY, hair flowing. The reverse depicts Barber's standing eagle with talons holding a shield. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Judd-1241 represents the most accessible version of the Amazonian five dollar with reportedly more than a dozen pieces known. The gold Amazonian five dollar is unique, and only three examples are known in aluminum. This Select proof features a copper-orange obverse and a deeper brown reverse with blue and violet colors appearing on each side.

NGC ID# 2A7A, PCGS# 61513



1872 Amazonian Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-1246, PR64 Brown

3176 1872 Amazonian Ten Dollar, Judd-1246, Pollock-1388, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian Gold" design has a bust of Liberty facing left, her hair flowing behind her head and below the bust truncation, wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed Liberty. There are 13 stars along the border and the date is below the bust. The reverse is similar to the Amazonian silver design with an eagle, wings spread, grasping three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised up to support a shield. A ribbon crosses the shield with the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below is the denomination TEN DOL. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen examples of this pattern are known and they are part of the six-coin Amazonian gold pattern issue that was struck in gold, aluminum, and copper. Some of the copper examples are gilt; however, this piece is in its original, untampered copper form. The obverse displays rich blue toning, while the reverse has mellowed several shades from the original copper luster. An interesting and significant Amazonian pattern. NGC ID# 2A7F, PCGS# 61518



1873 Indian Head Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1256, PR66 Cameo

3177 1873 Cent, Judd-1256, Pollock-1397, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular design for the year, but struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Dr. Judd had originally estimated fewer than a dozen known. By the 1980s, it was believed half that number probably existed. Today, the accepted population is only two or at most three pieces. These patterns would have been issued in aluminum sets for sale to collectors. This well-pedigreed example is fully brilliant and deeply contrasted with lovely Cameo surfaces. A tiny planchet void on Liberty's chin serves as an undistracting pedigree marker. Population: 1 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (5/21).

Ex: Possibly King Farouk / Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1924; Roy Harte Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 616; Dr. Jack Adams Collection (Superior, 3/1992), lot 2369; William H. LaBelle, Sr. Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2005), lot 44; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Superior, 5/2006), lot 906; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 9/2006), lot 319; Franklinton Collection, Part II (Stack's, 1/2008), lot 1202. PCGS# 535074



1873 Three Cent Silver in Copper Judd-1262, PR64 Brown

3178 1873 Three Cent Silver, Judd-1262, Pollock-1404, High R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This three cent silver pattern features the regular design for the year, but struck in copper with a plain edge. Three or fewer examples are thought to exist, and the same is true of examples in aluminum. Both types were likely made for numismatic purposes rather than as die trials. As far as rarity is concerned, this is only the second Judd-1262 representative we have offered in nearly 30 years. Brick-red surfaces appear somewhat dusky at first glance. However, rotation reveals accents of pleasing rose-violet, golden-orange, and mint-green. A great complement to any collection of three cent silver pieces or 1873 coinage. PCGS# 61547

1873 Three Cent Silver in Aluminum Judd-1263, PR66 Cameo

3179 1873 Three Cent Silver, Judd-1263, Pollock-1405, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Although traditionally described as a regular dies trial striking, these pieces were actually produced for sale to collectors as part of complete sets. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Examples were also struck in copper; both metals are rare with three or fewer pieces known of each. The opportunity to acquire any of these off-metal strikes is rare. In fact, we do not find evidence of our offering an aluminum variant since at least 1993. The Cameo designation is well deserved and is created by the strong contrast seen between the frosted devices and deeply mirrored fields. Brilliant throughout with no traces of oxidation. PCGS# 535076



**1873 Half Dime in Aluminum
Judd-1267, PR66 Cameo**

3180 1873 Seated Half Dime, Judd-1267, Pollock-1409, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Coined from regular issue reeded edge dies, but in aluminum instead of silver. Judd-1267 was included as part of a few complete off-metal 1873 proof sets, perhaps made for presentation purposes, but more likely for unrecorded sale to well-connected dealers and collectors. Judd-1267 was also the last of its kind, since the denomination was omitted from the "Crime of 1873" legislation. Slight streakiness is seen over both sides of this otherwise all-brilliant aluminum striking. Deeply mirrored with a strong presence of mint frost over the devices.
PCGS# 861552 Base PCGS# 61552

**1873 Half Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1273, PR66+ Deep Cameo**

3181 1873 Half Dollar, Judd-1273, Pollock-1415, High R.7, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Formerly considered a dies trial striking for the 1873 half, these pieces are now thought to have been struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This is only the second time we have offered an aluminum example. Only 2-3 pieces are believed known, according to USPatterns.com. Aluminum patterns offer the collector an interesting avenue that few have ventured into. Aluminum has always been a common metal, but until the late-1880s it was difficult to process into pure-enough form that it could be used for coinage. Its striking qualities are remarkable. Aluminum patterns are usually found with highly polished fields and strong cameo contrast between the fields and devices, such as seen here. This is a uniformly bright example with no traces of oxidation or planchet laminations, the two limitations a collector will soon find to locating patterns in a superior state of preservation.
PCGS# 534930



1873 Trade Dollar in Copper Judd-1301, Toned PR65 Brown

3182 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1301, Pollock-1443, R.8, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse. Thirteen stars surround her with the date, 1873, below. She supports a pole with a liberty cap in her right hand, her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Bales of cotton are present at her feet, a plow and a sheaf of wheat are behind her. An eagle stands on a rock on the reverse. Its wings are spread and it holds three arrows in its right talon and supports a shield with its left. A scroll crosses the shield and is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above the eagle's head and wings, its beak holds a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. Below the eagle are the weight, 420 GRAINS, the standard for the Trade dollar, 900 FINE, and the denomination TRADE DOLLAR. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Remarkably unavailable in copper with only three pieces known. This is a fabulous, multicolor Gem that displays bright, varied colors on each side.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 9480; *Southern Collection*.

PCGS# 61586

1873 Trade Dollar in Copper Judd-1324, PR66+ Red and Brown

3183 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1324, Pollock-1467, Low R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is virtually identical to the adopted design, but the reverse shows a small eagle with spread wings and billowing scroll in its beak. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com cites about 10 examples known. They were issued as part of complete six-coin sets for \$30 each.

This Plus-graded Premium Gem, endorsed by CAC for quality within the grade, enjoys tremendous eye appeal. Primarily brick-red surfaces showcase violet and blue accents while maintaining significant red color around the borders and devices. Smooth and glossy.

NGC ID# 2A92, PCGS# 71610



1873 Quarter Eagle in Gilt Copper Judd-1333, PR63 Gilt

3184 1873 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1333, Pollock-1477, R.8, PR63 Gilt PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular Closed 3 quarter eagle dies for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Reportedly, only three or four examples exist, according to USPatterns.com. We have been able to trace three pieces, the one in our September 2020 Simpson Sale, formerly from the Boosel and Bass collections, another coin that appeared in Bowers and Ruddy's March 1981 sale of the Roy Harte Collection (lot 658), and this piece — apparently the only gilt example known. Also struck in aluminum with another three or four examples estimated extant. Unlike many gilt patterns, this piece retains significant reflectivity in the fields. Pinpoint strike details. PCGS# 535190

1874 Ten Cents in Copper Judd-1352, PR66+ Brown

3185 1874 Ten Cents, Judd-1352, Pollock-1496, High R.7, PR66+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Traditionally considered a dies trial strike, it is now widely accepted that pieces such as this one were deliberately produced for sale by the Mint to collectors as part of off-metal sets. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Specimens were also struck in aluminum. Both metals only have two survivors. The bright mirrors in the fields enhance the rich blue-green and yellow patina that covers each side. This is by far the finer of the two copper pieces known, the other one grades PR62 Red. PCGS# 61656



1874 Bailly Twenty Cent in Nickel Judd-1358, PR67 Cameo

3186 1874 Twenty Cents, Judd-1358, Pollock-1503, High R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse depicts a seated figure of Liberty facing left and holding a liberty pole in her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe and she is surrounded by agricultural produce. The reverse exhibits the denomination 20 CENTS within a wreath with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the periphery. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. J.A. Bailly produced two different designs for the twenty cent piece in 1874. The more available type features a reverse similar to that of the adopted design. This is the scarcer variant. About three or four are known in nickel. One is known in silver. This starkly contrasted nickel-gray Superb Gem features thickly frosted devices and flashy, reflective mirrors. A hint of golden color confirms its originality. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (5/21).
PCGS# 535186



1874 Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1361, PR66 Red Only Two Pieces Known

3187 1874 Half Dollar, Judd-1361, Pollock-1506, R.8, PR66 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Formerly termed a die trials piece, but undoubtedly these pieces were struck deliberately for collectors as part of sets. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only two pieces are known in copper, and another two in aluminum. Of the two known copper examples this is by far the nicer of the two. The second piece grades PR63 Red and Brown. The surfaces are bright with undimmed copper mint luster. The fields are deeply reflective. A few small spots are seen on the obverse.

Ex: Lenox Lohr; Empire Review #19; later to RENROB; Southern Collection.

NGC ID# 2AA6, PCGS# 81665



1874 Three Dollar in Copper
Judd-1369, PR63 Brown

3188 1874 Three Dollars, Judd-1369, Pollock-1514, High R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Each side displays the regular design for an 1874 three dollar gold piece. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. It seems likely that only two or three examples of this three dollar copper pattern exist. A similar number are known in aluminum. They would have been manufactured for numismatic reasons rather than to test the dies, as has been suggested in the past.

This rarity appears to be the first offering of a Judd-1369 coin in 15 years and the first we have handled at least since our Permanent Auction Archives were established in 1993. The obverse is deep brown while the reverse is more coppery or olive-gold with toning at the upper right border. Contact is minimal.
NGC ID# 2AAA, PCGS# 61673



1874 Bickford Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-1374, PR64+ Red

3189 1874 Bickford Eagle, Judd-1374, Pollock-1519, R.6, PR64+ Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse depicts a bust of Liberty facing left with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and the date below. Liberty wears a diadem inscribed with the word LIBERTY and ornamented with six stars. The weight 16.72 GRAMS, the standard of the metal 900 FINE, and the word UBIQUE are centered on the reverse. Around the periphery is the U.S. denomination DOLLARS 10 and the following international equivalents: STERLING £2.11; MARKEN 41.99; KRONEN 37.31; GULDEN 20.73; and FRANCS 51.81. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. There are more than a dozen copper pieces known with a reeded edge and about the same number with a plain edge. Two aluminum examples have been traced, along with two pieces in nickel. The stars, of course, are the two examples struck in gold of this iconic design. This is an original full red copper Bickford ten dollar. The surfaces are unmellowed and the grade is explained by a few specks of carbon scattered across each side. Fully struck.
NGC ID# 2AAF, PCGS# 81678



**1875 Five Cents in Copper
Judd-1387, PR66 Red and Brown
Tied for Finest Known**

3190 1875 Five Cents, Judd-1387, Pollock-1531, R.8, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular Shield nickel design, struck in copper with a plain edge. Only three or four examples of this pattern are known. It was also struck in aluminum and is even rarer in that metal. As with most off-metal pieces, these were struck not as actual dies trial strikes, but rather for sale by the Mint to favored collectors as part of off-metal sets. This piece is tied for finest in the Red and Brown category with the Newman piece (certified by NGC). There is just a bit of mellowing on either side of this Premium Gem with much of the original red still remaining.
PCGS# 71694



**1875 'Sailor Head' Twenty Cent in Copper
Judd-1393, PR64+ Brown**

3191 1875 Twenty Cents, Judd-1393, Pollock-1536, Low R.7, PR64+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Sailor Head" obverse design that shows Liberty facing left, wearing a coronet, her hair tied in the back with two ribbons trailing, thus resembling a sailor's cap. The reverse has a three-pointed shield as the central motif with 20 sunken in the middle, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / CENTS around the margins. Struck in copper with a plain edge. About a dozen examples are known, according to USPatterns.com. Others exist in silver aluminum, and nickel. This high-end near-Gem showcases rich blue and violet patina over glossy brown surfaces. Remnants of a partial print appear at the lower left reverse. Terrific eye appeal.
NGC ID# 2AAX, PCGS# 61700



**1875 Sailor Head Twenty Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1394, PR66+ Cameo**

3192 1875 Sailor Head Twenty Cents, Judd-1394, Pollock-1537, High R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The popular Sailor Head design of William Barber, here on a pattern for a twenty cent piece. The reverse has a "spade-type" shield with 20 incuse, rays above the shield, two arrows, and an olive branch at the lower shield border. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / CENTS encircles the rim. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Only five or six examples of Judd-1394 are known, and this surely ranks among the finest. It is a magnificent piece of aluminum pattern coinage without traces of oxidation on either side. As often seen, the fields are deeply reflective and the devices show strong mint frost. Magnification reveals minor lateral planchet laminations, most notable on the reverse on each side of the bottom of the shield. However, these are extremely minor.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5423.
NGC ID# CM72, PCGS# 511274



1875 Twenty Cent in Aluminum Judd-1415, PR65 Deep Cameo

3193 1875 Twenty Cents, Judd-1415, Pollock-1558, R.8, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular issue dies, but in aluminum with a plain edge. According to USPatterns.com: "Although described as a regular dies trial piece, these were actually deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." The more frequently seen variant is struck in copper, with an estimated half dozen pieces known. However, in aluminum the rarity profile changes dramatically, and USPatterns states that at least two pieces are confirmed. With such a small production run, every piece was a first strike, meaning it should not be surprising that the surfaces exhibit such profound contrast between the fields and devices. Each side is bright and unoxidized with just the slightest hairlines visible with a magnifier. Superior overall quality.

Ex: Walter Lee Crouch Collection (Superior, 6/1977), lot 389; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5426.
PCGS# 511298

1875 Quarter, Struck in Copper Judd-1416, PR65 Red

3194 1875 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1416, Pollock-1559, R.8, PR65 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Made from the regular dies for the 1875 quarter dollar, and struck in copper with a reeded edge. In addition to an extensive series of twenty cent piece patterns and the Sailor Head gold patterns, a complete run of regular issue off-metal coins were produced in copper and aluminum. All of those pieces are rare, in every instance either High R.7 or R.8. Only three pieces are known in copper and two strikes in aluminum are confirmed. This is a rich, full red example that is essentially unchanged since 1875. The strike is complete throughout.

NGC ID# 2ABH, PCGS# 81723



1875 Gilt Three Dollar Judd-1436, PR64

3195 1875 Three Dollar, Judd-1436, Pollock-1579, R.7, PR64 Gilt PCGS. CAC. A regular dies trial piece for the three dollar gold piece. Struck in copper and gilt with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman notes that: "The die trials of this date often have been gilded due to the extreme rarity of its gold counterpart." He goes on to explain, "Although these are described as regular die trials pieces in the standard references, it is more likely that the off-metal 'trials' of this year were deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." Only four or five copper pieces were struck, with an unknown number (undoubtedly small) that were gilt. This date is also known in aluminum. This piece retains much of the underlying brightness of the copper base, rendering the surfaces bright and closely resembling a gold coin. The gilt has only chipped away slightly in one place, just above the M in AMERICA. PCGS# 718646 Base PCGS# 61743





1875 Sailor Head Five Dollar, Struck in Gold Judd-1438, PR65 Cameo Only Two Examples Known

3196 1875 Sailor Head Five Dollar, Judd-1438, Pollock-1581, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Only two specimens of Judd-1438, William Barber's 1875 Sailor Head five dollar pattern in gold, are known to collectors today. The two coins are of similar quality and both have been the centerpiece of some of the most important collections of gold patterns in numismatic history. Any public offering of a Judd-1438 is a landmark opportunity for the advanced pattern collector. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer this spectacular Gem, from the fabulous Bob R. Simpson Collection, in just its third auction appearance.

Design

William Barber's famous Sailor Head design, the obverse features a head of Liberty facing left. The drapery over Liberty's shoulders presents the appearance of a collar on a sailor's uniform. Also, the word Liberty is set on a squared-off coronet with two trailing ribbons, this also resembling a sailor's cap. On the reverse, an eagle similar to the one featured on the regular issue twenty cent piece is poised in heraldic fashion. Beneath the eagle is a ribbon with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, and above the words E PLURIBUS UNUM are set directly onto the field in tiny letters. Struck in gold with a reeded edge. This half eagle design was also struck in copper (Judd-1439, about a dozen known), aluminum (Judd-1440, unique), and white metal (Judd-1440A, unique).

History of the Coins

Early pattern specialist Robert Coulton Davis listed Judd-1438 in his seminal work on patterns, which was serialized in the *Coin Collector's Journal* from 1885 to 1886 (it was number 387 in his listing). However, Davis must have learned about the issue from his contacts at the Mint, because we have found no auction appearances or other mentions of the coins in 19th century sources. USPatterns.com believes these pieces were struck by Chief Coiner (later Philadelphia Mint Superintendent) Archibald Loudon Snowden. Snowden acquired an enormous trove of patterns and other rare coins during his tenure at the Mint, which lasted for decades. He simply exchanged an equivalent amount of coin or bullion for the specimens he wanted, a practice that was legal for Mint employees until the 1930s. He came into possession of the two 1877 half union patterns in gold (Judd-1546 and Judd-1548) in this manner, undoubtedly saving them from the melting pot. Long after he retired, he sold these unique fifty dollar patterns to prominent collector William Woodin for the then unheard of price of \$20,000, sometime around 1910. When the public got wind of the transaction it caused an uproar in many quarters, as it was felt that the coins belonged in the Mint Cabinet and should never have been released in the first place. After much legal wrangling, a three-way deal was reached in which Woodin returned the half unions, Snowden kept the money, and Woodin was given Snowden's remaining hoard of patterns and other coins in compensation. In this fashion, William Woodin became the first owner of record of both examples of Judd-1438.

Woodin eventually sold this coin to super-collector Virgil Brand and the other specimen to Baltimore numismatist Waldo Newcomer. The coins followed separate paths for a while, but were reunited in the famous numismatic gathering of King Farouk of Egypt. They were each a highlight of several famous pattern collections in the following years, before Bob Simpson acquired them both for his unprecedented numismatic holdings (see the roster below for a detailed history of both coins).

Physical Description

The present coin is a stunning Gem, with impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces that show a few highlights of lilac and sea-green in selected areas. A couple of tiny lintmarks are evident in the obverse field, between the end of the ribbon and star 13. Another one is located on the reverse, in the field between the eagle's head and wing. A small planchet flake is noted below the E in AMERICA (curiously, the other known specimen has a similar flake in almost the same position). The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the eagle's breast and legs. The fields are deeply mirrored and contrast boldly with the frosty design elements. Eye appeal is terrific. A spectacular example of this extremely rare pattern, this coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 1 in 65 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (4/21).

Roster of Judd-1438 Known Examples

1. PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. Possibly Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Archibald Loudon Snowden; William H. Woodin, circa 1910; Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 320 or 321 (both known specimens were offered in this sale, back-to-back, impossible to say which coin was which lot); Dr. John E. Wilkison; Paramount International Coin Corporation purchased Wilkison's collection in September 1973; the Wilkison collection was sold intact privately on 4/9/1976 to A-Mark; this coin was purchased by Paramount again in 1978; Paramount Special Price Lists #108, 109, 110, and 112 in 1979; Auction '79 (Paramount, 7/1979), lot 185; Auction '84 (Paramount, 7/1984), lot 536, in the set with the ten dollar Judd-1443; Ed Trompeter; Exclusively Internet Auction (Heritage, 3/2004), lot 12024; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 8336, realized \$287,500; Bob R. Simpson Collection.

2. PR65 Cameo PCGS. Possibly Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Archibald Loudon Snowden; William H. Woodin, circa 1910; Virgil Brand, via Edgar Adams in 1911 (Brand Journal #57881); Armin Brand (sold on 10/12/1944); King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 320 or 321 (both known specimens were offered in this sale, back-to-back, impossible to say which coin was which lot); Dr. John E. Wilkison; Paramount International Coin Corporation purchased Wilkison's collection in September 1973; the Wilkison collection was sold intact privately on 4/9/1976 to A-Mark; this coin was purchased by Paramount again in 1978; Julian Leidman; ANA Convention Auction (Bowers and Ruddy, 7/1981), lot 2431; southern collection; Bob R. Simpson Collection; **the present coin.**
PCGS# 537358 Base PCGS# 61745



1875 'Sailor Head' Five Dollar in Copper Judd-1439, PR65+ Red and Brown

1876 Half Dollar, Struck in Copper Judd-1456, PR66+ Red and Brown One of Only Two Pieces Known

3197 1875 Sailor Head Five Dollar, Judd-1439, Pollock-1582, R.6-7, PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Sailor Head" design with a left facing bust of Liberty on the obverse encircled by 13 stars around the periphery. Liberty is wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, the date 1875 is in the exergue. An eagle that is very similar to that used on both the Trade dollar and the twenty cent piece dominates the center of the reverse. E PLURIBUS UNUM is in the field above the eagle's head, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll in the lower field, and the legend and denomination are around the borders. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This design was also used on twenty cent and eagle patterns of 1875, dollar patterns of 1876 and 1877, and dime, quarter, half dollar, and dollar patterns. About a dozen pieces are known in copper, several of them gilt. Significant portions of original reddish-yellow mint luster survives on each side, but blue-brown patina is also seen, especially over the central devices.

NGC ID# 2AC2, PCGS# 71746

3198 1876 Half Dollar, Judd-1456, Pollock-1605, R.8, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Traditionally referred to as a dies trial striking. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This was undoubtedly struck instead for collectors as part of off-metal sets. Only two pieces are known in copper with no other metals used as a medium for off-metal sets. This is a vibrant Red and Brown example with significant portions of original red still in evidence on each side, mostly around the devices and around the margins. Otherwise, muted brown and rich blue patina is interspersed over the surfaces. Fully struck in all areas.

Ex: Possibly the Brand and Farouk specimen; (Sotheby's, 2-3/1954), lot 1967; R.E. Cox (Stack's, 4/1962), lot 2259; Krouner-Coronet FPL #75; Armand Champa Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1972), lot 1057; Harold Rothenberger Collection (Superior, 1/1994), lot 714; Allison Park Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2004), lot 1292.

NGC ID# 2ACK, PCGS# 71776



1876 Trade Dollar in Copper Judd-1468, PR67+ Red and Brown

3199 1876 Dollar, Judd-1468, Pollock-1619, R.7, PR67+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows Liberty seated on the seashore, holding an olive branch, with conjoined flags behind her. A steamship is in the distance. The reverse is rather plainly laid out with ONE DOLLAR in the center, surrounded by an olive wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the upper margin and E PLURIBUS UNUM in small letters at the bottom of that side. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The pattern dollars dated 1876 are rare, and many advanced collections lack an example. Only three pieces are known today of this particular pattern. These pieces were struck on Trade dollar planchets, implying that these are legitimate Trade dollar patterns. This is a richly and deeply toned pattern that exhibits cobalt-blue patina over each side with significant portions of original mint red still evident as well.

Ex: Abe Kosoff (August 19, 1972); Harry Bass Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1271; The Kennywood Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005), lot 1183.
NGC ID# 2ACX, PCGS# 71790



1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Silver Judd-1504, Pollock-1658, PR67 Deep Cameo

3200 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1504, Pollock-1658, High R.7, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Morgan's head of Liberty facing left, wearing a cap with ears of wheat and cotton bolls. Two groups of stars surround the bust, seven to the left and six to the right. E PLURIBUS UNUM is inscribed above the head and the date is below. The reverse has an eagle displayed on a shield with three arrows in its left claw and an olive branch in its right claw. A round band frames and passes beneath a shield, lettered IN GOD WE TRUST. Around the shield and band is a laurel wreath, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA along the outer border, and HALF DOLLAR below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

There are two obverse dies associated with this Judd number. Pollock differentiates his 1658 from 1666 by the proximity of the upper feathers to the letters R and I in PLURIBUS. Pollock-1658 shows the feather not quite touching the R, and the bust tip is slightly curved. According to USPatterns.com, there are only four examples known for this variety and two for Pollock-1666 for a total of six confirmed Judd-1504 representatives. This brilliant Superb Gem enjoys Deep Cameo contrast with thickly frosted central motifs and glassy fields. A blush of thin toning occurs above E PLU and the corresponding area on the other side.

Ex: Possibly J. Hewitt Judd; 65th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2000), lot 1017; Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 7/2003), lot 458; M. Hagen.
NGC ID# 26X2, PCGS# 134076 Base PCGS# 61839



1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Silver Judd-1512, PR67 Deep Cameo

3201 1877 Morgan Half Dollar, Judd-1512, Pollock-1676, High R.7, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Morgan's head of Liberty facing left inside a beaded circle. There are 13 stars arranged in two arcs outside the circle, six left and seven right. The inscription E PLURIBUS UNUM is above and the date below. On the reverse, a beaded circle encloses a defiant eagle facing left perched on a thick scroll. The scroll carries the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST, with three arrows and an olive branch behind. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and the denomination HALF DOLLAR is below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Morgan's memorable Liberty head was used, with slight modifications, on 17 different pattern designs in 1877. Of course, it was also adopted for use on the obverse of the Morgan silver dollar, which began production in 1878. The model for Morgan's design was reportedly a Philadelphia school teacher, Miss Anna W. Williams. Williams was always shy about her role as model, and tried to avoid notoriety as the famous "Silver Dollar Girl." This is a spectacular, high-grade example that displays deeply reflective proof fields with heavily frosted, contrasting devices. Mostly brilliant, there is just a hint of pale golden color around the margins on each side.

NGC ID# 2ADV, PCGS# 134082 Base PCGS# 61850



1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1521, PR66 Red and Brown Ex: Judd-Champa-Bass

3202 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1521, Pollock-1685, High R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Morgan's head of Liberty facing left, wearing a cap with ears of wheat and cotton bolls. Two groups of stars surround the bust, seven to the left and six to the right. E PLURIBUS UNUM is inscribed above the head and the date is below. The intricate reverse design displays an eagle on a shield, clutching an olive branch and three arrows. The shield is tightly surrounded by a laurel wreath and a band bearing the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. The peripheral inscriptions are UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and HALF DOLLAR below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Saul Teichman has traced three or four examples of Judd-1521. This PR66 Red and Brown example is boldly double struck with about a five degree rotation between the two strikes, producing unmistakable doubling. In 1999, the Bass Collection cataloger called the coin "a landmark." We agree, and so would any Morgan specialist. Both sides maintain considerable reddish color amid deeper shades of violet and blue toning.

Ex: Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; *Numismatic Enterprises* (2/1966); *Coronet Coin Fixed Price List*; *Armand Champa Collection* (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1972), lot 1067; *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection* (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1223; *Fixed Price List* (Superior, 7/1999); *Pre-Long Beach Sale* (Superior, 9/1999), lot 1431; *Mark Hagen*.
NGC ID# 2AE6, PCGS# 71859



**1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1534, PR67 Red and Brown
Ex: Maris-Garrett-Bass**

3203 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1534, Pollock-1702, R.8, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing left, wearing a coronet with wheat ears and cotton bolls. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is spelled out above Liberty's head, with stars on either side and the date below. The reverse is centered around an eagle, which supports a shield and clutches an olive branch and three arrows. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is located on the eagle's stand. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the eagle, with the denomination HALF DOLLAR below. The date is blundered, with the 8 over an errant 1. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

This is one of only two known examples of Judd-1534. The other is described at USPatterns.com as cleaned and lacquered, though the site notes that it may represent the PR64 Brown submission at PCGS. This is clearly the finer of the two. Glossy brown surfaces exhibit vivid ocean-blue, teal, and magenta patina with partial copper-red color around the devices.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris Collection (H.P. Smith, 6/1886), lot 195; John Work Garrett Collection-Johns Hopkins University (Stack's 3/1976), lot 643; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1235; Kagin's; Southern Collection. NGC ID# 2AEH, PCGS# 71874

**1877 Half Dollar, Struck in Copper
Judd-1539, PR66 Brown
Barber's Capped Liberty, Only Two Known**

3204 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1539, Pollock-1708, R.8, PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The dies for these are known as "Barber's Liberty Head with Phrygian cap" (or simply the "Barber Capped Liberty") paired with the "Barber's eagle holding a shield on pedestal," the Judd 8-K die pairing. The capped Liberty on the obverse is conjectured by USPatterns.com to have been a competitor for the George T. Morgan Liberty design. LIBERTY is incused on the headband, with motto IN GOD WE TRUST above, date below, and stars seven left, six right. A vertical die scratch runs from the rim left of the I in IN to the portrait. The reverse, also called the "Amazonian" reverse, shows an eagle holding a shield on a pedestal inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the denomination are around the rim. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is a rare pattern, regardless of metallic composition. Only two copper impressions are known with three more in silver. The surfaces remain attractive with the mellowed coloration. The obverse is deep cobalt-blue, while the reverse displays pale yellow-golden in the center with cobalt-blue surrounding the margin.

Ex: J. Hewitt Judd; Numismatic Enterprises (2/1966); Detroit Historical Society Auction (Stack's, 3/1980), lot 720; The Great '80 Sale (R.L. Hughes, 7/1980), lot 105; Tangible Assets; Teletrade (3/3/1993); Marin; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/1994), lot 7946; bought back by Marin; Southern Collection. NGC ID# 26X5, PCGS# 61880



1877 Paquet Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1541, PR65 Red Cameo Only Seven Known Specimens

3205 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1541, Pollock-1712, Low R.7, PR65 Red Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces left with her hair tied in a bun at the base of the head, a headband inscribed LIBERTY and ornamented with a star. The date is below the bust and 13 stars are evenly spaced along the border. The reverse has a fanciful eagle with a square shield, olive branch, and three arrows in the claws. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the border with the denomination HALF DOL. below. Anthony Paquet's entry in the series of rare half dollar patterns for that year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge and close to medallic alignment. In its 1991 auction appearance, this orange-red Gem was cataloged as "the highest graded Judd-1541 by a wide distance and because of its spectacular state of preservation, it is clearly the Finest Known." The strike is sharp, the surfaces are unabraded, and the grade is limited only by a few obverse carbon specks. As of (7/21), one example each is graded as PR65 Brown PCGS; PR66 Brown NGC; PR65 Red and Brown PCGS; PR65 Red PCGS, PR65 Red Cameo NGC; and PR65 Red Cameo PCGS.

Ex: *Chicago Sale (Superior, 8/1991), lot 934; Teletrade, 3/1993; Richard C. Jewell Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2005), lot 1071.*

PCGS# 535093 Base PCGS# 81883



1877 Half Union in Copper Judd-1547, PR64 Brown Legendary Pattern Issue

3206 1877 Fifty Dollar, Judd-1547, Pollock-1720, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Large Liberty Head design by William Barber on obverse, reverse design similar to contemporary double eagles except for FIFTY DOLLARS at the bottom rim. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The half union or fifty dollar pattern issues of 1877 are among the most storied and celebrated patterns in all of American numismatics. Until the 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar pieces they were the only U.S. coin issues with a denomination of fifty dollars, and even today they remain the only U.S. patterns of that denomination.

They are also scandal-ridden issues with stories of skullduggery and Mint shenanigans closely associated with them. While such tales neither increase nor decrease the coins' inherent beauty and considerable rarity, they certainly increase their cachet and marketability.

In 1877 the Mint created a remarkably variety of patterns, some of the most varied in the entire panoply of U.S. pattern issues. They include the long and interesting series of 1877-dated half dollars and silver dollars by George T. Morgan and William Barber and/or Charles Barber. But the fifty dollar or "half union" patterns (a "union" supposedly representing one hundred dollars) are by far the most remarkable. The Judd pattern reference, 10th edition, notes that Mint Director Henry R. Linderman (himself an avid coin collector and a highly conflicted individual) apparently ordered the patterns created, despite the apparent lack of any defined need. One piece each of the Large Head and Small Head fifty dollar patterns were struck in gold (Judd-1546/1548), along with perhaps a dozen or fewer examples of each in copper (Judd-1547/1549), some of which were later gilt.

The Large Head pieces show the point of Liberty's coronet equidistant between stars 5 and 6, the neck truncation is much closer to the date, and the lowest hair curls end in a point, while the Small Head pieces show the coronet tip close to star 6, the truncation is distant from the date, and the lowest curls are rounded.

The www.USPatterns.com website estimates that 10 specimens of the Judd-1547 exist today outside of those in museum collections, namely the Smithsonian, Connecticut State Museum, and Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation specimens. Of those 10 examples, Saul Teichman lists six as copper, four are gilt copper.

The Large Head and Small Head gold half unions at one time were the center of a numismatic cause celebre, an uproar created when William H. Woodin exhibited the unique gold pieces, for which he had paid the unheard-of sum of \$10,000 each, at the New York Numismatic Club in 1909.

The present copper example displays bright, light blue patina in the obverse fields and deeper cherry-red mint luster over the central device, while the reverse shows slightly subdued mint red color with occasional dabs of deeper peripheral blue-brown. The mirrored fields are bright and highly reflective on each side.

Ex: William Woodin; Waldo Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; Dr. Hewitt Judd; Abe Kosoff; Great '80 Sale (R.L. Hughes, 7/1980); Charmont Sale (Steve Ivy, 8/1983), lot 4604; Raji Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7529.

NGC ID# 2AEW, PCGS# 61891



1878 Silver Dollar, Struck in Copper Judd-1554b, Pollock-1746, PR64+ Red

3207 1878 Silver Dollar, Judd-1554b, Pollock-1746, R.8, PR64+ Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A head of Liberty faces left, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is above with the date below. The left obverse field has seven stars near the border with six more along the right border. The reverse has an eagle with wings spread, holding an olive branch and three arrows. The statutory legend is above and the denomination is below, with E PLURIBUS UNUM in the field above the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The Pollock subvariety with the B in PLURIBUS beneath the left edge of the E in STATES. At least three copper examples are known according to USPatterns.com. Only four examples are listed in copper and three are known in silver. This is a bright, unmellowed copper example that exhibits complete fiery-red color over both sides. Unsurprisingly, it is the only full Red example certified of this rarity.

Ex: Southern Collection.

PCGS# 12237 Base PCGS# 12236



1878 Goloid Dollar in Goloid Judd-1557, PR65

3208 1878 Goloid Dollar, Judd-1557, Pollock-1749, Low R.6, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Goloid dollar design with a large head of Liberty on the obverse facing left, a wide band holds the hair together and is inscribed LIBERTY. The reverse has the statutory requirements mostly in the center with GOLOID. /1—G./24—S./9 FINE. 258 GRS. is below. A circle of stars provides an inner border, outside of which is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR. Struck in goloid alloy (4% gold, 89% silver, 7% copper) with a reeded edge. An attractively toned example struck on a smooth planchet with no singularly mentionable distractions as expected of the high grade. About two dozen goloid or silver examples are believed to exist of the Judd-1560, according to USPatterns.com. NGC ID# 2AFA, PCGS# 61919



1878 Goloid Dollar in Silver Judd-1558, PR65

3209 1878 Goloid Dollar, Judd-1558, Pollock-1750, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces left and wears a cap adorned with cereal grains. The reverse has GOLOID, the composition, and weight in grains in the center, surrounded by a circle of 38 stars, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and ONE DOLLAR below at the periphery. Struck in standard silver alloy with a reeded edge. Each side displays rich reddish centers that are encircled by deep blue at the margins.

NGC ID# 2AFB, PCGS# 61920



1878 Quarter Eagle in Gilt Copper
Judd-1567, PR64 Gilt
Tied for Finest Certified

3210 1878 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1567, Pollock-1757, R.7, PR64 Gilt PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. On the obverse the head of Liberty faces left, with the E PLURIBUS UNUM around, and date 1878 below. Liberty's hair is tied in a bun, and she wears a hair band inscribed LIBERTY, as well as a second band further back in the hair with a leafy design. On the reverse an overlarge eagle fills the center, with small UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and 2½ DOLLARS at the rim. Struck on thinner, wider (20.5 mm vs. 18 mm) planchets than the regular issue, in copper with a reeded edge. This seldom-seen design is mostly known only as a copper or gilt copper impression. Only a single example in gold is known. This piece approximates the appearance of the gold pattern, but lacks the depth of reflectivity in the fields (because of the gilt layer). Population: 1 in 64, 0 finer (4/21). PCGS# 537321



1878 Five Dollar, Struck in Copper
Judd-1569, PR68 Brown

3211 1878 Five Dollar, Judd-1569, Pollock-1760, Low R.7, PR68 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The widely spaced motto E PLURIBUS UNUM follows the obverse border with the 1878 date below a bust of Liberty. Her hair is bound in a bun behind the head, and her headband is inscribed LIBERTY. The reverse has a spread-wing eagle similar to that of the issued Morgan dollar, although the wings point downward. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA follows the upper border with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST just below. At the bottom is the denomination, FIVE DOL. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. These pieces were struck on thinner and slightly wider planchets than the regular issue (25.5 x 21.5 mm). About a dozen examples are known, all in copper, several of which have been gilt. This is a spectacular, near-perfect piece. Each side has mellowed with brown and blue now the dominant colors. PCGS# 61932

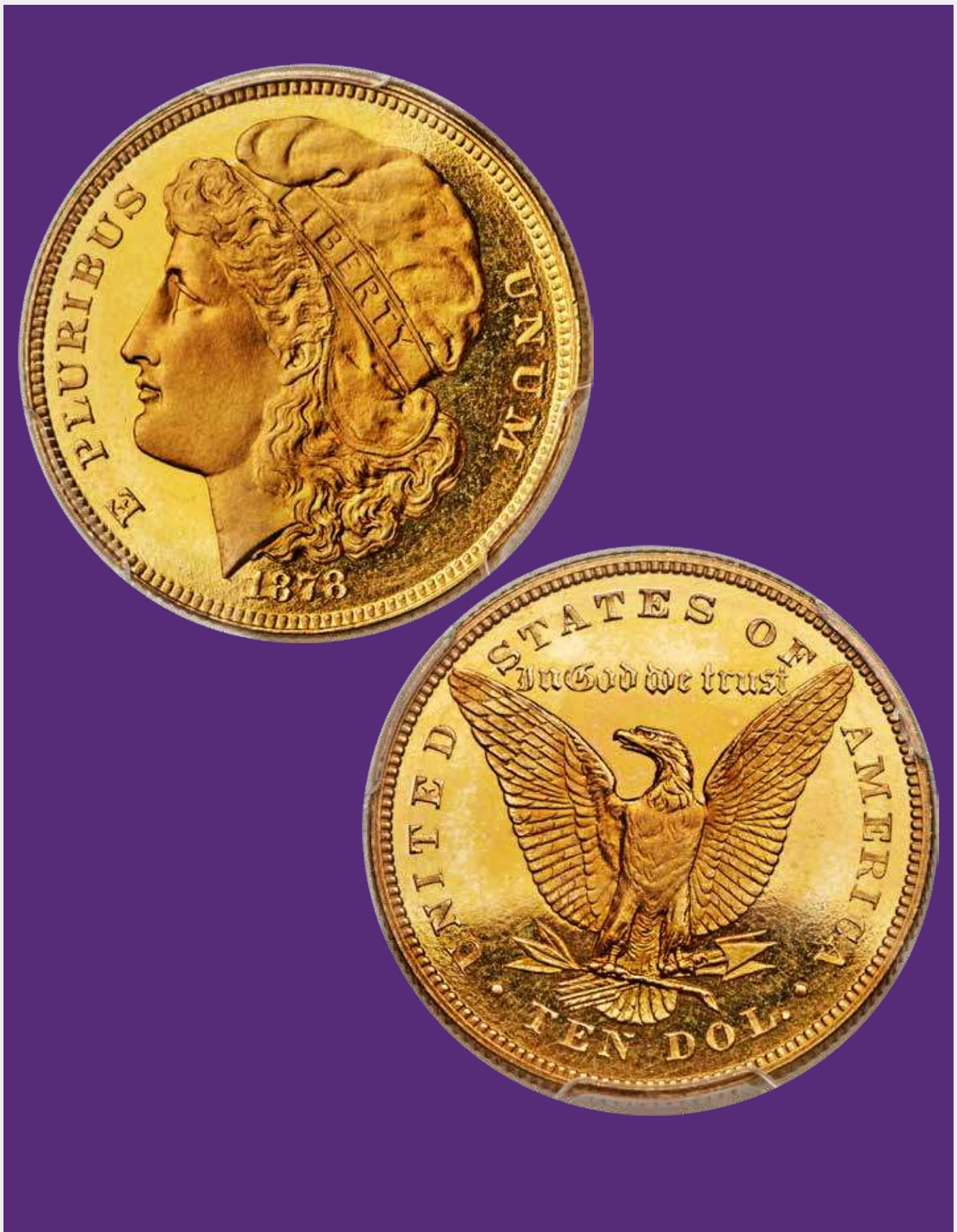


1878 Phrygian Half Eagle in Copper Judd-1578, PR64 Red and Brown

3212 1878 Half Eagle, Judd-1578, Pollock-1771, Low R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The so-called Phrygian Head or Liberty Head obverse, attributed to George T. Morgan. Liberty wears a Phrygian cap, facing left, with LIBERTY incused on the band. E PLURIBUS is to the left, UNUM to the right, with date 1878 below. On the reverse an eagle is somewhat similar to the Morgan dollar reverse "except not as delicate" (Judd). IN GOD WE TRUST is in Gothic script over the eagle, with FIVE DOL. at the rim below. Struck on a regular-diameter planchet, in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen of these Phrygian Head half eagles are known in copper, several of which have been gilt. This near-Gem survives in its natural state with glossy brown surfaces, and copper and violet accents.

NGC ID# 2AG3, PCGS# 71942





1878 Morgan Ten Dollar, Struck in Gold Judd-1581, PR66 Deep Cameo Only Example in Private Hands

3213 1878 Ten Dollars, Judd-1581, Pollock-1774, R.8, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. George Morgan's 1878 ten dollar pattern in gold, Judd-1581, is one of the rarest issues in the U.S. pattern series. Only two examples of Judd-1581 were struck in 1878 and one of those coins has been sequestered in the collection of the Connecticut State Library for more than a century. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present the only example of Judd-1581 in private hands in this landmark offering.

Design

The central design elements are similar to those on the Morgan dollar, which was introduced in regular coinage the same year. The obverse features Morgan's famous head of Liberty, modeled after Anna Williams, but with a different Phrygian cap and no cereal wreath. E PLURIBUS is inscribed around the border to the left, with UNUM to the right, and the date below. The reverse exhibits an eagle with upraised wings, holding an olive branch in the right talon and three arrows in the left. IN GOD WE TRUST is inscribed in Gothic letters between the wings. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around, with TEN DOL. below. This same design (with a different date) was used on Judd-1545, a ten dollar pattern in copper, in 1877. The design was also struck in copper in 1878 (Judd-1582).

History of the Coins

The United States Mint struck seven different patterns in gold in 1877. Three of those patterns (Judd-1566, Judd-1570, and Judd-1572) were struck on thin, large diameter planchets, to discourage counterfeiting. The other four patterns (Judd-1575, Judd-1577, Judd-1579, and Judd-1581) were struck on regular planchets and featured competing designs for the eagle and half eagle denominations by William Barber and George Morgan. Barber used the same basic motifs for his design for the half eagle and eagle, Judd-1575 and Judd-1579, respectively. Similarly, Judd-1577 and Judd-1581 displayed the concept favored by Morgan for both denominations. Roger W. Burdette discovered a January 12, 1878-dated entry in the Mint archives indicating only two sets of Morgan's patterns were produced in gold, "Two eagles and two half eagles, Morgan's design, in gold. For director's office." Apparently, only two sets of Barber's design were struck in gold, as well. These coins were organized into four-coin sets, with each set containing an example of Barber's and Morgan's designs for both denominations. Both sets were kept intact through several offerings, before being split up.

The first public offering of these patterns was in Baltimore dealer George Massamore's December 1884 auction, but the set did not sell. The set was offered again in a Steigerwalt sale in 1885, where it sold for \$127. The complete set was offered for the final time in lots 112 through 115 of the Reverend Foster Ely Collection (Scott Stamp & Coin, 11/1888), with the cataloger noting:

"These patterns, described by Dr. Davis, were known to him in copper only. It is stated upon high authority, that but two sets were struck in gold, one for the Secretary of the Treasury and the other for the Director of the Mint, and a lapse of ten years has revealed no others."

The four lots were offered as a set, or as individual lots, depending on the bidding. As fate would have it, the set was split up after this sale, with the two coins from Morgan's design eventually ending up in the collection of the Connecticut State Library and the two Barber pieces finding a home in the Byron Reed Collection at the Durham Western Heritage Museum.

The set containing the present coin was known to the numismatic community before the other set appeared in Massamore's sale in 1884, as the cataloger mentioned it in the description of that lot, "Mr. L.G. Parmelee has a set for which he paid \$200, they were cheap at that price." The set also remained intact for much longer, becoming a prize for famous collectors like Virgil Brand, Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, and Dr. John E. Wilkison. The coins were finally split up by A-Mark in the 1976-1978 time frame, after nearly 100 years together. Bob R. Simpson acquired the present coin in 2008, when he purchased the famous Southern Collection of pattern coins intact for a reported \$36 million. This magnificent PR66 Deep Cameo specimen, the only example in private hands, has been of the market ever since.

Physical Description

This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just the slightest touch of softness on Liberty's hair around the ear and the feathers on the eagle's breast. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces show highlights of green and lilac in selected areas. The richly frosted devices contrast profoundly with the deeply mirrored fields to create a dramatic cameo effect. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin has not been publicly offered in more than 30 years and this lot represents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for advanced pattern collectors to obtain the only example of this remarkable gold pattern in private hands. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (4/21).

Roster of Judd-1581 Examples

1. PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. B.H. Collins; sold to Lorin G. Parmelee as part of a four-piece set of 1878 gold patterns (Judd-1575, Judd-1577, Judd-1579, and Judd-1581) for \$200, sometime before September 23, 1884; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), part of lot 238, along with the half eagle of the same design (Judd-1577), the other two 1878 gold patterns from the set were sold in lot 239; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal #12721); Horace Brand; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Illustrated History of United States Coins (Abe Kosoff, 1962), lot 538; Dr. John E. Wilkison; Paramount International Coin Corporation purchased Wilkison's collection in 1973; A-Mark in 1976, set dispersed afterward; Auction '90 (Superior, 8/1990), lot 1466; Southern Collection; Bob R. Simpson Collection; **the present coin.**

2. Brilliant Proof. B.H. Collins; Public Auction Sale (Dr. George W. Massamore, 12/1884), lot 506 [lots 506-509 were a four-piece set of 1878 gold patterns (Judd-1581, Judd-1577, Judd-1579, and Judd-1575) offered together, not sold]; Henry S. Barclay Collection (Charles Steigerwalt, 4/1885), lot 988 (still in the set); Reverend Foster Ely Collection (Scott Stamp & Coin; 11/1888), lot 114 (the four coins offered individually, or as part of the set); Haigh Collection (Charles F. Libbie, 10/1901), lot 825 (Judd-1577 was offered in lot 826); Joseph C. Mitchelson; Connecticut State Library (Inventory number 11861).

PCGS# 537333



**1879 Morgan Dime in Silver
Judd-1588, PR67 Deep Cameo**

3214 1879 Morgan Ten Cents, Judd-1588, Pollock-1781, High R.6, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. An example of the popular "Morgan dime" pattern. The obverse features the portrait of Liberty as used on the Morgan dollar, surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with the date below the bust. The reverse has ONE DIME in the center, encircled by a wreath composed of six bunches of four laurel leaves on each branch. The second U in PLURIBUS is repunched. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This popular design was struck in both silver and copper and each metal has approximately 12 to 15 pieces known. This is a stunning example whose fields are deep and watery in appearance with strongly contrasting mint frost on the devices. A tinge of golden toning is seen on each side. NGC ID# 2AGE, PCGS# 134090



**1879 Washlady Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1598, PR65+ Red**

3215 1879 Washlady Half Dollar, Judd-1598, Pollock-1792, R.6, PR65+ Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Barber's Washlady motif is featured on the obverse. The head of Liberty faces left with IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date below. The reverse depicts an eagle with spread wings holding an olive branch in one talon and three long, slender arrows in the other. The legends surround the eagle, with the denomination below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. According to the USPatterns.com website: "The "Washlady" half dollar is considered to be one of the more beautiful designs ever made by the US Mint. At the time of its striking, however, the design was not well received as, apparently, Liberty's hair and the way it was tied back was considered to be disheveled. The Washlady name dates back to the April 1891 New York Coin and Stamp auction of the F.W. Doughty collection and was probably given by David Proskey." This is a magnificent example of one of the most widely collected "named" pattern designs. The surfaces are bright red throughout and show no obvious flaws. Patterns with complete mint red are of the highest rarity, made even more significant here by undimmed surfaces on such a widely recognized pattern.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Auction (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 398; William R. Sieck Collection (Bowers and Merena, 7/1981), lot 248; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2513. NGC ID# 2AGN, PCGS# 81976



1879 Washlady Dollar in Silver Judd-1603, PR65+

3216 1879 Washlady Dollar, Judd-1603, Pollock-1798, High R.6, PR65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The famous “Washlady” design by Charles Barber. A portrait of Liberty faces to the left with her hair tied behind her head. She has a headband inscribed LIBERTY, and her hair is adorned by wheat and cotton. Above is the motto IN GOD WE TRUST and below is the date with seven stars to the left and six stars to the right. The reverse depicts an eagle holding an olive branch and three arrows. The statutory legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA follows the border with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, in smaller letters, in the field. The denomination ONE DOLLAR is below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

It is interesting to observe how concepts of beauty change over time. In the late 19th century this design was not well received by dealers and collectors. Liberty’s hair appeared disheveled, and the design was apparently given the nickname of Washlady by David Proskey around April 1891 at the Doughty Sale. The name stuck, but today the Washlady design is considered one of the most beautiful ever produced by the Mint. Between 12 and 15 examples are believed known of the Washlady dollar in both copper and silver. There is also one example known in white metal.

This is a magnificent example. Both sides are richly toned in various multicolored shadings, and the color in the fields is lightened several shades by the brightly reflective mirrors on each side. Similarly, the devices are heavily frosted, but the presence of the toning subdues the cameo contrast except to the most observant. The strike details are complete throughout.

NGC ID# 2AGU, PCGS# 61981



1879 Dollar in Copper Judd-1614, PR67 Red and Brown Finest Example Known

3217 1879 Silver Dollar, Judd-1614, Pollock-1810, Low R.7, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse die is the regular issue Morgan dollar, but the reverse shows an eagle with sandwich board wings, similar to the Washington quarter. IN GOD WE TRUST is stretched out over the upper half of the periphery, and accompanies the remaining two statutory legends, which have the usual placements. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This design was struck in both copper and silver, each metal has more than a dozen survivors known. This is the finest known example among the copper strikes. The surfaces retain generous portions of original mint red, especially the reverse. The obverse displays a deepening of color, mostly blue, toward the center. Each side appears flawless. NGC ID# 2AH5, PCGS# 71992



1879 Metric Dollar in Silver Judd-1618, PR64+

3218 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1618, Pollock-1813, R.5, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Metric dollar pattern with an obverse that is similar to the one used on the 1877 half union patterns. Liberty wears a coronet with a border of pearls. The reverse shows a partial wreath of cotton and corn tied at the base, a ribbon, and inscriptions that include DEO EST GLORIA and the elemental composition of goloid. Struck in silver (or goloid?) with a reeded edge. The design was also struck in copper (Judd-1619), aluminum (Judd-1620), white metal (Judd-1620A), and lead (Judd-1621). Judd-1618 was sold in three-coin sets, along with examples of the Goloid Metric dollar (Judd-1626) and the 1879 stella (Judd-1635). USPatterns.com estimates the surviving population at several hundred examples. This sharply detailed Choice proof offers well-preserved surfaces with subtle highlights of pale jade toning. Population: 8 in 64 (1 in 64+), 4 finer (4/20).

NGC ID# 2AH9, PCGS# 61996



1879 Goloid Metric Dollar in Silver Judd-1627, PR65

3219 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1627, Pollock-1823, R.5, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's design for the Goloid Metric dollar with a large head of Liberty facing left and LIBERTY on a wide ribbon around her head. The reverse is laid out with the proposed composition of the coin in the center, surrounded by a circle of 38 stars. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This Gem features a silver-gray obverse, while the reverse exhibits a thin layer of golden patina. Blushes of steel-blue color appear on each side. NGC ID# 2AHF, PCGS# 62005



1879 Quintuple Stella in Copper Judd-1644, PR66 Red and Brown

3220 1879 Metric Twenty Dollar, Judd-1644, Pollock-1844, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This is the same design as the gold quintuple stella. Similar to that featured on the regular issue Liberty double eagle of 1879, but there are two significant differences. The obverse periphery is inscribed * 30 * G * 1.5 * S * 3.5 * C * 3.5 * G * R * A * M * S *, and the motto DEO EST GLORIA has been substituted for IN GOD WE TRUST within the reverse stars. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The Metric twenty dollar pattern of 1879 is closely related to the famous four dollar stella, which was produced the same year. The coins were intended to serve as a kind of international currency, similar to the present day euro. The weight pattern recorded around the obverse is an exact five times multiple of the values on the stella, which led to the "Quintuple Stella" nickname for the Metric twenty dollar pattern. USPatterns.com estimates the surviving population of Judd-1644 at about a dozen examples, at least four of which have been gilt. Five pieces were struck in gold. Three of them were sent to Acting Mint Director Robert Preston for examination by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and two others were probably made for the mint cabinet. According to Roger Burdette, writing in the Spring 2015 issue of the *Journal of Numismatic Research*: "Others were made in copper or bronze as inexpensive samples for interested treasury personnel."

This is a beautiful copper example that still retains a significant portion of the original mint red. This is intermixed with slightly mellowed brown and blue patina seen in equal measure on both sides. Fully struck throughout.

Ex: Rio Rancho Estate Collection (Superior, 10/1974), lot 470; ANA Auction (NERCA, 7/1979), lot 1359; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 9943.

NGC ID# 2AJ2, PCGS# 72023



1880 Goloid Metric Dollar in Goloid Judd-1648, PR63+ Ex: DiBello-Bass

3221 1880 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1648, Pollock-1848, Low R.7, PR63+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bass-Simpson. Liberty's hair is done up in a bun, with a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY in incuse letters, the Latin motto above, stars seven left, six right. The reverse offers a wreath of cotton and wheat, with inner circle of dots around 895.8 S. / 4.2—G. / 100—C. / 25 GRAMS. DEO EST GLORIA appears in a cartouche, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR at the rim. Allegedly struck in goloid with a reeded edge. About a dozen pieces are known of this design, which was also struck in copper and aluminum. The fields on each side are deeply mirrored and a slight hint of golden color is noted throughout.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (*Stack's*, 5/1970), lo 449; Harry Bass Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 5/1999), lot 1303.
NGC ID# 2AJ6, PCGS# 62033



Left to right: Bob Schermerhorn, John J. Pittman, Gaston DiBello, and Jim Randall. Photo taken by Maurice Storck at the Farouk Sale. Gaston DiBello owned the Goloid Metric Dollar, lot 3221.



1880 Flowing Hair Stella in Copper Judd-1658, PR65 Red and Brown Iconic and Sought-After Rarity

3222 1880 Flowing Hair Four Dollar, Judd-1658, Pollock-1858, High R.6, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Charles Barber Flowing Hair design from the 1879 stellars is carried over here into a second year of production. But the two issues are hardly carbon copies, even though the design appears the same. On the 1880 pieces, the date is unusually small, shifted right, with the 0 in the date nearly touching the lowest hair curls. The reverse is an exact copy, the same die carried over from the 1879 strikings. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The stella is an icon of American coinage, famously included among regular issues in the *Guide Book* despite never having been adopted for circulation. The unique four dollar denomination was conceived as part of a scheme promoted by Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell that would have supposedly facilitated trade between the United States and members of the Latin Monetary Union, like France, Italy, and Switzerland. However, Hubbell's grandiose and self-enriching plan did not get too far beyond this stage of having patterns struck.

More than a dozen 1880 Flowing Hair stellars reportedly exist in copper, but most examples that come to market have been gilt to simulate the appearance of their gold counterparts, which, although more plentiful, command solid six and seven-figure prices at auction. Copper examples like this that retain their original surfaces are much rarer. We last offered a couple of non-gilt Judd-1658 patterns in January and April 2009, more than 11 years ago. It may be another decade before collectors get another opportunity to add a Judd-1658 1880 Flowing Hair stella to their collections.

This Red and Brown Gem proof is a tale to two sides. The obverse features glowing copper-orange color around and within the devices, while pale olive and sky-blue colors act as accents. The reverse is almost entirely toned in rich ocean-blue patina. Both sides are fully struck from the centers to the rims without the planchet striations invariably found on gold representatives. Eye appeal and preservation certainly match the numismatic significance of this sought-after rarity.

NGC ID# 2AJF, PCGS# 72043



1881 Liberty Head Five Cents in Copper Judd-1672, PR64 Red and Brown

3223 1881 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1672, Pollock-1873, R.6-7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The overall design is similar to that used on the Liberty Head nickel of the era. The obverse, however, displays UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the periphery in place of the encircling stars. The reverse is devoid of lettering save for the Roman numeral five within the wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This design was used on one and three cent patterns, and it is available as a five cent pattern in nickel and aluminum in addition to copper, as seen here. Only a dozen or so pieces are known in copper. This is beautiful two-toned example that retains significant portions of original red with mellowed blue patina interspersed over each side. The frosted devices seem to float over the deeply reflective proof fields. NGC ID# 2AJX, PCGS# 72068



1882 Liberty Nickel, Struck in Nickel Judd-1677, PR67 Deep Cameo

3224 1882 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1677, Pollock-1879, Low R.7, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The devices are similar to the issued 1883 No Cents Liberty nickel, but the country name is on the obverse instead of stars, while the reverse has IN GOD WE TRUST in small letters instead of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and E PLURIBUS UNUM. The portrait is slightly smaller, and the wreath significantly larger, relative to the eventually issued type. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. The fields are remarkably deep in reflectivity, especially so for a nickel product, with starkly contrasting frosted devices. Just the slightest hint of golden toning can be seen on each side of this otherwise brilliant pattern. PCGS# 534937



1882 Liberty Five Cents in Nickel Judd-1684, PR67 Deep Cameo

3225 1882 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1684, Pollock-1886, Low R.6, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty head design as adopted for the regular issue a year later, surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the date below. Roman numeral V on the reverse with E PLURIBUS UNUM above an agricultural wreath. Narrow dentils. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. One of a dozen or more Judd-1684 examples extant, this top-quality PR66+ Cameo coin enjoys pristine, profoundly contrasted surfaces and an overlay of thin golden patina. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (4/20). NGC ID# 2AK8, PCGS# 414845



1882 Liberty Nickel, Struck in Nickel Judd-1690, PR67 Deep Cameo Finest Known

3226 1882 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1690, Pollock-1892, R.5, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A popular precursor to the Liberty nickel. Dated 1882 instead of 1883. It has been described in the past as the exact issue of 1883, but the stars are arranged differently relative to the portrait, particularly star 10. The reverse is identical to the issued 1883 No Cents nickel. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Between two and three dozen examples are known in nickel, a dozen are believed extant in aluminum, and just over a half dozen in aluminum. This is a remarkably well-made pattern that exhibits deeply reflective fields. The contrast between fields and devices is profound and the surfaces are brilliant except for a faint bit of gray patina. Exceptional quality. Population: 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (4/21). PCGS# 826016 Base PCGS# 62095



1882 Liberty Head Five Cents in Nickel Judd-1692, PR65 Cameo

3227 1882 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1692, Pollock-1894, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse die is dated 1882 and is similar to the regular die for the 1883 Liberty Head nickel, but the stars are arranged slightly differently. The reverse is the first variety of 1883, lacking CENTS on the lower portion. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. The fields are remarkably reflective and provide the "black" background for the white, frosted design elements. A few tiny planchet flakes are seen on each side and a short strike-through is located on the lower reverse to the right of the denomination (probably struck through a piece of wire). Brilliant and fully struck. PCGS# 535164

1882 Shield Earring Half Dollar in Silver Judd-1700, PR64 Cameo

3228 1882 Shield Earring Half Dollar, Judd-1700, Pollock-1902, Low R.7, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Shield Earring design of George T. Morgan. A youthful Liberty faces right wearing a band with the usual inscription, the band compressing the back portion of the hair. Liberty wears a shield-shaped earring, with stars six left, seven right, date 1882 below. On the reverse a perched, defiant eagle occupies the center, clutching an olive branch and arrows. The design is reminiscent of the Flying Eagle cent and Gobrecht dollar reverses, although facing right. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and HALF DOLLAR are the peripheral legends. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

The Shield Earring design is among the top three most popular pattern designs, a trio that also includes the Schoolgirl and Amazonian designs. The Shield Earring was also struck in quarter and silver dollar denominations and in silver and copper. It is believed that 10-12 examples are known today of the Shield Earring half dollar in silver. This is an exceptionally well-produced example. The fields are brightly reflective with a significant layer of mint frost over the devices, the combination producing the cameo effect seen here. Attractive, light golden-brown toning is present but does not inhibit the overall appreciation of the coin or dampen the field-device contrast.

PCGS# 535342



1882 Shield Earring Dollar in Silver Judd-1702, PR64+ Cameo

3229 1882 Shield Earring Dollar, Judd-1702, Pollock-1904, Low R.7, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The crown-sized version of George Morgan's famous "Shield Earring" design. Featured on the obverse is the head of Liberty facing right, her hair held down "like a skull cap" by a band with LIBERTY inscribed on it. At the very center of the design, Liberty wears her signature shield-shaped earring. The reverse shows a defiant eagle clutching an olive branch and arrows. The statutory requirements are scattered about each side in the usual places. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The Shield Earring series is one of the most popular patterns, along with the Amazonian, Washlady, and Schoolgirl series. All are popular and widely collected. The Shield Earring is just a bit more available than the other "named" pattern series; yet when offered examples from the Shield Earring series always bring surprisingly high prices, surely a testament to George Morgan's skillful design. Only nine examples of this Judd number have been traced.

For the 19th century background of the Shield Earring design we turn to USPatterns.com where a recent essay by Saul Teichman mentions the first auction appearance. (Note the heavyweight names in this paragraph.)

"The earliest occurrence for this design was the copper set in the June 1886 Maris sale. They are described as being plated in the sale catalog. I believe the dollar went to Doughty (possibly via Woodward's September 1888 Vicksburg and January 1889 Stetson sales) while the quarter and half went into the Stickney collection. This half apparently ended up in Henry Chapman's 1909 Zabriskie sale. The first silver set was in the June 1890 New York Coin & Stamp sale of the Parmelee collection where it was purchased by "Clay", ie H.P. Smith. The set then sold in the 1906 Chapman brothers auction to John Story Jenks where it was purchased by Clapp and finally ended up in the Eliasberg collection. The half dollar apparently was sold or lost as it did not appear in the Eliasberg I sale."

The surfaces display an instantly recognizable cameo-like appearance. The devices are heavily frosted with deeply reflective fields, and both sides show even golden-rose toning.

Ex: Novoselsky; Alhambra/Hanks; E-Fair Signature (Heritage, 10/1999), lot 5770; GreatCollections.com 1/2015.
PCGS# 537351





1882 Morgan Dollar in Copper Unique Judd-1703a, PR66 Brown Pedigreed Back to the Mint

3230 1882 Morgan Dollar, Judd-1703a, Pollock-1906, Unique, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue 1882 Morgan dollar dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. When we last offered this coin 28 years ago in August 1992, the piece was sold with an accompanying letter from Jack Collins, dated August 8, 1977. The letter detailed the history of this and 12 other patterns offered by M.H. Bolender in 1936 from the A.M. Smith Collection. We quote the letter here in its entirety:

"During 1884, A.M. Smith, author and publisher ... visited the mint and obtained directly from Superintendent Colonel Archibald Loudon Snowden an all-copper 1884 proof set, which included the quarter, half, both regular and trade dollars, and the gold denominations, together with both regular and trade dollars of 1882 in copper, and an 1883 trade dollar, also in copper. In return for the favor, and because of their close, personal relationship, we may assume that a large part of the purchase price was a strict vow of eternal silence about the very existence of these trial pieces, much less their origin.

"Obviously, Smith faithfully kept his pledge of secrecy well, as these copper trial pieces managed to elude the most diligent numismatic bloodhounds of the era, such as Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin, who were collaborators on the 1913 reference, "U.S. Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces." The group of thirteen copper trial pieces remained quietly sequestered in the A.M. Smith collection, unknown and away from the eyes of the public until long after his death.

"This extremely rare 'baker's dozen' finally emerged with the rest of the coins in the A.M. Smith estate, making their first appearance in M.H. Bolender's 101st sale, February 8, 1936, where they were individually offered and sold as lots nos. 22 through 34. According to a personal revelation that Mr. Bolender made to Walter Breen at some time during the late 1950's or early 1960's, the entire set of thirteen trial pieces in copper was purchased by some unnamed collector, who kept them intact for nearly a quarter-century after the sale.

"It is interesting to note here that the highly-respected and astute scholar, Dr. Hewitt Judd, whose name is synonymous today with the entire series of patterns, experimental, and die pieces, inexplicably fails to acknowledge the existence of the 1882 regular and trade dollars in copper anywhere throughout the five editions of his authoritative reference on the subject, although the 1884 trial set in copper is listed, and later editions include the 1883 copper trade dollar. It remains a mystery as to the reason for the oversight; the 1882 regular and trade dollars in copper should rightfully be listed in subsequent revisions as "Judd-1703a" and "Judd-1703b" respectively. Perhaps the best hypothesis regarding the previous omissions of these pieces is that all of the 1882 and 1883 copper dollars had been quietly dispersed during the 1950's, and only the 1884 denominations remained available for Dr. Judd's examination when he was compiling his manuscript on patterns.

"... I have before me Mr. Bolender's personal working copy of that catalogue, in which lot 22 is described: "1882 standard silver dollar. Regular dies Trial struck in copper. Proof." The lot is checked with red pencil, followed by Mr. Bolender's ink notation, "Unknown to Dr. Judd. Unique!" Absolutely no other auction record whatsoever exists for this trial piece since Bolender's sale over 41 years ago."

This important rarity weighs 25.95 grams or 400.40 grains. The surfaces are deeply patinated with over a century's accumulation of sea-green and blue toning with an occasional area of brown in the fields or on the device high points.

Ex: Presented to A.M. Smith by Mint Superintendent A. Loudon Snowden (1884); A.M. Smith Collection / 101st Auction Sale (M.H. Bolender, 2/1936), lot 22; Kagan's Fixed Price List (1950s); 271st Mail Bid Sale (Kagan's, 6/1967), lot 165; Kagan's (1974); Deak-Perera (1979); ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1992), lot 915; The January 31-February 2, 1993 Auction (Superior Galleries, 1-2/1993), lot 1188, not sold; James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 3/1995), lot 1405.

PCGS# 62110



1883 Liberty Five Cent in Nickel Judd-1714, PR64

1885 Quarter Eagle in Aluminum Judd-1752, PR66+ Cameo Only Two Pieces Known

3231 1883 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1714, Pollock-1919, Low R.6, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The design is similar to the issued Liberty nickel, but LIBERTY is moved from the coronet to the upper obverse border, and the stars are smaller and arranged 6 x 7. The reverse is from the same die used to strike Judd-1690, identified by the widely repunched S in PLURIBUS. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About two dozen examples are known in nickel, plus five in copper and about half dozen in aluminum. Nickel-gray surfaces showcase a blanket of natural dusky gold color. This near-Gem five cent pattern is decidedly clean for the grade and attractive. NGC ID# 2AL4, PCGS# 62131

3232 1885 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1752, Pollock-1965, R.8, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Although traditionally listed as regular dies trial strikings, these pieces were undoubtedly struck by the Mint for sale to collectors as part of complete aluminum sets. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Only two pieces are known and both are high grade examples. This is a dazzling, bright piece that is completely detailed throughout. The fields display the expected depth of mirrored reflectivity with thick, frosted devices. A slight smudge of oxidation is located just above the IC in AMERICA on the reverse.

Ex: Farouk; ANA Auction (Kosoff, 8/1966), part of complete aluminum set, lot 1239; Jascha Heifetz Collection (Superior, 10/1989), lot 3363. PCGS# 517966



**1890 Cent, Struck in Copper-Nickel
Judd-1758, MS64+
Finest of Only Three Known**

3233 1890 One Cent, Judd-1758, Pollock-1971, R.8, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular issue dies in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Bowers (2005) notes, "J-1758 are probably mint errors." USPatterns.com elaborates, "at least three known ... Heritage 1/97 ... two others are circulated. These are probably struck on planchets intended for a medal or foreign coin." Curiously, there are no foreign coinage contracts listed between 1883 and 1895, though perhaps planchets were left over from the Venezuela coinages of 1875 and 1876. In its 1997 Heritage appearance, this piece was described as having "splendid, light honey-golden surfaces and fulsome luster. Just a bit softly impressed on the high points and nearly abrasion-free."

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/1997), lot 7084; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5396.
NGC ID# 2AM4, PCGS# 62206

**(1820) Reverse Die Trial in White Metal
J-A1820-1, MS64+
Only Two Pieces Known**

3234 (1820) Cent, Reverse Die Trial, J-A1820-1, R.8, Restrike, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck out of the Mint, this is a uniface impression of the Newcomb-12 reverse, also used on Judd-28 and Judd-41. Struck in white metal. Undoubtedly this piece was struck, as others of its ilk, by Joseph Mickley. Mickley purchased numerous rusted dies from the Mint as scrap and struck fanciful creations from them. Only two pieces are believed known of this reverse impression. Both trace their original auction appearances to Henry Chapman, the Parsons piece (this one) and the Bascom piece. The surfaces are irregularly brought up, the reverse die appearing to be out of alignment with stronger definition on the upper-left portion of the reverse, while almost none of the peripheral details are seen on the lower-right part of that side. The blank side has a large centering dot and numerous lathe lines (?) around most of that side. The white metal is unoxidized and retains much original brightness.

Ex: George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1914); C.H. Shinkle Collection (Morgenthau, 4/1932); James O. Sloss — Pennsylvania Cabinet (Bowers and Merena, 3/1997), lot 150; Dan Holmes Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 533.
PCGS# 403847

End of Session One

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\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
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29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage foreclosure auction venue is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit

balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping,zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
 32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
 33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
 34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
 35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
 35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
 35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
 36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.
- #### **Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:**
37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
 38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
 39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
 40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
 41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.
- #### **Release:**
42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these

Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

- By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.
44. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
 45. Choice of Law: Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
 46. Fees and Costs: The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
 47. Remedies: Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
 48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.
- #### **Miscellaneous:**
49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
 50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
 51. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

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Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS & CURRENCY TERM A: Signature” Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder’s receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as “Sold As Is, No Return Lot”. You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold “as is” without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold “as is” without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470; PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold “as is” without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser’s remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer’s opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association’s standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin’s metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM M: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM N: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

For wiring instructions, call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) or email: CreditDept@HA.com.

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All lots are subject to the consignor’s right to bid thereon and consignor’s option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer’s internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer’s financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21, which states: The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

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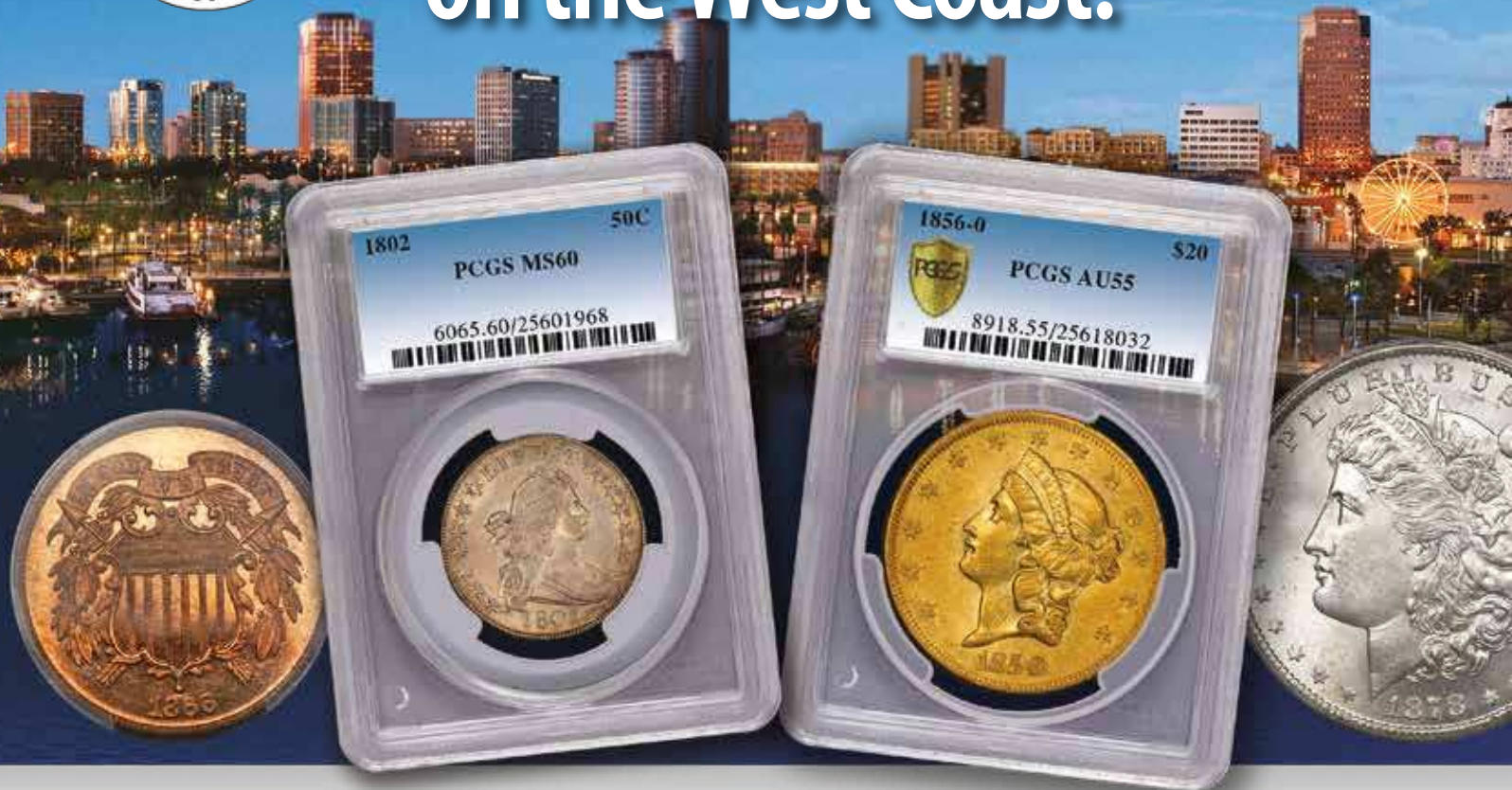
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Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
World Paper Money	Chicago	August 10-16, 2021	Closed
U.S. Currency	Chicago	August 17-20, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Chicago	August 18-22, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Chicago	August 19-20, 2021	Closed
U.S. Currency	Long Beach	September 29-October 4, 2021	August 9, 2021
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	September 29-October 3, 2021	August 16, 2021
World Paper Money	Dallas	October 22, 2021	September 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	October 28, 2021	September 3, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	July 14, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	July 15, 2021	Closed
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	Closed
Estate of Phyllis McGuire	Dallas	August 10, 2021	Closed
Nature and Science	Dallas	September 2, 2021	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	September 22, 2021	July 13, 2021
Design	Dallas	September 30, 2021	July 21, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 4, 2021	August 2, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 17, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 3, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	November 9, 2021	September 7, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	November 16, 2021	September 7, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 17, 2021	September 15, 2021
Ethnographic & Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	December 2, 2021	September 22, 2021
European Art	Dallas	December 3, 2021	October 1, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports	Dallas	July 15, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 16-18, 2021	Closed
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24-25, 2021	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	July 24-25, 2021	Closed
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 31, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 31, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	August 6-7, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	August 21-22, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	September 9-10, 2021	July 20, 2021
Comic & Comic Art International	Dallas	October 2-3, 2021	August 12, 2021
Trading Card Games	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 25, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	October 16, 2021	August 18, 2021
Sports	Dallas	October 23, 2021	September 22, 2021
Video Games	Dallas	October 29-30, 2021	September 8, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 7, 2021	September 9, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 20-21, 2021	September 28, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Space Exploration	Dallas	September 24, 2021	August 3, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 20, 2021	August 23, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 12-13, 2021	September 14, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	December 9-10, 2021	October 11, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Wine	Dallas	September 10, 2021	July 20, 2021
Real Estate	Maui, Hawaii	September 14, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	September 26, 2021	July 29, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	July 13, 2021
Timepieces	Dallas	November 17, 2021	September 2, 2021

HA.com/Consign | 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) | Visit **HA.com/Auctions** for the most current schedule. All dates are subject to change.

SHOWCASE & SELECT AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sunday & Monday
Sports | 10 PM Sunday
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sunday
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesday
Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesday
Video Games & Trading Card Games | 8 PM Tuesday

U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesday & Wednesday
Comic Art & Animation | 6 PM Wednesday
Prints & Multiples Showcase | 1 PM Third Wednesday
Photographs Showcase | 1 PM Second Wednesday
Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesday

Sports Showcase | 10 PM Third Thursday
World Coins | 7 PM Thursday
Fine & Decorative Arts Showcase | 1 PM Second Thursday
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursday
Wine Showcase | 8 PM Second Thursday

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7/12/2021



Lot 3171



Lot 3174



Lot 3176



Lot 3172

PRICE • \$50



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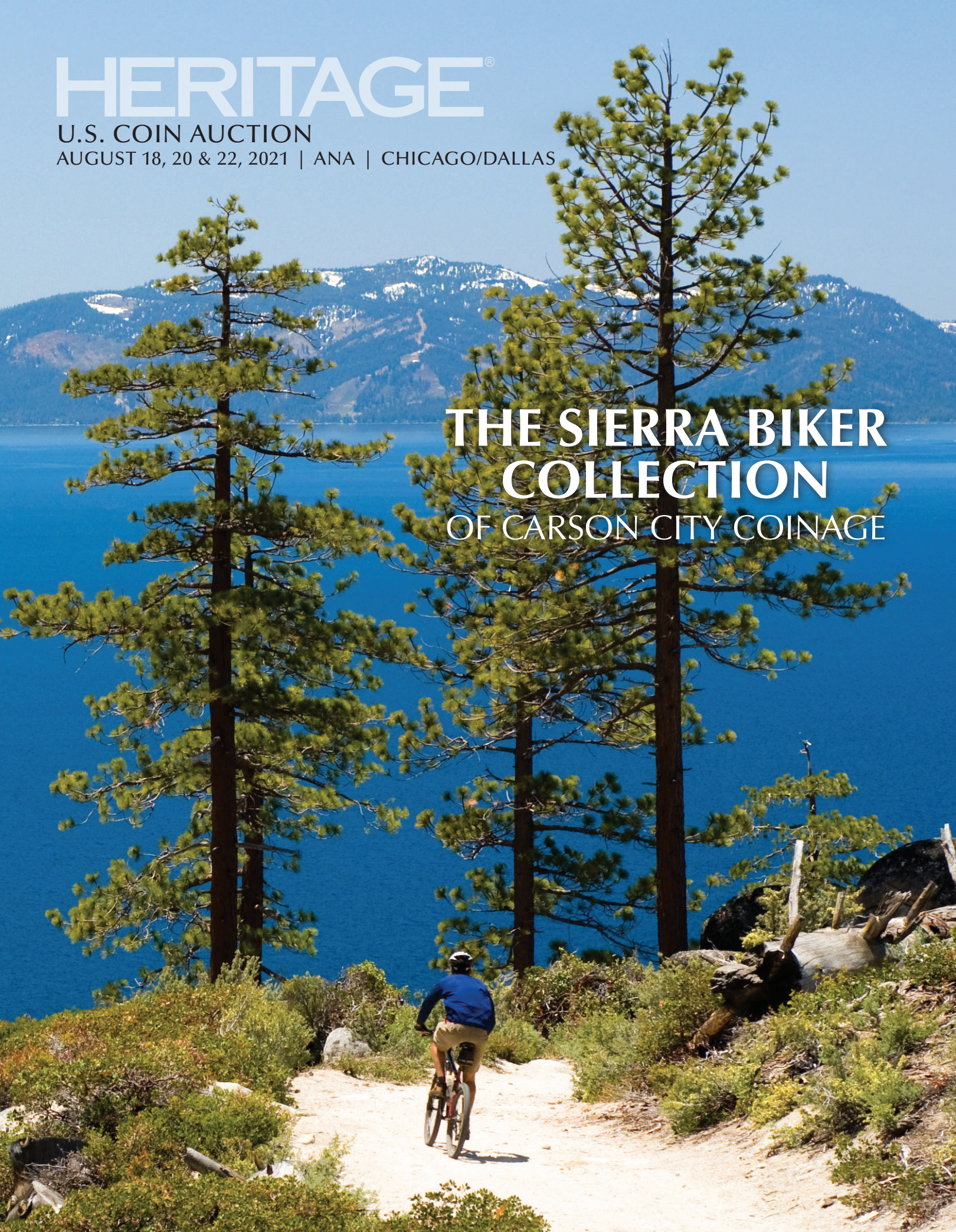
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U.S. COIN AUCTION

AUGUST 18, 20 & 22, 2021 | ANA | CHICAGO/DALLAS

THE SIERRA BIKER COLLECTION OF CARSON CITY COINAGE





Inside Front Cover Lots: 3249 and 3250

Inside Back Cover Lots: 3240 and 3241

Back Cover Lots: 3252 and 3271

THE SIERRA BIKER COLLECTION

August 18, 2021 | ANA | Chicago/Dallas

Heritage Auctions
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FLOOR Sessions 1-4

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 – SIMPSON COLLECTION (see separate catalog)
Wednesday, August 18 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3234

Session 2
Wednesday, August 18 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3235–3541
SIERRA BIKER COLLECTION • Lots 3235–3282
PLATINUM NIGHT • Lots 3283–3541 (see separate catalog)

Session 3 (see separate catalog)
Friday, August 20 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3542–4010

Session 4 (see separate catalog)
Friday, August 20 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4011–4486

Session 5
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)
Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Sunday, August 22 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7454

PRELIMINARY LOT VIEWING

Donald E. Stephens Convention Center | Room 1
5555 N. River Road | Rosemont, IL 60018

Monday, August 9 – Thursday, August 12 | 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM CT
Friday, August 13 | 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

LOT VIEWING

By appointment only. Contact Matthew Tinsley at 214-409-1779
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Wednesday, July 28 – Friday, July 30 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT
Monday, August 2 – Friday, August 5 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT
Wednesday, August 18 – Friday, August 20 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT

View lots & auction results online at **HA.com/1333**

LOT SETTLEMENT AND PICK-UP

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LIVE FLOOR BIDDING

Bid in person during the floor sessions.

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Phone bidding must be arranged 24 hours before your session begins.
Please contact Client Services.

INTERNET ABSENTEE BIDDING

Proxy bidding ends 10 minutes prior to the session start time.
Live Proxy bidding starts seven days before the live session begins and
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Lots are sold at an approximate rate of 125 lots per hour, but it
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Buyer's Premium Per Lot:

This auction is subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% (minimum \$19) per lot.

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

This year's ANA World's Fair of Money takes off in high gear with a special presentation of The Sierra Biker Collection, leading off our regular Heritage ANA Platinum Night session. That makes Wednesday evening, August 18 a doubly spectacular event.

We are pleased and privileged to offer coins from The Sierra Biker Collection. This compact, 48-lot offering of Carson City coinage was formed by our consignor with the able assistance of Rusty Goe, who is recognized as a foremost Carson City coinage authority. Rusty is a longtime Heritage friend and a sought-after consultant, researcher, and author whose work includes the excellent book, *The Mint on Carson Street* and most recently, his comprehensive three-volume reference, *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector*.

Rusty Goe's involvement in the formation of The Battle Born Collection still resonates among Carson City specialists. Those same perceptive attributes are on display for every coin in The Sierra Biker Collection, which is focused on quality for the denomination and grade, rather than rarity. While several issues in the collection are indeed rare based on population data, every coin is special in its essential qualities. These are Carson City coins of substance and nuance, that stand head and shoulders above other examples of the type and grade. To note just a few:

- Lot 3240: 1870-CC Seated quarter certified AU55 PCGS. Low mintage, tied for finest at PCGS.
- Lot 3245: 1878-CC Seated quarter. At MS67 PCGS, a top-certified Registry Set candidate.
- Lot 3246: 1873-CC Arrows Seated half, MS65 NGC. Ex: Pittman, among the finest known.
- Lot 3249: 1876-CC Seated half certified MS68 NGC. The single finest certified.
- Lot 3250: 1877-CC Seated half certified MS68 NGC. The single finest certified.
- Lot 3252: 1872-CC Seated dollar, MS63 PCGS, sought-after issue, rare at this high grade.
- Lot 3267: 1880-CC five dollar gold, MS62+ PCGS. High end for the grade.
- Lot 3271: 1881-CC eagle, an underrated Carson City date, MS62 PCGS.

Join us for this double-barreled action, brought to you from our World Headquarters in Dallas. We have scheduled the auction to allow those attending the ANA World's Fair of Money in Chicago to complete their travels prior to the live auction. As always, we wish the very best for you and yours, and welcome your participation from our World Headquarters in Dallas!

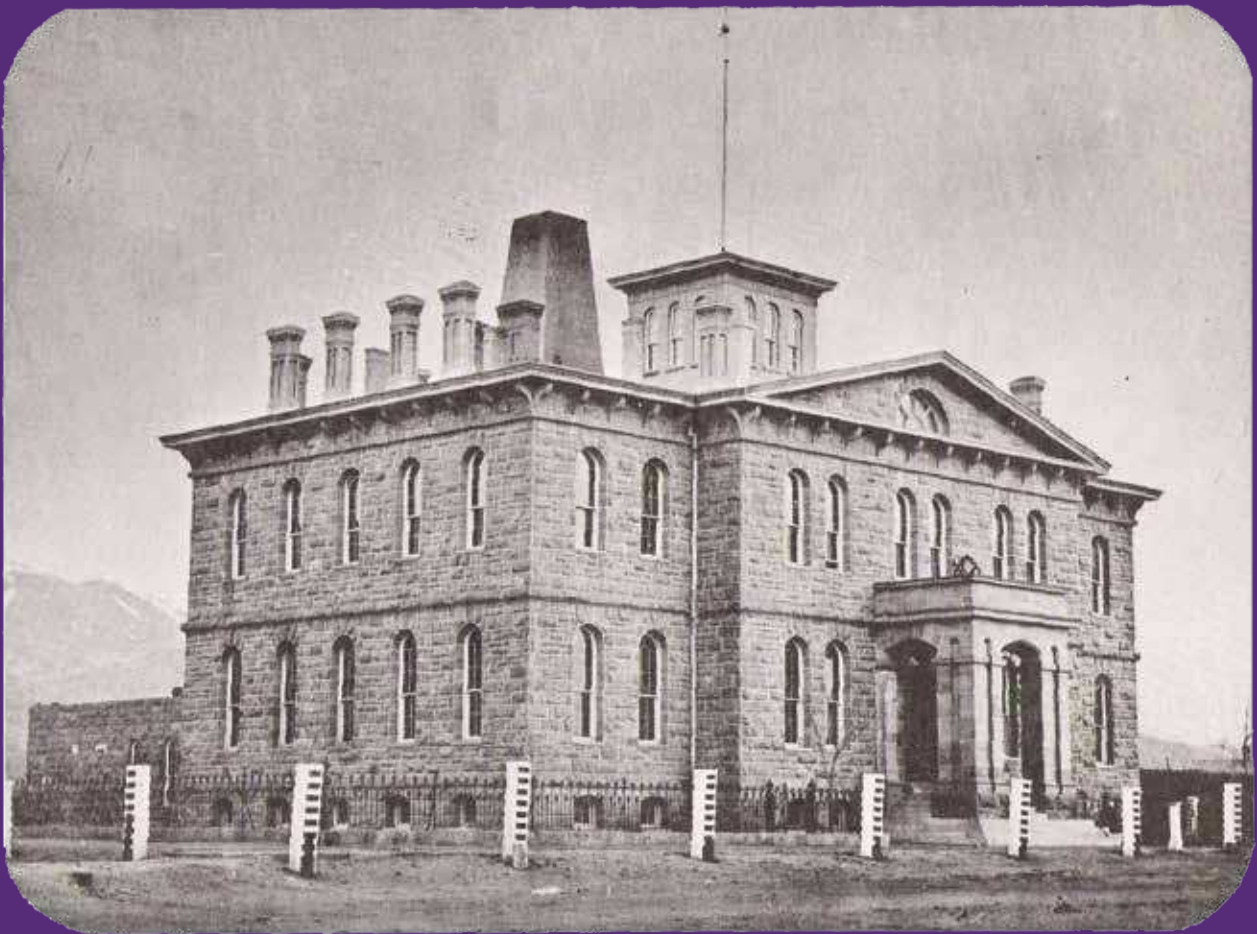
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CARSON CITY MINT, ca. 1879

The Sierra Biker Collection

Every Carson City Coin Collection Tells Its Own Unique Story

by Rusty Goe

The builder of the Sierra Biker Collection did not have a game plan in mind when I first met him. He owned an impressive group of rare U.S. coins he had purchased from a “numismatic investment” firm. The Sierra Biker collector’s inventory included high-grade, late 19th century silver Proof and Mint State type coins, plus Pan-Pac gold and silver commemoratives. He liked his coins, but he certainly did not treasure them. Moreover, he did not know exactly why he bought them, other than he somewhat believed his numismatic advisor’s assurance that they possessed good investment potential.

We discussed his portfolio’s strengths and weaknesses. He knew I had recently published a book about Carson City coins, *The Mint on Carson Street* (December 2003). He asked me to show him some coins displaying the fabled CC mintmark and tell him why I thought they were more compelling than the coins he owned. I honored his requests not by emphasizing the investment potential of the CC coins I showed him, but rather by telling him their stories. These stories included describing the conditions under which they were made at the Carson City Mint, how they had traveled through time to the present, and who some of the previous owners were. This all seemed to intrigue him.

Later, he asked me how he could exchange the high-grade rare coins he owned for high-quality Carson City coins with stories. Since he did not express an interest in any specific series from the Carson City Mint (except perhaps Morgan dollars), I proposed he build a ten-piece CC coin type set. He liked the diversity inherent in such a grouping. Thus, we got started.

From the beginning, he did not insist on extreme rarity in the CC coins selected for his type set, but he did demand attractive eye appeal. As the set evolved it included elements of rarity, semi-rarity, as well as some available coins – each with unquestionably alluring eye appeal. Before he purchased each piece, I would tell him its story, point out the physical characteristics that captivated me, put its price in perspective, and answer his questions. He admittedly learned much during the entire set-building process. He developed a great fondness for the coins in his set, something that had not happened with the portfolio of what I call “generic rarities” he purchased strictly for an investment.

Once he completed his ten-piece CC coin type set, he did not have a definitive strategy moving forward. However, he sincerely wanted to continue adding Carson City coins to his collection. His standards were set high with the ten coins in his type set.

For example, the three silver dollars display exquisite beauty. Each of the dollars on its own would be a crowning coin in any collection. The 1872-CC Seated Liberty dollar (MS63 PCGS) is considered one of the top four or five surviving examples of this date, mint, and denomination. The 1874-CC Trade dollar (MS65 PCGS) – although an available date in the series – is a condition rarity in Gem Uncirculated condition and uncommonly wholesome in such a high grade. Its radiant luster and original, frosty surfaces are spellbinding. The 1889-CC Morgan dollar (MS61 PCGS) exceeds its assigned numeric grade in eye appeal. It is a wonderful representative of this key date in the CC Morgan dollar series.

The Sierra Biker collector never seriously considered building a complete 111-piece CC coin collection. Although if given the opportunity, he certainly would have gained much gratification in at least reaching the 100-piece milestone. Among passionate Carson City coin enthusiasts this is known as the “Century Club.”

For the next eight or so years after he completed his ten-piece type set, he would ask me to show him CC coins and tell him their backstories. If a certain coin and its story enthralled him, he would buy it. Sometimes the coins fell in the common class; sometimes they were major rarities; often they ranged somewhere between the two poles.

The GSA theme with its intriguing storyline captured his attention. Consequently, he embarked on assembling a ten-piece set of certified GSA Carson City dollars. In the end, he fell one piece short, as for some reason we were never able to find just the right 1890-CC GSA dollar for his set. Since he already owned an impressive 1889-CC dollar, he wanted to add the other two Carson City dates not normally associated with the GSA hoard. His 1892-CC (MS64+ PCGS) and 1893-CC (MS63 PCGS) Morgan dollars are exemplary in appearance for their respective grades.

For someone who never really aspired to acquire top-shelf rarities with the CC mintmark, the Sierra Biker collector’s

acquisition of two notable 1870-CC and 1871-CC quarter dollars seems almost incomprehensible. Typically, these two stunning specimens would be reserved for the most advanced collections. In fact, the 1871-CC quarter dollar, graded MS64 by PCGS, once resided in the noteworthy Norweb collection. The 1870-CC quarter dollar (now encased in an AU55 PCGS slab) also has a formidable pedigree. According to my research, it sold as a raw coin in the memorable November 1984 Bowers and Merena auction of the S. Benton Emery/Walter P. Nichols collections. These two remarkable quarter dollars are of the utmost rarity for their grades, and places them near the top of their respective Condition Census.

Two equally amazing Seated half dollars are featured in the Sierra Biker Collection. Each is a common-date CC half, yet they have received the highest grade ever assigned to any date in the Carson City half dollar series. These 1876-CC and 1877-CC half dollars are each certified MS68 NGC and have been parked in only two collections for more than 100 years, between the 1890s and April 1997. The prestigious Clapp family of collectors owned them first. The patriarch, John M. Clapp, purchased the 1876-CC half dollar for ninety-five cents in a December 1895 auction.

Preeminent collector Louis E. Eliasberg Sr. took possession of these two pristine half dollars in 1942 when he bought the



Clapp Family cabinet intact. Each coin aroused the senses of many viewers when Bowers and Merena offered them as a part of the Eliasberg collection in April 1997. Incredibly strong prices realized attested to their stunning eye appeal, considering the relative availability of their dates. The stories of both pieces not only enthralled the Sierra Biker collector, but will also captivate all who hear them with appreciative minds.

One might say the composition of the Sierra Biker Collection has no rhyme or reason. Clearly, all the coins bear a CC mintmark. Overall, though, there is much randomness evident. The collection's architect simply chose coins that appealed to him. Anyone looking at all the pieces as a whole will doubtlessly declare that the Sierra Biker collector made wise choices.

A more structured design is seen in the completion of a ten-piece CC type set. Also, the collector assembled a nearly complete set of CC Morgan dollars. Nevertheless, the entire collection, consisting of forty-eight coins, is undeniably custom-built in nature.

When one considers all the stories encompassing this fabulous assortment of Carson City coins, there is little

doubt how much learning and enjoyment the current owner derived from building this collection. Additionally, when one contemplates how marvelous these coins look when displayed together on a table or in a showcase, it becomes clear how much pleasure the Sierra Biker collector has experienced in owning them.

The collection holds many extremely elusive pieces, highly sought by others, and missing from even major Carson City sets. Now these coins are available in a one-off auction event. They will go to appreciative set builders of their own particular persuasions. Chances are that more than a handful of the prized CC coins from this extremely special offering will find homes in some of the finest collections presently being assembled.

In turn, the stories behind the coins will transfer to new owners, who will undoubtedly add layers of narrative unique to themselves. Most importantly, this auction catalog will serve as a time capsule that will preserve the wondrous legacy of the Sierra Biker collector's adventures as a passionate Carson City coin admirer.

SESSION TWO

SEATED DIMES



1875-CC Dime, Golden-Toned MS64 Mintmark Above Bow, CAC Approval

3235 1875-CC Mintmark Above Bow, F-111, R.3, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sierra Biker. The date is positioned further left than on most other varieties of the 1875-CC dime with the mintmark above the bow, showing the flag of the 1 in line with the point of the shield. Luster is satiny on this piece, and the design elements are well struck aside from minor softness on Liberty's temple and the upper left portion of the wreath. No major abrasions are seen. Population: 55 in 64, 36 finer. CAC: 8 in 64, 12 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

PCGS# 538389 Base PCGS# 4673



1876-CC F-101 Dime, MS66 Colorful Carson City Type Coin

3236 1876-CC F-101, R.3 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Sierra Biker. The Centennial year Carson City dime issue is a favorite for those forming a type set from the legendary Old West facility. Many die pairs are known, but Fortin-101 is distinctive, since the obverse die was rusted and the reverse die exhibits spindly die cracks. This lustrous and unmarked Premium Gem displays vibrant toning. The obverse is nearly divided between ocean-blue and peach-gold with a cherry-red boundary. The reverse shows lilac, navy-blue, and orange-gold shades. Population: 23 in 66, 4 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

PCGS# 538490 Base PCGS# 4680



1877-CC Dime, CAC-Approved MS65 Elusive With CAC Endorsement

3237 1877-CC Type Two Reverse, F-105, R.3, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sierra Biker. The obverse die is in a very late state, showing heavy die rust and prominent peripheral cracks. The 1877-CC Seated Liberty dime is elusive finer than MS65, despite a mintage of 7.7 million pieces. This is a scarce CAC-approved example, showing vibrant luster and clean surfaces. Both sides are entirely brilliant. Population: 56 in 65 (2 in 65+), 63 finer. CAC: 23 in 65, 25 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

PCGS# 538587 Base PCGS# 4683



1878-CC F-103 Dime, MS66
Type Two Reverse
Lower Mintage Issue

3238 1878-CC Type Two Reverse, F-103, R.5, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Sierra Biker. Low second C, diagonal die scratch through shield. Millions of dimes were struck at Carson City annually between 1875 and 1877. But with the advent of the Morgan dollar, the western facility ended Seated coinage and concentrated on silver dollar production, to fulfill the Bland-Allison Act. The 1878-CC dime mintage was only 200,000 pieces, a fraction of the preceding three years. The present Premium Gem is lustrous and well struck with only a hint of tan-gold toning. Marks are confined to a tick on the reverse rim at 4:30. Population: 7 in 66, 1 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
 PCGS# 538639 Base PCGS# 4686

TWENTY CENT PIECE



1875-CC Twenty Cent, MS65
Popular Carson City Type Coin

3239 1875-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC. BF-4, R.2. Ex: Sierra Biker. The shield points to the center of the upright of the 1, and the second C in the mintmark is distant from the feather. This die variety is said to represent about 25% of the surviving population. Golden-orange, lavender, crimson, and cobalt-blue toning appears over the frosted surfaces of this Gem twenty cent piece. The only areas of overt softness are over Liberty's legs and the eagle's right (facing) talon. Population: 36 in 65 (3 in 65+), 10 finer. CAC: 14 in 65, 6 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
 NGC ID# 23R6, PCGS# 5297

SEATED QUARTERS



1870-CC Seated Liberty Quarter, AU55
Low-Mintage, First-Year Issue
Tied for Finest at PCGS

3240 1870-CC AU55 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. After many difficulties in constructing the building, acquiring the necessary equipment, and hiring personnel, the Carson City Mint opened for coinage operations early in 1870. There was little demand for quarters in the regional economy at the time, so only a small mintage of 8,340 pieces was accomplished that year. In his new reference, *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector, Volume I*, Rusty Goe notes that quarters were the last denomination to be struck in 1870, with the first delivery of 3,540 examples occurring on April 20. Another 1,400 quarters were delivered on May 24, and a final batch of 3,400 coins was delivered on August 15. The coins circulated heavily at the time of issue and few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors, as there was little numismatic interest in branch mint issues during that era. As might be expected, the 1870-CC is an elusive issue in all grades today, with a surviving population of 70-85 examples in all grades. Currently, PCGS has certified two coins, including the present example, in AU55, with none finer, while NGC has graded one coin in AU55+, with a single specimen finer (5/21).

The present coin ranks high in the Condition Census for the issue. It first attracted attention when it surfaced in the Kennywood Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005), lot 440, where Rusty Goe purchased it (in its NGC XF45 holder) for \$48,300. Rusty had this to say about the coin:

"Eventually it should receive an upgrade to AU-58, for it is indisputedly the second finest known example of this premier rarity in the Carson City coinage series."

Later in 2005, after PCGS upgraded it to AU55, Rusty sold this coin privately for \$135,000, to the owner of the Sierra Biker collection.

This attractive Choice AU specimen exhibits just a trace of friction on the well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on some of the stars. The lightly abraded surfaces retain much of their original mint luster, under vivid shades of golden-tan, sea-green, and magenta toning. The overall presentation is most attractive for this landmark Carson City rarity. This coin has not been publicly offered for 16 years and it may be decades before a comparable example becomes available. The discerning Carson City collector or Registry Set enthusiast should bid accordingly. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 55, 0 finer (5/21).

Ex: Kennywood Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005), lot 440.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 23UL, PCGS# 5477



1871-CC Seated Liberty Quarter, MS64 Rare Carson City Issue Registry Set Contender

3241 1871-CC MS64 PCGS. Briggs 1-A, Flynn-RPD-001. Ex: Sierra Biker. The 1871-CC Seated Liberty quarter boasts a small mintage of 10,890 pieces. The great majority of the coins circulated widely in the hard-money economy of the region at the time of issue, and few high-quality pieces were saved for numismatic purposes. In his new reference, *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector, Volume I*, Rusty Goe calls the 1871-CC one of the most “excessively rare silver issues in all of U.S. coinage.” Probably no more than 45-60 examples are extant in all grades. Only three Mint State specimens are known. Currently, PCGS has graded two coins, including the present example, in MS64, and a single specimen in MS65, while NGC lists no Mint State certification events in their Census (5/21).

The coin offered here was once a highlight of the famous Norweb Collection, a mark of distinction for any coin. This exciting Choice example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of softness on star 3. A small raised horizontal line shows below the upper bar of F in OF. Repunching is evident on both 1's in the date, identifying the popular *Cherrypickers'* variety. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces are blanketed in attractive shades of sea-green, pale blue, and magenta toning. The eye appeal is terrific. One of only three coins certified in Mint State by either of the leading grading services, this coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 64, 1 finer (5/21).

Ex: *Norweb Collection, Part II* (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 1640; *William Greene Collection* (Superior, 2/1998), lot 2033; *Nevada Collection*; *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/1999), lot 6279; *Kennywood Collection* (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005), lot 443; Rusty Goe.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 23UN, PCGS# 5479



1875-CC Quarter, MS61 Scarce Carson City Issue

3242 1875-CC MS61 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. The 7 is positioned right of center over the dentil below. This issue represented a return to quarter dollar production at the Carson City Mint after a one-year layoff. Only 140,000 coins were struck, and 225 to 325 of them survive. The obverse is largely lavender and golden-orange, while the reverse features accents of sky-blue, lilac, and green. Well struck from lightly clashed dies. Population: 3 in 61, 27 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 23UY, PCGS# 5499



1876-CC Seated Quarter, MS63+ Repunched Mintmark

3243 1876-CC MS63+ PCGS. Briggs 6-E, Flynn-RPM-001. Ex: Sierra Biker. The second C in the mintmark is noticeably repunched north. This is the only Plus-graded 1876-CC quarter in this grade at PCGS. Luster is satiny and vibrant, illuminating amber-gold toning that lightens in the centers. Detail is sharp, and limited abrasions are seen.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 23V3, PCGS# 5502



1877-CC Quarter Dollar, MS63 Well Struck and Lustrous

3244 1877-CC MS63 PCGS. Briggs-Unlisted. Ex: Sierra Biker. Date and mintmark position are similar to Briggs 10-J, but there is a different die crack through QUAR., suggesting a different reverse die. The 1877-CC quarter is plentiful among Carson City issues, ideal for type collectors. This Select example displays satiny luster with a faint suggestion of light champagne tinting in the margins.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 23V6, PCGS# 5505



1878-CC Quarter, MS67
A Top-Certified Registry Coin
Spectacular Color and Quality

3245 1878-CC MS67 PCGS. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Sierra Biker. Although not nearly as plentiful as the 1876-CC and 1877-CC Seated Liberty quarters, the 1878-CC issue is relatively collectible in spite of a fairly low rate of survival. Nearly 1 million coins were struck, but only about 1,000 examples are thought to exist. Thankfully for collectors, that includes upward of 215 pieces in Mint State, according to Rusty Goe's most recent reference on Carson City coinage. For decades, only a single MS67 representative was recognized by a leading certification service (graded by NGC). Another made the grade at PCGS several years ago. Today, there are three Superb Gems at PCGS, including this one, plus the one at NGC, which may have crossed over. This example, for which we can find no prior appearance, serves as the CoinFacts plate coin and has a legitimate claim to the title of "finest known" given its quality and eye appeal.

Both sides are toned in natural shades of cobalt-blue around the edges that progress to lavender, crimson, and golden-orange patina toward the interiors. Strike detail is crisp, especially at the borders, and the underlying surfaces are exceptionally clean and beautifully frosted. A no-holds-barred bid will be required to take this Registry coin home. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 23V9, PCGS# 5509

SEATED HALF DOLLARS



1873-CC Arrows Half Dollar, MS65
Open 3, Large CC
Among the Finest Known

3246 1873-CC Arrows, Open 3, Large CC, Repunched Date, WB-Unlisted, Die Pair 7, R.4, MS65 NGC. Ex: Pittman, Sierra Biker. The 1873-CC is the first of only two Arrows half dollar issues struck at the Carson City Mint. The issue is scarcer than the 1875-CC to 1877-CC issues, and Mint State examples are rare. Gems are virtually unheard of, with only one other at NGC and none finer (6/21). PCGS has certified one piece as MS65 (the Bently specimen we auctioned in 2014) and another as MS66. 1873-CC halves are known with and without Arrows. The Arrows issue has Small CC and Large CC varieties. The latter have Normal Date (Die Pair 6), Repunched Date (Die Pair 7), and Misplaced Date (Die Pair 8) variants. This is the Repunched Date variety, though the recutting is minor, apparent above the base of the 1. The coin is more memorable for its exemplary preservation and attractive stone-gray and chestnut-gold toning. The strike is crisp and the eye appeal is imposing.

Ex: George J. Bauer, 1940s auction, lot 361; John Jay Pittman Collection (Akers, 5/1998), lot 1579; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2001), lot 7814; ANA Signature (Superior, 8/2002), lot 994.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

PCGS# 800681 Base PCGS# 6344



1874-CC Arrows Half, MS62+ Colorfully Toned, Smooth Surfaces

3247 1874-CC Arrows, WB-101, Die Pair 3, R.4, MS62+ PCGS. Ex: Sierra Biker. The 1874-CC is the second-rarest Carson City half dollar issue, behind only the first-year 1870-CC. The mintage was just 59,000 pieces, less than the 1878-CC and only moderately above the 1870-CC production. A supermajority of certified examples are in circulated grades, with Fine 15 as the median grade at PCGS. Nice Mint State examples are highly desirable. This representative is bathed in attractive gray, blue, and autumn-brown toning. Both sides are exceptionally free from abrasions, and the eye appeal surpasses the numerical grade. Population: 4 in 62 (1 in 62+), 9 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
PCGS# 800686 Base PCGS# 6347

1875-CC Half Dollar, MS62 Attractive for the Grade

3248 1875-CC WB-Unlisted, Die Pair 5, R.3, MS62 PCGS. Ex: Sierra Biker. The mintmark is faintly repunched on this reverse, while the obverse has two distinctive vertical die lines down from Liberty's chin. The mint luster is brilliant and satiny, complementing a hint of reflectivity in the fields. Liberty's head and the upper stars are weakly struck, as is sometimes that case on this issue. Population: 17 in 62, 59 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
PCGS# 800690 Base PCGS# 6350



**1876-CC Half Dollar, MS68
Medium CC Mintmark
Single Finest Certified**



**1877-CC Half Dollar, MS68
Closed Bud, Medium CC
Finest Known**



3249 1876-CC Medium CC, WB-102, Die Pair 21, R.4, MS68 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg, Sierra Biker. This remarkable Carson City half dollar is pedigreed to the famously complete collection of Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Among all CC-mint halves, it is tied for the single finest certified, along with an 1877-CC that is also ex-Eliasberg and part of the Sierra Biker Collection. PCGS has yet to certify any Carson City halves above the MS67 level, and that service has not graded any 1876-CC halves as MS67 (6/21). Centennial year CC-mint halves have three mintmark size varieties, known as the Small, Medium, and Large CC. Die Pair 21 is a Medium CC variety with the mintmark placed low and widely spaced with a left-leaning tilt. A crisply struck and pristine Superb Gem with stone-gray fields and blushes of russet-brown along the margins. This coin would be the highlight of any Seated half dollar collection, and would also be a show-stopper within a Carson City type set of the highest quality.

Ex: Richard B. Winsor Collection (*S.H. & H. Chapman*, 12/1895), lot 575; J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 4/1997), lot 2038.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
PCGS# 800714 Base PCGS# 6353

3250 1877-CC Type Two Reverse, Medium CC, WB-103, Die Pair 9, R.4, MS68 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg, Sierra Biker. The present lot is the single finest certified 1877-CC half dollar. NGC has graded one coin as MS67, and at PCGS the single finest example grades MS67+ with none as MS67. PCGS has not certified any Carson City half dollar above the MS67 level, and NGC has graded just one other CC-mint half as MS67, dated 1876-CC (6/21). This lustrous Superb Gem is well struck, with incompleteness noted only on the centers of the two uppermost stars. The surfaces display clash marks usual for Die Pair 9, but are pristine save for a solitary dark speck on the right obverse field. Cream-gray toning is comprehensive except in recessed areas, which display rich peach-gold and apple-green patina. Those who will not settle for less than the finest quality need look no further. 1877-CC halves are known with an open or closed olive branch bud, and with a small or medium-sized mintmark. This coin has a closed bud and a closely spaced Medium CC mintmark.

Ex: J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 4/1997), lot 2044.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
PCGS# 800745 Base PCGS# 6356

SEATED DOLLARS

**1870-CC Seated Dollar, MS62
Important Carson City Issue**

3251 1870-CC MS62 PCGS. OC-8, High R.4. Ex: Sierra Biker. Despite a scant mintage of 12,462 pieces, the 1870-CC is the most available of the four Carson City Seated dollar issues. It was the first issue struck at the Old West facility, and a number of pieces were apparently set aside out of local pride, since the issue is more available than the higher mintage 1870-CC half dollar. Most of the saved dollars were eventually spent, though, since the median certified grade is XF40, and Mint State pieces are undeniably rare. This is a minimally abraded representative that boasts a good strike and original orange-gold and fire-red toning. Luster dominates the plumage and drapery. Population: 8 in 62, 8 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964



1872-CC Seated Liberty Dollar, MS63 Sought-After, Low-Mintage Issue Only One Finer at PCGS

3252 1872-CC MS63 PCGS. OC-1, High R.3. Ex: Sierra Biker. The Carson City Mint struck a minuscule mintage of just 3,150 Seated Liberty dollars in 1872, making the issue elusive in all grades, and a prime condition rarity at the MS63 grade level. In his new reference, *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector, Volume I*, Rusty Goe estimates only 17-20 Mint State examples of the 1872-CC are extant. Goe notes:

"When the search is narrowed to 1872-CC silver dollars in the highest grades, the rarity ranking increases exponentially ... The quantity of specimens of this date-denomination that possess pleasing physical appearances is indeed paltry; if judged on this basis, 1872-CC Liberty Seated silver dollars are extremely rare."

Goe specifically mentions the coin offered here as an MS63-graded coin with "superior quality" on page 401 of his book. Currently, PCGS has certified three coins in MS63, with a single MS65 example finer, while NGC has graded one specimen in MS63, with four finer (5/21). Even those small totals may include some duplication, due to resubmissions and crossovers.

The present coin is a spectacular Select example, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. Fine definition is evident on Liberty's head and all star centers. The lightly marked surfaces are enhanced by delicate shades of sea-green toning, with much prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. This coin fits comfortably in the Condition Census for the issue and should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 3 in 63, 1 finer (5/21).

Ex: *The Carnegie Museum, in Philadelphia, for many years; Carnegie Museum Collection (Spink & Son, 9/1982), lot 359; Nathan R. and Barbara J. Sonnet Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/1998), lot 1094; Bradley Hirst; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 11/2004), lot 1501.*

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 24ZK, PCGS# 6969

TRADE DOLLARS



1874-CC Trade Dollar, MS65 High-Grade Carson City Example

3253 1874-CC MS65 PCGS. Breen-5786. Ex: Sierra Biker. Micro CC. Period after FINE. Trade dollars were collected by 19th century numismatists, but most settled for Philadelphia Mint proofs. There was little interest in mintmarked issues until after the 1893 publication of Augustus Heaton's *Coinage of the United States Branch Mints*. Business issues of the series were valued as bullion well into the 20th century. While examples of the 1874-CC were set aside in Mint State as a store of value, their indifferent storage ensured that Gems are rare. This lustrous high-grade Carson City type coin is mostly brilliant, but shows glimpses of cherry-red and navy-blue along the margins. Liberty's hair and coronet show incompleteness, but the overall strike is good. Marks are surprisingly few. Population: 4 in 65, 1 finer (6/21).
From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 2532, PCGS# 7035



1875-CC Trade Dollar, AU Details Chopmarked on Both Sides

3254 1875-CC — Chopmarked, Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Ex: Sierra Biker. As Rusty Goe relates in *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector*, the 1875-CC is the ideal Trade dollar for collectors seeking a single example of the type from this mint. The date is relatively plentiful, and attractive examples are usually available. This AU-level coin has been lightly cleaned, but it is also chopmarked — heightening its appeal among specialists who gravitate toward this subset of Trade dollar collecting. Six obverse and two reverse chop marks are present. The coin retains luster in the fields and has minor abrasions as expected.
From The Sierra Biker Collection.

GSA DOLLARS



1878-CC GSA Dollar, MS65 Frosty First-Year Gem

3255 1878-CC GSA MS65 NGC. Ex: Sierra Biker. The first-year Carson City Morgan dollar issue is scarcer in a GSA holder than its 1880-CC through 1885-CC successors. This well struck and lustrous example is attractive and close to brilliant. Smooth aside from a solitary moderate mark on the left (facing) leg. A GSA box and certificate are included.
From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 518845 Base PCGS# 7080



1879-CC Dollar, GSA MS64 Important Semikey CC Issue

3256 1879-CC GSA MS64 NGC. Ex: Sierra Biker. This piece is the perfect mintmark variety that is often the preferred choice for date collectors. It is an outstanding near-Gem example with fully brilliant surfaces and frosty silver luster. Both sides have a trace of pale gold toning, somewhat more evident on the reverse. All of the design elements are nicely defined, and the surfaces are relatively free of marks. An exceptional example for the grade. Accompanied by the black cardboard box of GSA issue.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 2030.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 518848 Base PCGS# 7086



1881-CC GSA Dollar, MS66 VAM-2, Late Die State

3258 1881-CC GSA MS66 NGC. VAM-2. Ex: Sierra Biker. A brilliant high-grade silver dollar. Lustrous and intricately struck with an essentially immaculate reverse. The obverse field is also smooth, and the portrait shows only minor contact. The second lowest mintage Carson City Morgan issue. VAM-2 shows repunching within the loops of the 8s in the date. This is a late die state example that has an unreported rim cud at 10:30 on the reverse. A GSA box and certificate are included.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 518863 Base PCGS# 7126



1880-CC GSA Dollar, MS66 Scarcer GSA Issue

3257 1880-CC GSA MS66 NGC. VAM-9. Ex: Sierra Biker. The 1880-CC is a scarcer GSA date, popular with collectors for its varied overdate and reverse subtype varieties. This representative displays dynamic luster and shows only incidental contact. A hint of olive-brown toning visits the reverse margin between 6 and 9 o'clock, but the remainder of the coin is brilliant. The strike is good, though shy of complete at the centers. A GSA box and certificate accompany the lot.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 518851 Base PCGS# 7100



1882-CC GSA Dollar, MS66 VAM-3, Exemplary Type Coin

3259 1882-CC GSA MS66 NGC. VAM-3. Ex: Sierra Biker. A magnificent Carson City type coin. Brilliant and lustrous with a bold strike and exceptionally smooth fields. The cheek and eagle's breast show only minor contact. Light clash marks and cracks are present, but nonetheless an early die state without die gouges on the right (facing) wing. A GSA box and certificate accompany the lot.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 518866 Base PCGS# 7134



1883-CC GSA Dollar, MS66 VAM-8, Repunched Date

3260 1883-CC GSA MS66 NGC. VAM-8. Ex: Sierra Biker. The 188 in the date is clearly repunched, most prominently within the upper loop of the first 8. Many 1883-CC dollars emerged from the 1970s GSA auctions, but many had scuffy cheeks, and others were broken out of their GSA holders upon the advent of NGC and PCGS. The present brilliant Carson City type coin displays strong mint luster and a good strike. The obverse is well preserved, and the reverse shows only a few noticeable marks. A GSA box and certificate are included.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 518869 Base PCGS# 7144



1884-CC GSA Dollar, MS66 VAM-6, RPD and RPM

3261 1884-CC GSA MS66 NGC. VAM-6. Ex: Sierra Biker. The date and mintmark are repunched, and interesting die lines extend south of the eagle's tail. This well-struck Carson City type coin exhibits frosted mint luster and only a hint of tan-gold toning. The cheek is nearly pristine, and the fields display only delicate contact. A GSA box and certificate are included.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 518872 Base PCGS# 7152



1885-CC GSA Dollar, MS66 Low-Mintage Carson City Issue

3262 1885-CC GSA MS66 NGC. VAM-3. Ex: Sierra Biker. The 1885-CC is the lowest mintage Carson City Morgan issue, and Premium Gems in GSA holders are highly desirable. This lustrous and brilliant silver dollar is nicely struck and exhibits a smooth cheek. The obverse field displays only trivial contact, and the reverse is close to pristine. A GSA box and certificate accompany the lot.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 518875 Base PCGS# 7160

MORGAN DOLLAR



1889-CC Dollar, MS61
Strongly Struck, High-End Key

3263 1889-CC MS61 PCGS. Ex: Sierra Biker. Rusty Goe, writing in *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector, Volume 3*, explains that eye appeal for lower Mint State 1889-CC Morgan dollars is "as rare as the date itself in the context of the ... " CC series. This MS61 example is an outstanding exception to that general rule. The coin would not look out of place in a higher-graded holder. Radiant cartwheel luster rolls over brilliant surfaces. Liberty and the eagle are noticeably frosted, standing out against the surrounding fields, which show relatively few abrasions for a coin in this grade. A delightful example of the hands-down Nevada mint key to the series.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

GSA DOLLAR



1891-CC GSA Dollar, MS63
VAM-2, Better Date

3264 1891-CC GSA MS63 NGC. VAM-2. Ex: Sierra Biker. The 1891-CC is very scarce in a GSA holder, especially relative to the 1880-CC through 1885-CC issues. This lustrous Select representative has a bold strike. Mostly brilliant, although golden-brown toning graces the upper reverse border and the obverse rim between 3 and 5 o'clock. The cheek displays delicate marks, while the remainder of the coin is well preserved. A GSA box is included.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 518881 Base PCGS# 7206

MORGAN DOLLARS



1892-CC Dollar, MS64+
Rolling Cartwheel Mint Luster

3265 1892-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sierra Biker. Rusty Goe describes the "pool" of available near-Gem 1892-CC Morgan dollars as "much shallower in comparison with many other dates in the 'CC' Morgan silver dollar series." This Plus-designated Choice Uncirculated dollar is fully struck and brilliant with rolling cartwheel mint frost. Cheek chatter and field grazes are minor.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1893-CC Dollar, MS63
Frosty and Well-Preserved

3266 1893-CC MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sierra Biker. For an issue known for heavy bagmarks, this Select Uncirculated offering is impressively well-preserved. That explains the green CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade. Thin golden color surrounds what are almost fully brilliant, thickly frosted surfaces. Strongly struck in the centers and well above-average for a final-year 1893-CC dollar.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222



1880-CC Five Dollar, MS62+
Great Color, High-End for the Grade
Only One Example Finer

3267 1880-CC MS62+ PCGS. Variety 1-B. Ex: Sierra Biker. A die lump above Liberty's brow and a die line in the space between shield stripes 1 and 2 confirm the attribution. Coining operations at the Carson City Mint resumed in April 1880 after a more than a six-month hiatus. Ultimately, the facility manufactured 51,017 1880-CC half eagles, of which Rusty Goe estimates 425 to 500 pieces survive. However, only 14 to 16 are believe extant in Mint State. The certification totals are inflated, skewing the perceived accessibility of coins as fine as this.

Orange-gold surfaces exhibit glowing, frosty luster around the strongly detailed central devices. Subtle accents of powder-blue, violet, and mint-green are faintly noticeable on the reverse. A small planchet void occurs in the field right of star 2. Otherwise, ticks and hairlines are minimal for the grade. Population: 6 in 62 (1 in 62+), 1 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 25XB, PCGS# 8352



1890-CC Half Eagle, MS62 Gorgeous Color, Vibrant Luster

3268 1890-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. The only dies for the issue, which was struck to the extent of 53,800 coins. Rusty Goe suggests a survival rate of about 2%, or perhaps slightly fewer than 1,000 coins, roughly one-third to one-half of which are in Mint State. Eye appeal is terrific for this MS62 example. Color is largely orange-gold with subtle copper-red, powder-blue and violet accents throughout. Mint luster is vibrant, particularly around well-struck devices. Minor scattered grazes have a limited effect.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 25Y3, PCGS# 8376



1891-CC Five Dollar, MS63 Orange-Gold With Lilac Accents

3269 1891-CC MS63 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. The most plentiful Carson City half eagle issue derives from a production of 208,000 coins. While thousands survive, the 1891-CC becomes scarce in Select Uncirculated condition. Lilac accents complement frosty orange-gold surfaces. The strike is just a touch soft over the middle curls and the eagle's neck feathers, but the coin is otherwise strongly detailed. The eye appeal is lovely.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378



1892-CC Five Dollar, MS62+ Luminous Frosty Luster

3270 1892-CC MS62+ PCGS. Variety 1-A. CAC. Ex: Sierra Biker. From a mintage of 82,968 coins, the 1892-CC half eagle has a surviving population of about 1,000 to 1,200 coins, according to Rusty Goe's *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector, Volume 3* (2020). Not too many are finer than this high-end MS62 representative, which displays luminous frosty luster over warm red-gold surfaces. Both sides exhibit good strike detail and scattered accents of lavender and powder-blue color, while marks are minimal. PCGS reports 21 finer submissions (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 25Y7, PCGS# 8380

LIBERTY EAGLES



**1881-CC Ten Dollar, MS62
Among the Finest at PCGS
Underrated in This High Grade**

3271 1881-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. The availability of the 1881-CC ten dollar in Mint State has been significantly overstated dating back to the late-1990s, following a surge of Uncirculated submissions at the leading grading services. Rusty Goe explains in his new standard reference on Carson City coinage, *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector* (2020), that the “increase in specimens certified by the two major services (especially NGC) has not resulted in an increase in the number of pieces filtering into the market.” He adds that “the mystery” of the inflated submission totals “remains unsolved,” particularly at the MS62 grade level. He notes that the levels reported at both services is “unsupportable.”

To that point, this is the finest 1881-CC Liberty Head eagle we have offered in more than eight years. Orange-gold surfaces are frosty and strongly defined, with bold stars, curls, and feathers. Peppered abrasions prevent a higher numeric assessment. Nevertheless, this is a top contender for a high-end Registry Set. Population: 13 in 62 (2 in 62+), 0 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 265X, PCGS# 8692



**1890-CC Eagle, MS62
Conditionally Elusive Issue**

3272 1890-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. Although the 1891-CC has a mintage of more than 100,000 pieces and is fairly common in Mint State, its 1890-CC predecessor is comparatively scarce. Only 17,500 pieces were produced, and nice Uncirculated examples are elusive. This lustrous and boldly struck Carson City ten is primarily sun-gold with hints of pink-red toning. A thin vertical mark on the lower left obverse field determines the grade. Population: 62 in 62 (4 in 62+), 10 finer (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 266S, PCGS# 8718



**1891-CC Ten Dollar, Lustrous AU58
Carson City Type Coin**

3273 1891-CC AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-B. Ex: Sierra Biker. In *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector*, Rusty Goe notes that anywhere from 100 to 300 Mint State 1891-CC eagles were repatriated to the United States in the 1960s and 1970s, contributing to this issue’s reputation as the ideal type coin for collectors seeking a single CC-mint piece in this denomination. The present near-Mint example is a true collector coin, with substantial luster and only the slightest evidence of high-point wear and abrasions. Bright yellow-gold color is pleasing.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720



1892-CC Ten Dollar, Frosty AU58 Natural Green-Gold Color

3274 1892-CC Tripled Die Reverse, FS-801, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sierra Biker. Although certification totals for the AU58 grade level are grossly inflated by resubmissions, near-Mint condition representatives of the 1892-CC eagle are popular with collectors and nearly deliver the same quality as their scarcer Uncirculated counterparts. That is particularly true for coins like this with the endorsement of CAC. As with all 1892-CC tens (40,000 coins struck), the reverse shows tripling on the motto. Natural green-gold surfaces glisten with original frosty mint luster. Both sides are clean for the grade and strongly defined. PCGS reports 39 higher grading events (6/21).

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 266W, PCGS# 511600 Base PCGS# 8722



1893-CC Ten Dollar, AU55 Scarcer Carson City Issue

3275 1893-CC AU55 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. The final Carson City ten dollar issue has a scant mintage of 14,000 pieces, and is much scarcer than its 1891-CC predecessor. This orange-gold and rose-red representative offers a solid strike and displays substantial remaining luster. Small marks are scattered, but none are of singular significance.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 2672, PCGS# 8726

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55+ Partial Prooflike Contrast

3276 1874-CC AU55+ PCGS. Variety 3-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. The obverse has a die chip on Liberty's temple, and the mintmark is widely spaced. This is a remarkably attractive example for both the grade and issue. Partial prooflike contrast is a function of frosted devices and watery fields. Rich orange-gold surfaces exhibit scattered marks, as always, but they are relatively undistracting. Impressive strike definition on Liberty's portrait and the eagle's neck and wing feathers.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971



1875-CC Double Eagle, MS61 Popular Old West Type Coin

3277 1875-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-B. Ex: Sierra Biker. Despite a mintage of only 111,151 pieces, at least 16 die pairs struck the 1875-CC twenty. Variety 1-B is readily identified by curved die lines on Liberty's neck, and a closely set Carson City mintmark. Most Carson City twenties are in XF to AU grades. However, this canary-gold example is Mint State, with good luster and a nice strike. Small to moderate marks include contact on the cheek and a diagonal line on the horizontal shield lines.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974



1876-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Lively Mint Frosty, Strong Definition

3278 1876-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 5-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. A mintage of 138,441 coins makes the 1876-CC double eagle a popular target among collectors looking for a single Carson City twenty dollar gold piece to represent the type. This offering is about as strong as possible for a Type Two double eagle, and high-point friction is practically unseen. Both sides exhibit deep orange-gold color and lively frosty luster that shines around the devices and rims.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977



1884-CC Double Eagle, AU55 Collectible Nevada Mint Issue

3280 1884-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. One pair of dies was employed in the production of 81,139 double eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1884. The issue is fairly accessible with about 2,000 to 2,500 pieces extant in all grades, according to Rusty Goe (2020). Indeed, the 1884-CC ranks as one of the most plentiful of CC twenty dollar issues. Frosty luster around the peripheries and devices enhances profound reddish-gold color throughout. Peppered bagmarks do not distract.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001



1882-CC Twenty Dollar, AU53 Only 39,140 Coins Struck

3279 1882-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 1-B. Ex: Sierra Biker. A spike appears in front of Liberty's eye, and the second C in the mintmark is slightly higher than the first. The 1882-CC double eagle enjoys a smallish mintage of 39,140 coins. Overseas repatriations over the last few years have enhanced the issue's availability, especially in XF and AU grades. Orange-gold color yields to occasional red and rose accents, while frosty luster radiates around the relief elements. This well-struck AU53 survivor exhibits minimal bagmarks, with a single notable abrasion on Liberty's cheek.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997



1890-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55 Bright Wheat-Gold Surfaces

3281 1890-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. The usual late die state with lapping on the right side of the eagle's tailfeathers. This is a bright wheat-gold Carson City double eagle, showing little more than a brush of high-point rub over well-struck devices. Myriad marks are distributed evenly across the surfaces. From a mintage of 91,209 coins.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014



1893-CC Double Eagle, MS63 Final Carson City Twenty

3282 1893-CC MS63 NGC. Variety 1-A. Ex: Sierra Biker. This is the final double eagle from the Carson City Mint, and it is also one of the more common of the Carson City issues. Most of the Mint State examples grade between MS60 and MS62, making this a relatively scarce coin in MS63. The 1893-CC is also one of the best produced issues from the Carson City Mint, according to experts Michael Fuljenz and Doug Winter. This piece certainly supports that statement. The yellow-gold surfaces are bright and highly lustrous, with bold striking details. There are an average number of coin-to-coin marks, for the assigned grade. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Census: 19 in 63 (1 in 63+), 1 finer (6/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 3192.

From The Sierra Biker Collection.

NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

End of The Sierra Biker Collection

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\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
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\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
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27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
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29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage foreclosure auction venue is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit

balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping,zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
 32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
 33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
 34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
 35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
 35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
 35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
 36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.
- #### **Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:**
37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
 38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
 39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
 40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
 41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.
- #### **Release:**
42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these

Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

- By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.
44. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
 45. Choice of Law: Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
 46. Fees and Costs: The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
 47. Remedies: Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
 48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.
- #### **Miscellaneous:**
49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
 50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
 51. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 1364738-DCA ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 0762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS & CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcg.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470; PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM M: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM N: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

For wiring instructions, call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) or email: CreditDept@HA.com.

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All lots are subject to the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21, which states: The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

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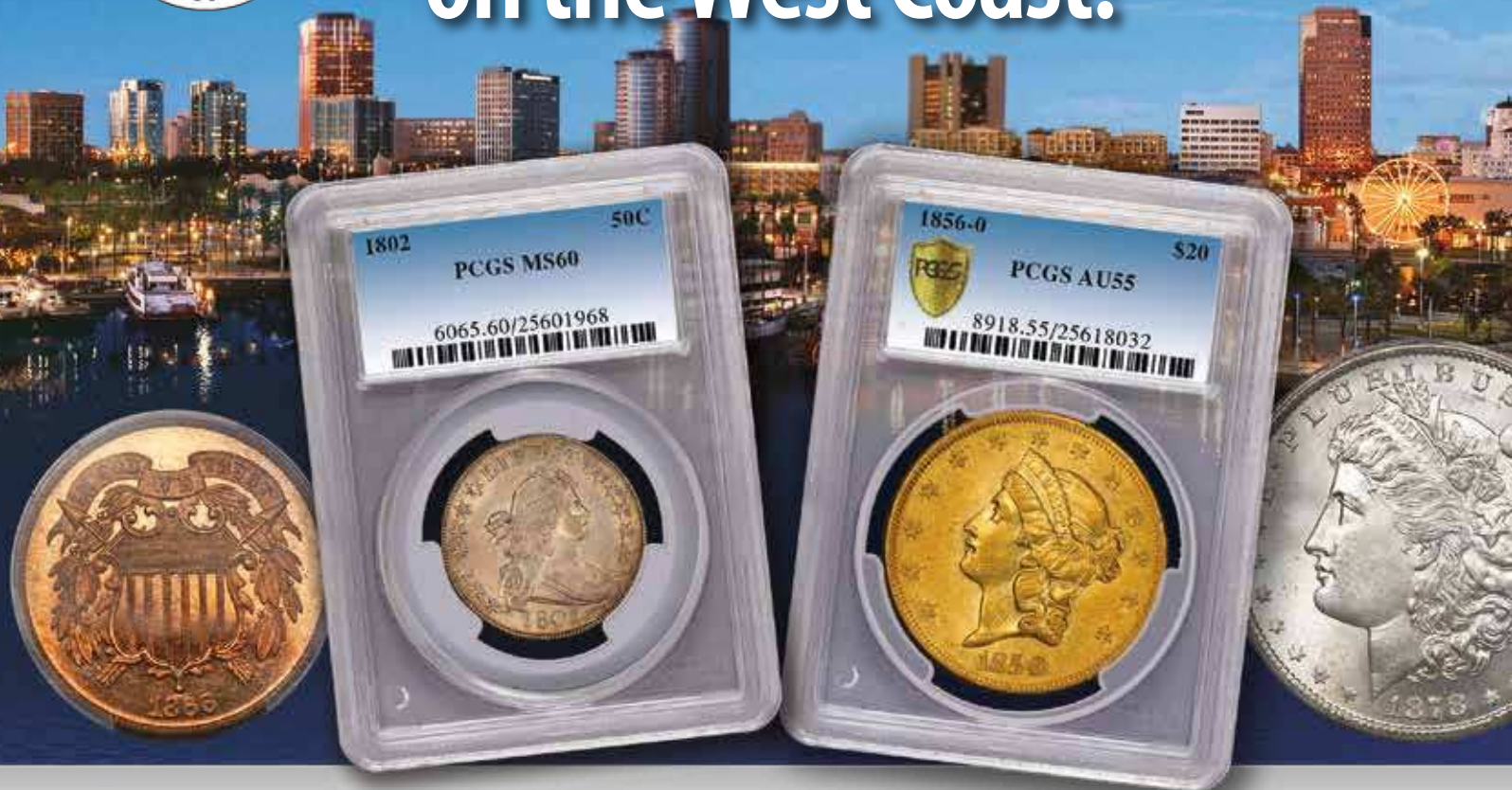
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(Including Prints & Multiples and Urban Art)

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Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
World Paper Money	Chicago	August 10-16, 2021	Closed
U.S. Currency	Chicago	August 17-20, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Chicago	August 18-22, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Chicago	August 19-20, 2021	Closed
U.S. Currency	Long Beach	September 29-October 4, 2021	August 9, 2021
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	September 29-October 3, 2021	August 16, 2021
World Paper Money	Dallas	October 22, 2021	September 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	October 28, 2021	September 3, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	July 14, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	July 15, 2021	Closed
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	Closed
Estate of Phyllis McGuire	Dallas	August 10, 2021	Closed
Nature and Science	Dallas	September 2, 2021	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	September 22, 2021	July 13, 2021
Design	Dallas	September 30, 2021	July 21, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 4, 2021	August 2, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 17, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 3, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	November 9, 2021	September 7, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	November 16, 2021	September 7, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 17, 2021	September 15, 2021
Ethnographic & Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	December 2, 2021	September 22, 2021
European Art	Dallas	December 3, 2021	October 1, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports	Dallas	July 15, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 16-18, 2021	Closed
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24-25, 2021	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	July 24-25, 2021	Closed
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 31, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 31, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	August 6-7, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	August 21-22, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	September 9-10, 2021	July 20, 2021
Comic & Comic Art International	Dallas	October 2-3, 2021	August 12, 2021
Trading Card Games	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 25, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	October 16, 2021	August 18, 2021
Sports	Dallas	October 23, 2021	September 22, 2021
Video Games	Dallas	October 29-30, 2021	September 8, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 7, 2021	September 9, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 20-21, 2021	September 28, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Space Exploration	Dallas	September 24, 2021	August 3, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 20, 2021	August 23, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 12-13, 2021	September 14, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	December 9-10, 2021	October 11, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Wine	Dallas	September 10, 2021	July 20, 2021
Real Estate	Maui, Hawaii	September 14, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	September 26, 2021	July 29, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	July 13, 2021
Timepieces	Dallas	November 17, 2021	September 2, 2021

HA.com/Consign | 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) | Visit **HA.com/Auctions** for the most current schedule. All dates are subject to change.

SHOWCASE & SELECT AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sunday & Monday
Sports | 10 PM Sunday
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sunday
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesday
Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesday
Video Games & Trading Card Games | 8 PM Tuesday

U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesday & Wednesday
Comic Art & Animation | 6 PM Wednesday
Prints & Multiples Showcase | 1 PM Third Wednesday
Photographs Showcase | 1 PM Second Wednesday
Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesday

Sports Showcase | 10 PM Third Thursday
World Coins | 7 PM Thursday
Fine & Decorative Arts Showcase | 1 PM Second Thursday
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursday
Wine Showcase | 8 PM Second Thursday

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All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.

7/12/2021



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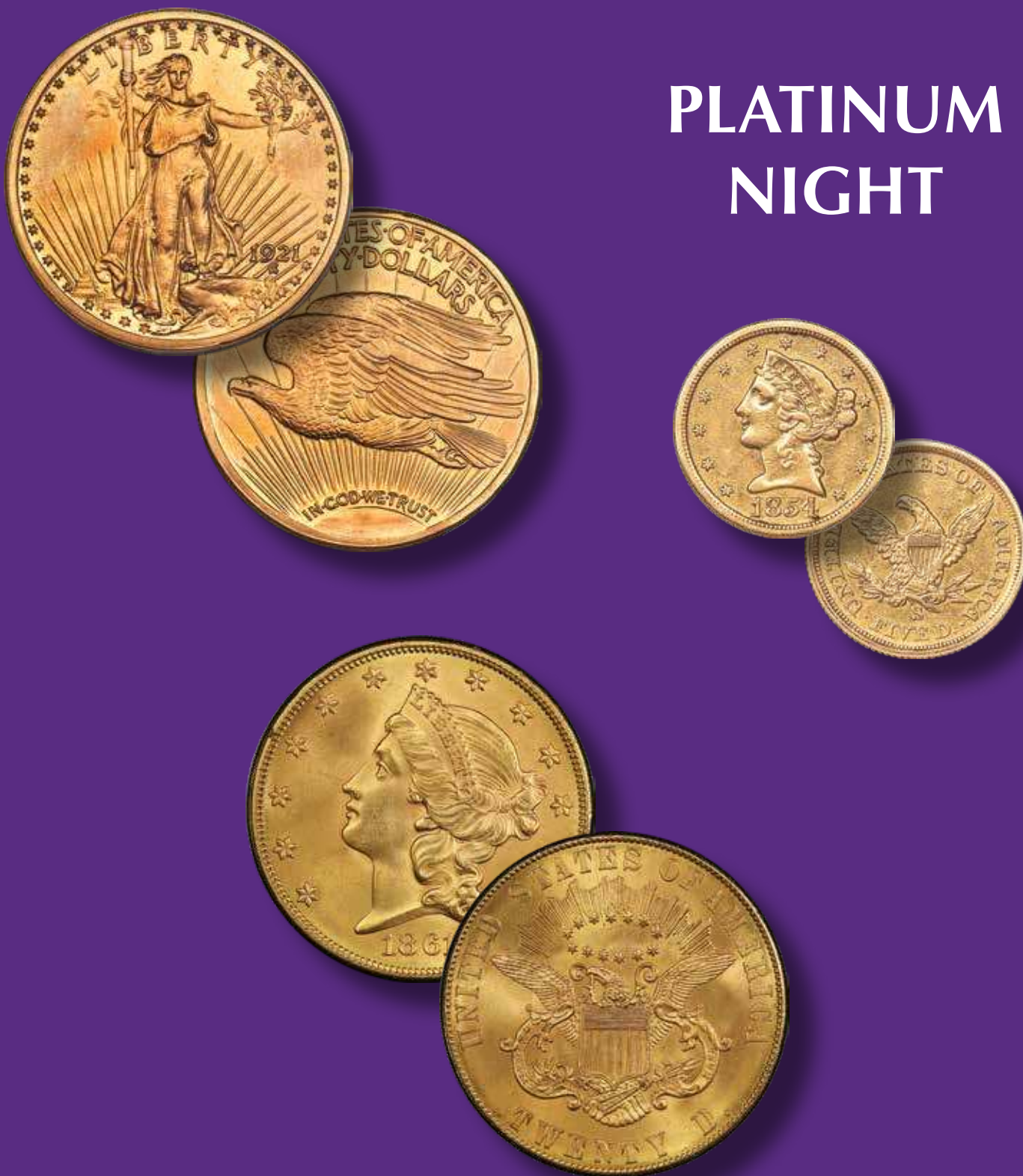
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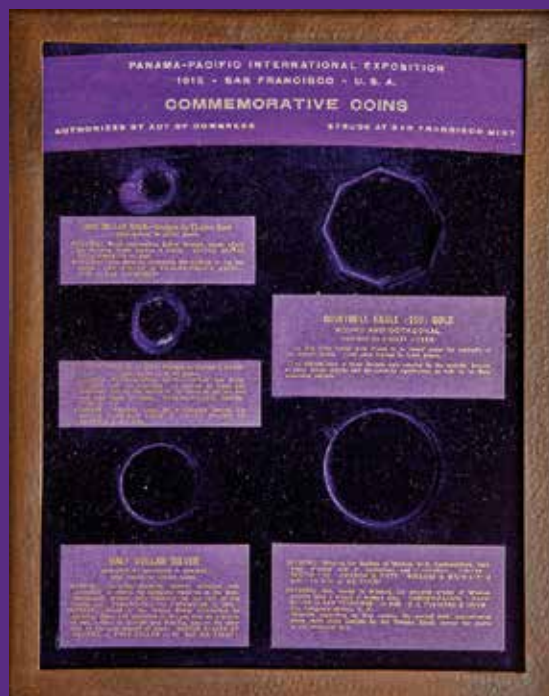
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U.S. COIN AUCTION

AUGUST 18, 2021 | ANA | CHICAGO/DALLAS

PLATINUM NIGHT





Front Cover Lots: 3433, 3471, 3499

Inside Front Cover Lot: 3508, 3509

Inside Back Cover Lot: 3407

Back Cover Lots: 3283, 3333, 3344, 3364, 3373, 3377, 3406, 3425, 3427, 3432, 3440, 3442, 3510, 3537

PLATINUM NIGHT®

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FLOOR Sessions 1-4

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 – SIMPSON COLLECTION (see separate catalog)

Wednesday, August 18 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3234

Session 2

Wednesday, August 18 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3235–3541

SIERRA BIKER COLLECTION • Lots 3235–3282 (see separate catalog)

PLATINUM NIGHT • Lots 3283–3541

Session 3 (see separate catalog)

Friday, August 20 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3542–4010

Session 4 (see separate catalog)

Friday, August 20 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4011–4486

Session 5

(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 5 (see separate catalog)

Sunday, August 22 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7454

PRELIMINARY LOT VIEWING

Donald E. Stephens Convention Center | Room 1
5555 N. River Road | Rosemont, IL 60018

Monday, August 9 – Thursday, August 12 | 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM CT
Friday, August 13 | 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

LOT VIEWING

By appointment only. Contact Matthew Tinsley at 214-409-1779
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Heritage Auctions | 2801 W. Airport Freeway | Dallas, TX 75261-4127
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Wednesday, July 28 – Friday, July 30 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT
Monday, August 2 – Friday, August 5 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT
Wednesday, August 18 – Friday, August 20 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT

View lots & auction results online at [HA.com/1333](https://ha.com/1333)

LOT SETTLEMENT AND PICK-UP

Available weekdays 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT starting Thursday, August 19 by
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LIVE TELEPHONE BIDDING (FLOOR SESSIONS ONLY)

Phone bidding must be arranged 24 hours before your session begins.
Please contact Client Services.

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Proxy bidding ends 10 minutes prior to the session start time.
Live Proxy bidding starts seven days before the live session begins and
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Lots are sold at an approximate rate of 75 lots per hour, but it
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Buyer's Premium Per Lot:

This auction is subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% (minimum \$19) per lot.

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

Heritage's Platinum Night auction will shine brightly as part of the ANA World's Fair of Money on Wednesday evening, August 18 at 6:00 p.m. Central Time. It promises to be a day of rarities and records, with hundreds of numismatic treasures changing hands. Earlier in the day, an afternoon presentation of Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part VI sets the tone for the day. We expect multiple seven-figure coins will cross the block before the final Platinum Night lot is called.

The Sierra Biker Collection of Carson City Coinage gets things rolling for Platinum Night – an important preamble for what promises to be a truly memorable evening. The compact group of four dozen Carson City coins are presented in a special catalog. Every coin was carefully selected by our consignor under the practiced eye of Carson City authority Rusty Goe. These coins demonstrate outstanding quality and value – factors that go beyond rarity – providing exceptional CC-Mint coins for collectors of all levels. Each and every example is choice for its grade.

Shortly thereafter, Platinum Night swings into action. Known for high-value lots that represent the apex of rarity, each Platinum Night coin represents a badge of honor for both consignor and buyer. Platinum Night never fails to deliver opportunities galore! Several momentous, seven-figure coins headline this year's offering. Just two words are needed to describe the top lots: "BIG GOLD."



- **"The" 1861 Paquet double eagle**, superb MS67 PCGS. CAC. By far the finest of just two pieces known, a holy grail of Liberty Head gold and one of the classic rarities among all U.S. gold issues.
- **A 1921 Saint-Gaudens double eagle** PR64+ NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.8 as a proof. This is a new discovery. Only two such pieces are known.
- **An 1854-S half eagle** certified XF45 PCGS. Here is the ultimate five dollar rarity, one of just two examples available to collectors.
- **An 1830 Templeton Reid ten dollar** NGC Details. VF. K-3, R.7. One of the most famous early territorial gold issues, with just five pieces known. This is the Ex: Norweb example.

Dozens of exceptional rarities highlight other series in copper and silver, as well as gold – coins that would be standouts in any auction. All are featured prominently in this catalog. In all, more than 150 consignors have entrusted Heritage with coins for this multi-session ANA sale, including a number of Featured Collections that deserve special mention. You can read more about these collections and their consignors in our Main Catalog for the auction:

A Selection From The Oliver Jung Collection

The Long Island Collection

The Dickson Collection

The Selman Family Collection, Part II

The Sierra Biker Collection

The Collection of Mike Orlando

The Oswald Maxwell Collection

The JDC Collection

The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection

The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III

The Timpanogos Collection

Heritage's ANA World's Fair of Money auction will be held at our World Headquarters in Dallas. Lot viewing will take place at the ANA Convention in Chicago. Our August 18 auction date for Platinum Night allows adequate time for those attending the Chicago ANA to complete travel prior to the live auction sessions.

Live onsite floor bidding can be arranged by scheduling in advance with Heritage's client service (214-409-1150, or email Bid@HA.com). We look forward to your participation either in person or in real time via computer, phone, or tablet. Of course, advance bidding is available by mail, fax, or online prior to the auction.

As always, we welcome your questions, and will do our utmost to provide candid and thoughtful advice about coins, notes, and virtually any kind of collectible. Our email addresses are below. Please do not hesitate to write or call if we can be of personal service to you.

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com



Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com

SESSION TWO

COLONIALS



**(1694) London Elephant Token, MS62 Brown
Rare Diagonals Variety, W-12000
Only Certified Mint State Example**

3283 (1694) London Elephant Token, Diagonals, MS62 Brown PCGS. Betts-81, Hodder 1-A, W-12000, High R.6. Any Mint State Elephant token is a significant piece, but this is the very rare Diagonals variety. The diagonals are at the center of the reverse shield, and are absent on the usually seen Hodder 2-B. This well struck chocolate-brown piece lacks visible abrasions, and is also devoid of carbon. A strong loupe and patience reveals a couple of thin horizontal marks on the flank of the pachyderm. Luster shimmers across each side when the piece is rotated beneath a light.

Most survivors of this variety are softly defined at the centers due to a combination of strike and wear, and the all-important diagonals are faint. On the present piece, however, the diagonals are fully defined, and delicate die polish marks are visible within the shield near the diagonals.

The present lot is the only Diagonals example certified as Mint State, which allows it to stake a strong claim as the single finest known. At PCGS, the second finest grades AU55. At NGC, the finest is certified as AU58. The July 2009 Stack's catalog description for this coin stated that "This piece far surpasses the Ford specimen, the Norweb specimen, and the Breen plate coin." The variety was absent from the celebrated Garrett and Eliasberg collections. The only comparable is the Roper specimen, which apparently has never been certified.

Elephant tokens are important to an Early American Collection because of the very rare varieties that reference Carolina or New England within the reverse legends. The obverse of the Diagonals variety also struck the PROPRIETERS Carolina variety. The extremely rare New England variety shares an obverse die with the 'common' Hodder 2-B London variety. Listed on page 41 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 722; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3542; Treasures from the S.S. New York (Stack's, 7/2009), lot 8; Philadelphia ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11152.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 2U3C, PCGS# 61



1722 Hibernia Farthing, MS65 Brown W-12200, Tied for Finest Certified

3284 1722 Hibernia Farthing MS65 Brown PCGS. M. 1.1-A.1, W-12200, R.5. The sole die pair for the issue. W-12200 may be rarer than generally believed, since the NGC Census shows only three pieces, graded Fine, VF, and XF45. PCGS has certified a mere five pieces, one in AU55 and two each as MS63 Brown and MS65 Brown (6/21). The other MS65 Brown example is possibly the "Colonel" Green - Eric P. Newman specimen we auctioned in May 2014, at that time in an MS65 Brown NGC holder. That coin has moderate carbon and a planchet crack near 9 o'clock. The present Gem exhibits beautiful peach-gold and powder-blue color, and is essentially pristine save for slight reverse rim marks at 9 o'clock and 10:30. Listed on page 40 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Ted L. Craig Collection; Baltimore Auction (*Stack's*, 3/2013), lot 72.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 2AT4, PCGS# 161



(Ca. 1670) New Yorke in America Token
W-1705, AU50
100 Greatest Plate Coin

3285 (Ca. 1670) New Yorke Token, Brass, AU50 NGC. W-1705, R.6. 37.3 grains. 70% copper, 29% zinc. Attractive yellow-brass surfaces exhibit a few splashes of darker patina on both sides. Faint blue overtones add to the eye appeal of this exceptional example that is the finest certified by NGC. This is the plate coin in *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens* where it is ranked as number 25.

Recent research by John Kleeberg suggests that these tokens were issued in the late 1660s during the administration of Francis Lovelace (1621-1675), the second English governor of New York, who served from 1668 to 1673. Accomplishments during his leadership in New York included the purchase of Staten Island for its strategic importance; he also organized militia and expanded New York's defense. However, while he was visiting the Connecticut governor in 1673, Dutch forces conquered New York with virtually no opposition. Lovelace was imprisoned in the Tower of London and died in 1675, shortly after his release.

The first public notice of the New Yorke in America tokens dates to May 1861, in an article by Fisk Parsons Brewer. His piece, "The Earliest New York Token" appeared in the *Historical Magazine*. Little was learned of these pieces for the next 130 years, until Kleeberg researched the tokens and presented his findings at the 1991 American Numismatic Society's Coinage of the Americas Conference. His study was published in *Money of Pre-Federal America* in 1992.

Will Nipper (*In Yankee Doodle's Pocket*) shares a theory about these pieces that are generally considered pattern issues produced in England: "Perhaps the tokens were for use in Manhattan's King's House tavern. Lovelace had it built next door to the old Dutch Stadt Huys (state house) in 1670. The tavern served as New York's city hall from 1697 to 1793." Of the 20 or so pieces known in brass, this example ranks as one of the finest. Listed on page 74 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (5/10/2003); Donald Groves Partrick; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5629.

From The Dickson Collection.
 NGC ID# AUBK, PCGS# 226



1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, MS65
Brass, No Wreath, Betts-562
Single Finest at NGC

1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token
Brass, No Wreath, W-1730, MS65
The Finest Certified

3286 1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Brass, MS65 NGC. Betts-562, W-1730, R.4. All examples of Betts-562 initially showed VLUGTENDE (Dutch for "fleeing") on the exergue below the ship. The issuer decided that the word might be interpreted as British Admiral Howe fleeing with his fleet, so the word was scraped off nearly all examples. Only two pieces are known with VLUGTENDE intact (Betts-561). The present crisply struck and unabraded Gem is as nice for the variety as can be obtained. In fact, it is single finest at NGC. PCGS also has certified one piece as MS65 with none finer (7/21). Butter-gold and plum-red colors compete for territory. Listed on page 45 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# D7HW, PCGS# 588

3287 1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Brass, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Betts-562, W-1730, R.4. Ex: Chapman. We have handled a number of exceptional Rhode Island Ship tokens over the years, but we have never handled another Gem example certified MS65. In fact, this brass example and one other piece certified MS65 Brown are the two finest Rhode Island colonials that PCGS has certified (6/21). The finest that NGC has certified is MS64. This impressive golden-brown example has full satin luster, sharp details, and pristine surfaces, resulting in amazing eye appeal. For the early American coinage specialist. Listed on page 45 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2014), lot 5504.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# D7HW, PCGS# 588



**1776 Continental Dollar, XF45
CURRENCY, Pewter, N. 2-C**

3288 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter, XF45 PCGS. Newman 2-C, W-8455, R.3. Not long ago, Continental dollars were regarded as dollar patterns made in the United States circa-1776 for the Continental Congress. Today, evidence suggests they were privately struck in Europe in the 1780s as a novel variety for medal collectors. Debate continues among specialists, and the series remains of great interest to Early American numismatists. Newman 2-C is the die variety with CURRENCY spelled correctly, and without the E.G. FECIT legend. This is a sharp cream-gray example that shows only one reportable mark, a curved scuff within the South Carolina ring. A few small flan imperfections are noted on the obverse border near 2 o'clock. A later die state with moderate rust near WE ARE ONE. Listed on page 49 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 2AYT, PCGS# 794



**1776 Continental Dollar in Pewter
Uncirculated Details, Newman 3-D
CURRENCY, EG FECIT**

3289 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter, EG FECIT — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Unc. Newman 3-D, W-8460, R.4. During the long lifetime of Continental dollar researcher Eric P. Newman, numismatic consensus was that the Continental dollar was an unofficial pattern for an American dollar during the Revolutionary War. The E.G. initials stood for Elisha Gallaudet, an engraver of plates for several paper money issues including Continental currency. In recent years, a competing theory has become the consensus. The Continental dollar was a medal made in Europe for sale to European collectors, and that the E.G. initials belong to an unknown European engraver. But definitive evidence regarding the origin of the Continental dollar is lacking. This is a high-grade example with unmarked surfaces and an even strike. Like many pewter Continental dollars, this piece shows a few oxidation spots, on the sun, the sundial, the obverse rim at 3 o'clock, and the northeast portion of the Maryland inner circle. Listed on page 49 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.



1787 Massachusetts Cent
MS66 Red and Brown
Ryder 3-G, Arrows in Left Talon
Sole Finest for the Type

3290 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows in Left Talon MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ryder 3-G, W-6090, R.3. Ex: Essex Institute. The Essex Institute, now part of the Peabody Essex Museum, was founded in 1821, and throughout its existence carried out the mission of preserving artifacts relevant to history of Essex County. Over the course of 150 years, the facility accumulated a variety of numismatic materials, including an small but impressive collection of Massachusetts silver and copper. In 1975, the Institute made the decision to deaccession its coins and tokens and use the funds to further pursue its mission of focusing on region-specific history.

The Essex Institute Collection comprised 10 pieces of Massachusetts copper coinage, including a nearly fully red 1787 half cent and a VF example of the rare 1787 cent with Arrows in Right Talon. The present coin was offered right after it and described as a "Magnificent Full Mint Red specimen." It is an example of the Ryder 3-G die variety, a generally available die marriage identified by the arrow shaft under the E in WEALTH and the star ray pointing to the forehead. Although several Mint State examples exist, this appears to be the finest among them. Indeed, it currently ranks as the single finest example of any 1787 Arrows in Left Talon Massachusetts cent at PCGS (7/21).

The surfaces of this Premium Gem are far more red than brown, with only the exposed fields and design high points having mellowed slightly to a pleasing shade of violet-brown. Carbon is practically unseen, and the devices are pinpoint-sharp. The sole exceptions are the centers on each side, where the dies were cut too deep for the metal to flow properly. An exceptional colonial survivor. Listed on page 57 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *The Numismatic Properties of the Essex Institute, Salem Massachusetts* (Stack's, 2/1975), lot 40; unknown intermediaries; Harry Laibstain Rare Coins (offered in December 2018).

NGC ID# 2B25, PCGS# 303



1788 Draped Bust Left Connecticut Copper MS62 Red and Brown, Miller 15.1-L.1 One of Only Two RB-Designated for Series

3291 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, M. 15.1-L.1, W-4585, R.4, MS62 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The present lot is the only PCGS-graded Connecticut copper, of any date or variety, graded Red and Brown (6/21). NGC has certified just one such piece, dated 1787. Neither leading service has certified any pieces as Red. Substantial peach-gold color blends with glimmers of steel-gray. No marks are more than inconsequential. A very narrow vertical lamination crosses the cheek of the bust. The dies were slightly out of parallel, causing an intricate strike on the obverse between 7 and 3 o'clock, and on the reverse between 4 and 12 o'clock, while the borders are lightly brought up on the obverse between 3 and 7 o'clock, and the reverse between 12 and 4 o'clock. We know of only three other Mint State examples of the present die variety; the Hall-Brand-Taylor-Partrick specimen, MS63 Brown NGC; a second Partrick specimen, MS62 Brown NGC; and the Miller-Ford specimen, Uncirculated with moderate planchet flaws. Condition Census for the die marriage, and unique as Red and Brown among 1788 Connecticut coppers. Listed on page 60 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 10701.

From The Dickson Collection.



1787 Nova Eborac, W-5760, MS65 Brown Normal Head, Reverse Figure Right The Finest Known, Ex: Partrick

3292 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Right, MS65 Brown NGC. Breen-987, W-5760, R.4. Ex: Roper-Donald G. Partrick Collection. This Normal or Medium Head obverse die appears with both reverse dies, having the seated figure facing left and right. This late die state piece has a large rim break on the lower-right part of the reverse, from 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock. The late die state pieces are seen more frequently than the earlier state examples.

This Gem is finer than the Bushnell-Ford coin that is graded MS63 Brown PCGS, which appeared in our January 2006 sale. It is clearly better than the XF45 Eric P. Newman example, and outshines any others we have sold in the last 20 years. This piece is nicely centered with lovely olive-brown surfaces and light blue overtones. Both sides have glossy mint luster and excellent eye appeal. This is one of only two Mint State pieces certified by NGC (6/21). Listed on page 66 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 268; Marvin Browder; Ed Milas; Stack's; Jon Hanson (8/8/1998); Donald Groves Partrick; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5669; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 4205.

NGC ID# 2B49, PCGS# 475



**1787 New York Excelsior Copper, AU53
Indian, New York Arms, W-5795
Second-Finest Known**

3293 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Indian and New York Arms, AU53 PCGS. W-5795, High R.6. There are seven die varieties of Excelsior tokens listed in the *Guide Book*. The varieties range from rare to extremely rare. W-5795 was likely struck as a pattern for a New York state coinage. The Indian obverse represents Liberty, similar to the Massachusetts copper coins issued the same year. The reverse replicates the New York State Arms. The engraver was likely James Atlee, and the piece was probably made at Samuel Atlee's New York City mint. Heritage auctioned the AU50 NGC Eric P. Newman example in 2014, and our catalog description for that lot traced 14 survivors, from the Uncirculated Eliasberg specimen down to three pieces evaluated as Poor, Plugged, and Holed. That census inadvertently omitted the present coin. It is the single finest at PCGS (6/21). NGC has certified four pieces, as Fine, VF, AU50, and MS64 Brown, the latter piece undoubtedly ex-Eliasberg. Thus, the present lot qualifies as second-finest certified of the variety. It is a briefly circulated coin with rich mahogany-brown and gunmetal-gray toning. Marks are minimal save for a thin vertical line west of the oval seal. Struck a few degrees off center toward 6 o'clock, though only dentils are affected. Listed on page 63 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: William Sumner Appleton; Massachusetts Historical Society; ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 72; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 10/2018), lot 7090.

From The Dickson Collection.
PCGS# 436



**1787 N. 1-Z Fugio Cent, XF40
Cross After Date, Raised Rims
Very Rare Prototype Variety**

3294 1787 Fugio Cent, Cross After Date, Raised Rims, XF40 NGC. N. 1-Z, W-6610, R.7. Newman 1-Z was likely the second Fugio variety struck, after the N. 1-CC American Congress Fugio pattern and before the normal reverse Fugio coppers (N. 1-B, N. 1-L) paired with the Cross After Date obverse. N. 1-Z is rare. Searches of our online auction archives, which date to 1993, show appearances of only two different examples, the MS64 Brown NGC Eric P. Newman specimen we sold in November 2014, and an XF Details PCGS Genuine piece we sold in September 2019 and January 2020. The (6/21) NGC Census shows only single example, the Newman coin. That census excludes the present lot, since the online NGC certification verification tool incorrectly classifies this coin as having a 4 Cinquefoils obverse (i.e. N. 12-Z or N. 19-Z). PCGS has certified only seven pieces, one each as VG10, Fine 12, Fine 15, VF30, VF35, AU53, and AU58+. The latter two coins may be the Norweb and Ryder-Boyd-Ford specimens. Thus, this lot is fourth in the Condition Census, if one assumes that all better quality examples have been certified. It is an attractive mahogany-brown Fugio copper. STATES UNITED is sharp, unlike lower-graded survivors, and no marks are noticeable. The 6 o'clock ring has a pair of minor laminations, as made, and an oval flan flaw is between the 17 in the date, also as issued. A small spot precedes XI on the sundial. Listed on page 82 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# B7VH, PCGS# 877



**1787 Fugio Cent, MS66 Brown
Cinquefoils, UNITED STATES
Scarce Newman 11-B**

3295 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, 4 Cinquefoils, MS66 Brown NGC. N. 11-B, W-6785, R.4. Ex: The Old New England Collection. A magnificent Premium Gem with considerable peach-red in the recesses of the design. The high points and open fields are brown. Devoid of planchet flaws and abrasions. The strike is intricate except on the upper reverse rings. A few letters in WE ARE ONE are faint because the engraver lightly impressed those letters into the reverse die. Struck only slightly off center, toward 9 o'clock. This is the late die state with bold clash marks on both sides. According to Eric P. Newman, the authority on the Fugio coppers, the Bank of New York hoard contained 60 examples of N. 11-B. None are graded finer at either service. Listed on page 82 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5488.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 2B8F, PCGS# 889



**1787 Fugio Cent, MS65 Brown
STATES UNITED, N. 19-Z
Finest Certified Raised Rims Example**

3296 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Raised Rims, MS65 Brown PCGS. N. 19-Z, W-6975, R.5. Newman's "Z" reverse was presumably one of the first Fugio dies made. It was initially paired with the Newman-1 pattern obverse die, then returned to inventory. Later, it was returned to service teamed with two nondescript obverse dies, 12 and 19. The "Z" reverse is distinctive for its raised rims on the reverse label. The letter punches, most notably the A in ARE, are larger than seen on later varieties. The "Z" reverse die varieties were absent from the Bank of New York hoard, and most survivors are well circulated. The present Gem is the single finest certified. In second place are two MS63 Brown examples, one each from NGC and PCGS. The mahogany-brown surfaces are unmarked and show only infrequent minor flan imperfections, as made. The strike is sharp at the centers. Peripheral elements exhibit occasional incompleteness. Listed on the top of page 83 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B8J, PCGS# 895



**(1785) Bar Copper, MS62 Brown
W-8250, Scarce Early American Issue**

3297 (1785) Bar Copper MS62 Brown NGC. Breen-1145, W-8520, R.4. Much of what we know of the origins of the Bar "cent" comes from an article in the November 12, 1785 *New Jersey Gazette*. The article states "new" coppers "lately made their appearance in New York. ... On one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A., as was usual on the [Continental] soldiers' buttons." Russell Rulau theorized they were struck in Birmingham, England, by Thomas Wyon. Most examples are worn, but the present piece is Uncirculated. The medium brown surfaces are pleasing for the designated grade. Listed on page 70 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 62 Brown, 4 finer (6/21).

Ex: Museum of the Dedham Historical Society, Auction 96, (5/2/2004), lot 209.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 2B5J, PCGS# 599



James Calhoun, the apparent
model for the Standish
Barry threepence

1790 Standish Barry Threepence, MS62 W-8510, Among the Finest Known

3298 1790 Standish Barry Threepence, Breen-1019, W-8510, MS61 PCGS. 12.9 grains. Medalllic die alignment (360°). An exceptional example of this very rare private issue from the early Federal era, one of perhaps two dozen known. The peripheries are more firmly struck than the centers, which seems often to be the case. While the central portions of the designs are soft, most notably in the hair and at the H of the reverse's THREE, both sides feature bold peripheral legends. In particular, the obverse area at TOWN JULY, including the figure's coat, is exquisitely bold, with very sharp lettering that reveals the true condition of this piece. These coins are nearly always encountered struck off-center, and this example is no exception, with both dies shifted slightly toward 10 o'clock. A few light imperfections can be found, including across the obverse's nose and in the lower right reverse field, but none of these are distracting. A small patch of planchet roughness, as struck, is present on the figure's chin below the corner of his mouth. The coloration is vibrant, with an underlying gold providing the dominant silver-gray with a touch of warmth that bespeaks originality. Struck from an earlier state of the dies than the magnificent MS64 example — the finest known in private hands — sold in our January 2015 sale of highlights from the Partrick Collection.

Standish Barry of Baltimore was one of two Maryland silversmiths to strike silver coinage in the years between the end of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the Mint at Philadelphia, John Chalmers having produced several types of silver coins in Annapolis in 1783. Both coinages saw extensive circulation, judging from the condition of surviving examples. Beyond the simple need to provide a circulating medium, however, the exact motivations behind the Barry threepence are uncertain. The unusually precise date, uniquely rendered as JULY 4 90, has led to speculation that it may have been issued in commemoration of a local event, possibly held in honor of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, though Independence Day as such was inconsistently and mostly unofficially observed at the time.

The obverse figure has also been the subject of much deliberation, with George Washington being the most commonly proposed identification, along with Standish Barry himself. In the Spring 2009 issue of the *C4 Newsletter*, however, Max B. Spiegel brought to light an 1843 article from the *Baltimore Sun* that named the figure depicted as James Calhoun, who was serving in a position analogous to Mayor in Baltimore on July 4, 1790. A comparison of contemporary portraits of Calhoun and the threepence's obverse figure strongly suggests that this attribution is accurate.

This example of the Standish Barry threepence was part of the extraordinary collection formed in the twentieth century by Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., himself from Baltimore. It is one of only three examples of this issue in private hands considered to be Mint State, with the MS64 Partrick threepence and the MS62 piece in the 2018 Archangel sale being the others (a Gem Uncirculated example is housed at the Maryland Historical Society). Listed on page 71 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (*Bowers & Merena*, 5/1996), lot 92; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
PCGS# 609





1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, MS66 Red NEW YORK Variant, Fuld-4

3299 1794 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent, NEW YORK, MS66 Red PCGS. Breen-1029, Fuld-4, W-8590, R.1. This is the most extraordinary Talbot, Allum & Lee cent we have ever seen. This is the only full red example graded by either service in any grade. The surfaces are bright and show uniform, unmellowed color over both sides with sparkling, semiprooflike fields. Sharply struck throughout. The most curious part of the full red and high grade of this Talbot, Allum & Lee cent is the date: this is a 1794, not a 1795. According to Breen's *Encyclopedia*, "Those dated 1795 were formerly considered rare, but a hoard found in Britain after WW II yielded many Unc. examples, mostly brown to light olive, fewer original red." This is the only example certified as Uncirculated. Listed on page 72 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 14.

From The Dickson Collection.

PCGS# 636

1794 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent MS62 Brown

Finest Certified No NEW YORK Only Piece Certified Above XF40

3300 1794 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent, Without NEW YORK MS62 Brown PCGS. CAC. Fuld-1, W-8560, R.5. The most important rarity within the Talbot, Allum, & Lee Early American token series. Presumably, the principals of the New York merchant firm objected to the absence of the city, which promptly led to the common Fuld-2 (large ampersand) and Fuld-4 (small ampersand) 1794 New York varieties. The obverse die was also replaced, as it is failing near the OM in COMMERCE and on the figure of Liberty above her feet.

A well-worn example of Fuld-1 can be attributed by the location of Liberty's cap, between the Y in LIBERTY and the ampersand. All other Fuld varieties place the cap beneath the right edge of the Y. This piece displays full design detail along with satin luster and a generous amount of faded mint red within protected areas. Elsewhere, the piece is medium brown and is free from noticeable marks. Listed on page 72 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3561.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 2B62, PCGS# 637



1796 Myddelton Token, PR63 Brown Copper, Plain Edge

3301 1796 Myddelton Token, Copper PR63 Brown NGC. Breen-1074, W-8900, R.7. 170.6 grains. NGC reports that this example is 99% copper and 1% trace elements, not surprising for a product of Matthew Boulton. In his 1875 colonial reference, *The Early Coins of America*, Sylvester S. Crosby described these pieces as “unsurpassed” for their beauty of design and execution. However, that was apparently a concern to Boulton, who identified these pieces as halfpence. On February 12, 1796, he wrote to Myddelton about the design:

“I must acknowledge that for so small a piece as a halfpenny [sic], there are too many figures, too much intricacy, & too little Simplicity which is a beauty in Medals: moreover it will make the Dies rather too Expensive & take more time than I fear you can allow. Copper ½ pence will chiefly pass through the hands of unlettered [sic] persons & the device should be such as to be understood at first sight.”

This impressive proof reproduces Myddelton’s design concept in copper, with fully mirrored fields and bold design motifs. Both sides exhibit mahogany and blue-steel surfaces that show inconsequential hairlines. A delightful example of this rarity. Listed on page 73 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Roper Collection (*Stack’s*, 12/1983), lot 350; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IV (*Heritage*, 5/2014), lot 30402.

From The Dickson Collection.
PCGS# 646



Theater at New York Token, PR64+ Brown W-9086, Ex: Ted Craige

3302 (Circa 1798) Theatre at New York Token, Rulau-E-NY-892, W-9086, R.6, PR64+ Brown PCGS. The Theatre at New York token was issued by John and Peter Skidmore of London, England. Benjamin Jacobs was the die engraver. The handsomely engraved token is undated, but the theatre opened in January 1798. Part of the Condor series (Dalton & Hamer Middlesex-167), W-9086 is not to be confused with the 1817-dated theatre admission tokens. Usual for the issue, this well-struck high-grade near-Gem has a proof finish. The mahogany-brown surfaces are exemplary, and exhibit peripheral gunmetal toning. Listed on page 74 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 64 (2 in 64+) Brown, 3 finer (6/21).

Ex: Richard Picker; Ted L. Craige Collection; Baltimore Auction (*Stack’s Bowers*, 3/2013), lot 414.

From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# AUBP, PCGS# 90658



**1785 Immune Columbia Copper, AU53
W-1960, Nova Constellatio Reverse**

3303 1785 Immune Columbia, Nova Constellatio, 13 Stars, Copper, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Breen-1117, W-1960, High R.6. Ex: Bushnell, Warner, Whitman, Mills, Newcomer, Green, Newman. 144.8 grains, 99% copper per NGC metallurgical tests. The reverse belongs to the series of Nova Constellatio coppers. There seems to be some confusion about the punctuation between those words. A period or dot clearly follows NOVA, but the other element that precedes NOVA is typically called a star or an “extra star.” As that element has five lobes, and the stars between the rays have six points, that design element is better described as a cinquefoil, following Walter Breen’s description. The reverse die is the same as the 1783 Nova Constellatio Crosby 2-B. Often labeled as products of Birmingham, England, recent evidence points to the possibility of an American manufacture.

Just over a dozen examples of this important variety are known, according to the URS-5 rating in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. This piece is a little finer than the XF Ford coin.

A few trivial rim bumps are evident on each side of this exceptionally attractive copper. The lightly marked surfaces are pleasing olive-brown with faint maroon toning splashes on the obverse. The strike is a trifle blunt on the high points of this long-pedigreed piece. The impression is well-centered with a full date and complete legends that are well in from the partially detailed border. Listed on page 51 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Charles I. Bushnell; Thomas Warner; C.T. Whitman; John G. Mills; Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$350.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part V (Heritage, 11/2014 as AU55 NGC with CAC), lot 3021; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5216.

From The Dickson Collection.

PCGS# 826

HALF CENTS



1797 C-3b Lettered Edge Half Cent, XF40
The Norweb Condition Census Piece

3304 1797 Lettered Edge, Low Head, C-3b, B-3a, R.4, XF40 NGC. 81.2 grains. Breen Die State II. Manley Die State 1.0. The edge is lettered TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR as in 1793 through 1795. However, the thinner planchet means the edge lettering is missing the tops and/or bottoms of most letters, as on all known examples of the 1797 Lettered Edge half cents.

The 1797 Lettered Edge variety was first described in an Edward Cogan catalog of May 1860, and has been known as a rarity ever since then, although many lower grade coins have been identified over the last 50 years. Roger S. Cohen, Jr. assigned a rarity of R.5 in 1971 and R.4 in 1982. Walter Breen rated the variety High R.4 in 1983. Ronald Manley provided an R.4 rating in 1998. William Eckberg suggested a population of 75 coins in 2019.

This particular coin was the subject of an undated note from John J. Ford, Jr. to Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, stating that Walter Breen called this coin, that he graded VF20, the finest known to him. The language in Ford's note suggests that Breen was the seller: "Walter Breen says Kagin's 1797 half cent, G-1, is the finest known to him; Walter calls it VF-20 and wants \$450 plus your [duplicate] coin." Many years later, this example was not included in the Breen-Hanson Condition Census, although it certainly qualified.

Sharply struck although imperfectly centered, this piece has the sharpness of a strong Very Fine, VF30 or VF35, with a few scattered handling marks. The semi-glossy surfaces are medium brown with a few steel-brown toning splashes. Border dentilation is missing from 12 o'clock to 3:30 on the obverse and from 1:30 to 5:30 on the reverse. Many coins from these dies have similar imperfect centering that does not impact the grade. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: Hollinbeck Coin Company (privately, 11/11/1956); Walter Breen; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 27; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U6H, PCGS# 35113 Base PCGS# 1033



1808 Half Cent, MS64+ Brown Tied for Finest Certified C-3

3305 1808 C-3, B-3, R.1, MS64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Manley Die State 2.0 with vertical streaks of die rust on the right obverse field. Cohen-3, the final Draped Bust half cent die variety, is interesting for its curiously shaped second 8 in the date. It was formed from stacked punches of the 0 in the fraction denominator. It is a *Guide Book* variety, since C-1 and C-2 are overdates. The present near-Gem is the single-finest certified Cohen-3 half cent. The finest two coins at NGC grade MS63. At PCGS, there is one other piece graded MS64+, from the Missouri Cabinet with none finer. It is a splendid type coin with virtually unmarked and carbon-free surfaces. Hints of golden-brown toning cling to the wreath, though most of the displays deep sea-green, powder-blue, and brick-red shades. Our EAC grade MS62. Population: 3 in 64 (2 in 64+) Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: Philadelphia ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2018), lot 5024.
NGC ID# 26Y2, PCGS# 35206 Base PCGS# 1107

PROOF HALF CENT



1843 B-1b Original Half Cent, PR65★ Red Light Cameo Contrast

3306 1843 Series VII Restrike, B-1b, R.7, PR65★ Red NGC. 84.4 grains. Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection. The cataloger for Bowers and Ruddy observed in 1982: "The standard weight suggests this is an original, but the coin has heavy wire rims associated with restrikes, and the latter attribution is more probable." Richard T. Coleman, Jr. identifies 34 examples of the 1843 Original half cents without distinguishing between those and Breen's Series VII Restrikes. Realistically, most collectors today are content having an example from this die combination without regard to its Original vs. Restrike status. With most coins in third-party grading service holders, attribution is virtually impossible. Although both sides have a few trivial carbon specks, this beauty is amazing. It has extraordinary orange and tan surfaces and light cameo contrast on the obverse. Census: 1 in 65 (1 in 65★) Red, 0 finer (7/21). Our EAC grade PR64.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet (circa 1895); New York Public Library (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 2142; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 223E, PCGS# 1268

LARGE CENTS



**1793 S-1, B-1 Chain Cent, VG8
AMERI. Reverse**

3307 1793 Chain, AMERI., S-1, B-1, R.4, VG8 PCGS. The Chain AMERI. cent is considered the first variety of the design and therefore, it is the first coin that the Philadelphia Mint struck for circulation. It is the first official issue of the new Mint, struck within the walls of the physical Mint building, following passage of the Mint Act of 1792.

This pleasing cent exhibits pleasing chocolate and light brown surfaces with a few trivial rim bumps and minor surface roughness. However, PCGS has assigned a numerical grade to this example suggesting that it is a wholesome and problem-free example. We agree with that assessment. Our EAC grade VG8. NGC ID# 223G, PCGS# 35432 Base PCGS# 1340





**1793 Chain Cent, Choice XF
Sheldon-2, AMERICA, No Periods
Short-Lived, Single-Year Type**

3308 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-2, B-2, High R.4, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Breen Die State II. The Chain cents of 1793 rank among the most popular coins in early American numismatics. Their importance as the first regular copper coins struck for widespread circulation in this country is unmatched. Additionally, the controversial reverse design is unique to this first year of issue for the denomination. In fact, the very nature of the design, evocative of the institution of slavery rather than, as intended, the interlocking colonies, is what lead to its replacement so early on in the production run.

The total recorded mintage for 1793 Chain cents was only 36,103 coins. The first group of coins were delivered to the Mint's cashier on March 1, though they may have been struck as early as February 22. Output continued through March 12 before production was halted. Five die pairs are known, one of which is considered uncollectible. It is believed the first two varieties constituted the delivery of March 1 (11,178 coins). This is an example of the Sheldon-2 variety. It shares the same obverse as Sheldon-1, with the date widely spaced, but the reverse differs, showing AMERICA fully spelled out. Examples of S-2 are scarcer than those of S-1.

Definition is remarkably strong throughout this mahogany and chocolate-brown representative. The chain and legends on each side are razor-sharp, and Liberty's flowing locks show much better detail than usually seen. Choice XF surfaces exhibit few marks or rim bumps, and the overall appeal is terrific. A Chain cent in any grade is a prize, but this example is sure to stand out as a trophy in any advanced set, whether it be a specialized or general type collection. Our EAC grade VF35. Population: 11 in 45, 35 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35435 Base PCGS# 1341



1793 Chain AMERICA Cent, AU58 Near Condition Census S-2, B-2

3309 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-2, B-2, High R.4, AU58 NGC. Breen Die State II with a slight bulge near the date and wavy fields before Liberty's profile. A splendid example of the coiner's art from the first year of production at the Philadelphia Mint. Following production of the Chain AMERI. cents at the beginning of March 1793, a new reverse die was created with AMERICA spelled in full. These Sheldon-2 cents, using the same obverse die as the S-1 cents, are considered the second Chain cents produced, possibly on the same day as the AMERI. cents. The reverse die remained in use with three more obverse dies to coin the remaining Chain cents that were coined until March 12, 1793.

This lovely Chain cent exhibits exceptional chocolate-brown surfaces with generous hints of faded mint red in the protected areas on both sides. The sharpness approaches Mint State with trivial surface marks. A faint hairline is evident between the date and the bust line, with a small rim bruise below the first A in AMERICA. Del Bland grades this coin XF45 as listed in his Condition Census appearing in Walter Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. His grade assessment places this piece in a tie for the eighth finest known S-2. Our own grade opinion suggests that it is tied for the sixth finest. This example, discovered in England, was last publicly offered as lot 17 in Kagin's sale of May 1978. Our EAC grade AU50. Population for all Chain cents: 8 in 58; 19 finer (7/21).

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.

NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35435 Base PCGS# 1341



1793 Wreath Cent, AU53 S-9, Vine and Bars Edge

3310 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-9, B-12, R.2, AU53 PCGS. A well-defined better-grade representative of the short-lived, first-year Wreath cent type. Impressively free from detracting abrasions. Slight rim knocks on the obverse at 5 o'clock and on the reverse at 1 o'clock are mentioned strictly as identifiers. The surfaces are generally chocolate-brown, with hints of deeper steel-gray on the lower left obverse. The high points of the hair exhibit wear, but the remainder of the design is bold. Struck slightly off center toward 3 o'clock, with the right-side dentils complete but close to the rim. S-9 is the most available 1793 cent variety, but the typical Wreath cent grades Fine and exhibits problems such as cleaning, scratches, or corrosion. Examples of the present quality are highly desirable. Our EAC grade VF35.

NGC ID# 223H, PCGS# 35459 Base PCGS# 1347



1793 S-11b Wreath Cent, AU50 Lettered Edge, Well Defined

3311 1793 Wreath, Lettered Edge, S-11b, B-16b, R.4, AU50 PCGS. Breen Die State III, with bold clash marks from the wreath on the field in front of Liberty's neck. The sole Wreath cent variety without any leaves pointing left from the obverse sprig. A well-defined example with pleasing peach-gold, medium-brown, and steel-gray surfaces. Obverse dentilation is complete. Reverse dentils are absent between 11 and 3 o'clock, due to a slightly misaligned reverse die. A relatively small cigar-shaped flaw is northeast of the 3 in the date, and we note a thin vertical line behind the eye and a second line above the NE in ONE. Housed in an old green label holder that obscures the edge. However, previous observers record this as the scarcer Lettered Edge subvariety, S-11b. Our EAC grade XF40.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 223J, PCGS# 35477 Base PCGS# 1350



1805 Cent, MS64+ Brown S-267, Condition Census Quality

3312 1805 S-267, B-1, R.1, MS64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Breen Die State III, clashed. There are three die marriages of 1805 cents, but S-267 is identified at a glance by the location of the second S in STATES, east of the high point of the wreath. A lustrous and well preserved near-Gem. Hints of orange-gold linger in reverse crevices, but most of this exquisite cent is toned lavender-brown, with a slightly deeper area near the AM in AMERICA. The strike is crisp except on the shoulder curl. Less than half of the dentilation is present, due to the later die state. Among the finest certified examples. Our EAC grade MS63. Population: 1 in 64 Brown, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 4 finer (6/21).

NGC ID# 224K, PCGS# 36427 Base PCGS# 1510



1813 S-292 Cent, MS63 Brown Smooth Surfaces, Rich Patina

3313 1813 S-292, B-2, R.2, MS63 Brown PCGS. Breen Die State V, late dies with the top of STATES merging into the rim. Like most Classic Head cent varieties, the 1813 S-292 is readily obtained in well-worn grades or with problems, but Select Mint State pieces are undeniably very rare. The present example is free from all but the most minor contact. The cobalt-blue, peach-gold, and mauve-red surfaces show a few delicate hairlines, and a small spot is northeast of star 8, but the eye appeal is excellent for the designated grade. The central strike is strong, despite the late die state, though several stars lack a full impression. Our EAC grade AU55.

Ex: Haig A. Koshkarian Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2004), lot 313.

NGC ID# 224X, PCGS# 36511 Base PCGS# 1570

FLYING EAGLE CENTS



**1856 Flying Eagle Cent, MS64
Snow-3, Conditionally Rare**

3314 1856 Snow-3 MS64 PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Most 1856 Flying Eagle cents are proof restrikes struck during the late 1850s. The demand from collectors was enormous, and the Philadelphia Mint obliged the public with undocumented production. But business strikes for the issue are also known. They are originals, struck in 1856 from Snow-3 dies to demonstrate the new small cent. Snow writes that the mintage was “probably no more than 700 pieces.” Examples were distributed to Washington officials, and many were spent once the Flying Eagle cent became commonplace in commerce. At PCGS, the median grade is AU58. Choice examples are rare, especially relative to demand. This sharply struck and satiny cent displays unmarked straw-gold and wheat-brown surfaces. Minor flan imperfections are on the field near the E in UNITED. Population: 35 in 64 (3 in 64+), 14 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 4 finer (7/21). PCGS# 391479 Base PCGS# 2013



**1858/7 Flying Eagle Cent, MS64
Snow-1 Overdate, Large Letters**

3315 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS64 PCGS. CAC. In *The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide*, Rick Snow writes that this variety “is typically collected as part of the basic set and is in tremendous collector demand.” The present coin is in the later die state, where the obverse is lapped and the ear of the 7 underdigit is no longer visible. However, the triangular die dot in the field above the date remains visible to attribute the variety. This near-Gem example displays Satiny copper-orange luster. A speck along the upper edge of the eagle’s right wing and a few freckles on the reverse serve as pedigree markers. This issue often comes weakly struck, and the present coin does show softness on the eagle’s tailfeathers and the corresponding upper right portion of the reverse wreath. A lovely example for the grade with CAC endorsement. Population: 28 in 64 (1 in 64+), 7 finer. CAC: 8 in 64, 5 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022



1858/7 Flying Eagle Cent, MS65+ Early Die State, Tied for Finest Graded Snow-1, FS-301

3316 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS65+ NGC. CAC. The closeup of 8 in the date shows the top-right corner of the fancy 7 as well as the top arc and a small beginning portion of the downstroke. Rick Snow writes in the *Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents* that "sometime in the middle of the striking run, the obverse die was taken out and resurfaced, removing evidence of the overdate. These later die state pieces are passed over by knowledgeable numismatists and may sell only at a slight premium."

The rarity of this *Guide Book*-listed variety is so high that collectors eagerly pursue examples even in the lower circulated grades. The early die state pieces showing traces of the 7 underdigit are far more desirable than higher-graded pieces lacking such evidence. With the present MS65+ NGC example, of course, collectors get the best of all worlds, an early die state piece at the top of the Condition Census and with the added CAC green approval sticker. Golden-tan surfaces with rose accents are trouble-free on either side of this piece, a remarkable coin even within the context of the Gardner Collection. This piece would be a remarkably attractive example of the 1858 Large Letters Flying Eagle cent as it is, but the notable rarity of the sought-after 1858/7 Snow-1 variety in an early die state adds multiple layers of desirability. This sharply struck piece even shows good detailing on the wreath on the reverse — a feature normally absent — and only minor softness appears on the eagle's tail. The Plus designation and CAC endorsement elevate this piece as a contender for finest known territory. Census: 6 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer (6/21).

Purchased from David Schweitz (4/2011); Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98062.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022



PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT



**1856 Flying Eagle Cent, PR64
Snow-9, Sharply Struck**

3317 1856 Snow-9 PR64 PCGS. By 1856, large cents had circulated in America for 63 years. But their large diameter made them cumbersome, and their copper weight was too high for the Philadelphia Mint to coin them at a profit. The path toward a smaller and more convenient cent began with 1850 billion patterns (Judd-119). Others followed, culminating in the Judd-180 1856 Flying Eagle cent. Approximately 700 pieces were made that year, mostly Snow-3 business strikes. Their immense popularity with collectors led to further production of the issue during the late 1850s, predominantly as Snow-9 proofs. They are identified by die characteristics, as well as their sharp strike and satiny surfaces. This is a razor-sharp Choice proof that displays apricot-gold color throughout the obverse. The reverse has a wood-grain appearance. The quality is such that identifiers are virtually absent, though we note a tiny narrow tick below the C in CENT.

From The Dickson Collection.

PCGS# 147890 Base PCGS# 2037

INDIAN CENTS



**1886 Type Two Cent, MS66 Red
The Finest NGC Certified**

3318 1886 Type Two MS66 Red NGC. The lowest feather on the Indian's headdress points between CA in AMERICA. The year 1886 was a transitional one for the Indian Head cent, with Charles Barber providing a slight redesign for the obverse. According to Rick Snow, the reason for the change remains unknown, but the difference makes the 1886 highly sought-after because of the two major variants. Type Two coins are scarcer and should command a premium, especially in this high grade. Copper-orange surfaces exhibit evidence of die erosion in the fields and faint cracks on each side. The strike is bold, and marks are essentially limited to a couple of flecks on Liberty's cheek. Two tiny carbon spots below the chin are particular to this coin. Census: 1 in 66 Red, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 228E, PCGS# 92156



**1888/7 Indian Cent, AU58
Snow-1, FS-301, CAC Approved
Only One Piece Graded Finer**

3319 1888/7 Snow-1, FS-301, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Rick Snow calls this “the top variety of the Indian Cent series.” The lower tip of a 7 is visible at the bottom of the final 8, and a small rim cud at 9 o’clock confirms the attribution. Discovered by Jim Ruddy in 1970, the overdate has proven to be a major rarity, existing mainly in low circulated grades. Examples command steep premiums in any condition. In *The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide*, Snow lists a total of only 35 document examples. A few additional pieces are now known, including the present, which is different than the other two AU58 PCGS coins listed on Snow’s census. Chocolate-brown surfaces show light high point wear and rich color, with a few minor marks on Liberty’s cheek to serve as pedigree markers. Strike weakness seen on select headdress feather tips is normal for the issue. The CAC endorsement affirms the outstanding quality.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 228G, PCGS# 37543 Base PCGS# 2169



**1890 Indian Head Cent, MS66+ Red
Second Finest Example Certified
Important Registry Opportunity**

3320 1890 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. The 1890 Indian Head cent is appropriately described as a plentiful date with a mintage in excess of 57 million coins. That total stands as the highest among 19th century issues in the series, explaining the availability of the 1890 in grades as high as MS64 and even MS65 with fully Red surfaces. However, it is undeniably rare in MS66 Red.

This Plus-designated and CAC-endorsed Premium Gem ranks second behind a single MS67+ coin at PCGS (that piece was formerly graded MS66+ and may represent the other MS66+ grading event listed on the *Population Report*). Alternating shades of luminous copper and slighter deeper orange color adorn thickly frosted surfaces. A small spot occurs in the field below the first S in STATES and the tips of the Indian’s headdress are slightly soft. However, preservation is nearly flawless and eye appeal is just as impressive. Population: 16 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 1 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 228J, PCGS# 2177

PROOF LINCOLN CENT



1910 Cent, PR67 Red Terrific Color and Quality Among the Finest at PCGS and CAC

3321 1910 PR67 Red PCGS. CAC. The upper obverse features blended shades of rose, violet, green, blue, and gold, while the rest of this exquisite Superb Gem is largely copper-orange. Finely textured surfaces lack any mentionable contact marks. Eye appeal is absolutely fantastic. The fact that CAC has endorsed the coin is appreciated, but not at all surprising. Quality is blatantly high-end for the grade.

The 1910 matte proof Lincoln cent claims a mintage of 4,083 coins. The average certified grade for Red submissions at PCGS and NGC corresponds to PR65, although the overwhelming majority of 1910 matte proof cents qualify for either a Brown or Red and Brown designation. This Superb Gem ranks among the top examples at PCGS. Population: 8 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (6/21).

NGC ID# 22KT, PCGS# 3308

SHIELD NICKEL



1883 Shield Nickel, MS67+ Tied for Finest Known

3322 1883 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Superb Gem 1883 Shield nickels are conditionally scarce, and those with a Plus designation are rare. No finer pieces are known. This coin represents the ideal final-year type coin. Lustrous, satiny surfaces yield iridescent gold, blue, and pale lilac color without any abrasions to distract the viewer. The strike is impressively sharp throughout, complementing the exceptional visual appeal. Only 13 pieces in this numeric grade are endorsed by CAC, setting this piece within the Condition Census for the issue. The 1883 Shield nickel is an essential component of the widely popular three-coin type set of 1883 nickels, including the Shield type as well as the With CENTS and No CENTS Liberty types. Population: 26 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 22PE, PCGS# 3813

PROOF SHIELD NICKEL



1866 Rays Shield Nickel
PR66+ Ultra Cameo
High-End First-Year Offering
Black-and-White Contrast

3323 1866 Rays PR66+ Ultra Cameo NGC. The Shield nickel design was introduced in 1866 with a substantial production of more than 14.7 million circulation strikes, all featuring a Rays reverse. Proof output was substantially more restrained. It is believed that at least 600 pieces were struck plus an unknown number that was not recorded, explaining the *Guide Book* estimate of 600+ proofs. The issue's status as the only collectible Shield nickel proof with a Rays reverse further contributes to its popularity (the 1867 Rays proof is a major rarity).

This high-end Premium Gem Ultra Cameo representative boasts a Plus designation for quality within the grade. Each side showcases outstanding black-and-white contrast with thickly frosted devices set against glassy, jet-black mirrors. A tremendous first-year offering. Census: 5 in 66 Ultra Cameo (2 in 66+), 5 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 93817

LIBERTY NICKEL



1901 Nickel, Toned MS67+
Tied Atop of the Condition Census

3324 1901 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1901 Liberty nickel is a popular date among type collectors, and this piece is tied with just only other MS67+ coin for the finest certified (both PCGS). Luster is softly frosted and luminous, yielding near-perfect preservation and delicate rainbow toning. The corn ear to the left of the wreath bow is slightly weak as usual, as are the stars above Liberty's head, but the exceptional quality of the surfaces produces unsurpassed visual appeal for the issue. Any 1901 nickel in Superb Gem condition is a rarity. This piece is the finest obtainable. Population: 9 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 277C, PCGS# 3862

BUFFALO NICKELS



1919-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65+ Major Rarity This Fine, CAC Approved

3325 1919-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1919-S is scarce in Gem condition, and only a handful of pieces are finer — it has been nearly a decade since a Premium Gem example appeared in our auctions. This Plus-designated Gem is among the finest with CAC endorsement (7/21). Satiny surfaces display largely nickel-gray patina, save for a crescent of amber and sea-green color along the lower right obverse border. Modest central strike softness is noted on each side, but the surfaces are devoid of bothersome abrasions. The first Plus-graded Gem that we have handled in eight years. Population: 40 in 65 (6 in 65+), 3 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22RN, PCGS# 3943



1926-S Nickel, Toned MS64 Old Green Label Holder, CAC

3326 1926-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1926-S is among the most challenging acquisitions in the Buffalo nickel series in high grade. CAC-endorsed Choice examples are scarce, and any Gem coin is a rarity. We have only seen a handful of CAC-approved 1926-S nickels in recent years across all grades. The present near-Gem coin displays satiny luster and shows minimal signs of contact for the grade. Evidence of die erosion is minimal, and each side has deep copper-orange toning. The 1926-S usually comes weakly struck as seen here, a largely unavoidable characteristic of this issue. Housed in an old green label holder. CAC: 25 in 64, 4 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKEL



1942-P Jefferson Nickel, PR68+ Type Two, Neon Colors

3327 1942-P Type Two PR68+ PCGS. CAC. This 1942-P Type Two Jefferson nickel serves as the main PCGS CoinFacts plate coin for the issue. One of 27,600 proofs struck and among the first mintmarked Philadelphia products, the present Superb Gem is bested by only one other PR69 in the non-Cameo category at PCGS.

Eye appeal is incredible with neon shades of green, blue, pink, and gold around minimally toned centers. Both sides are utterly pristine, as expected of a proof coin at this grade level. Destined for a top Registry Set. Population: 18 in 68 (1 in 68+), 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 68, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 27A4, PCGS# 4180

PROOF BUST HALF DIME



1829 V-12, LM-13.1 Half Dime, PR65 Likely Unique in Proof Format

3328 1829 PR65 NGC. V-12, LM-13.1, R.8 as a proof. NGC has certified eight proof 1829 half dimes, none with an indication of Valentine number. A perusal of past auction appearances lists proof V-2, V-3, V-6, and V-7 examples in NGC and PCGS holders. No other proof V-12 examples were found. It is likely that the present lot is the only 1829 LM-13 proof half dime. The present piece is identifiable by a backward S lintmark in front of the cap, and a second lintmark is adjacent to the lowest leaf pair. Fully struck and nicely mirrored with light to medium aqua-blue and rose toning.

Ex: Denver ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1996), lot 6901; Long Beach Connoisseur Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 78; Benson Collection, Part Two (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2002), lot 347; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 847.

NGC ID# 27CK, PCGS# 4294

SEATED HALF DIME



1854 Arrows Half Dime
Peripherally Toned MS67+
Sole Finest at PCGS
From the Gardner Collection



3329 1854 Arrows MS67+ PCGS. CAC. V-2. All numerals of the date touch the base of the rock, the pendant is centered over the 5, and the shield points to the top of the 1. Both dies are clashes and the reverse has a heavy die crack through the left side of the C in AMERICA. Mottled gunmetal-gray and reddish-brown toning at the margins is more extensive and deeper on the obverse of this well-struck Superb Gem. Both sides have been well cared for. Walter Breen, writing in 1988, suggested that many of the 1854 Arrows dimes were struck from old tenor coins returned to Philadelphia from New Orleans late in 1853. Breen did not provide a source for that statement.

Ex: American Numismatic Rarities (11/2006), lot 28; Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98173.
NGC ID# 2342, PCGS# 4358

EARLY DIMES



**1798 Small 8 JR-3 Dime, MS64
Garrett-Lovejoy Specimen
JR 'Dime Book' Plate Coin**

3330 1798 Small 8, JR-3, R.5, MS64 PCGS. CAC. JR-3 shows a curved tail to the R in LIBERTY, the only appearance among 1798 dimes. In fact, it is the only appearance of a curved-tail R on any die variety in the Draped Bust series from 1796 to 1807. The obverse of this late die state is shattered, and the reverse is clashed.

Each of the four known 1798 dime varieties is distinctive: JR-1 is an overdate with 16 reverse stars, JR-2 is an overdate with 13 reverse stars, JR-3 is a normal date with four berries on the reverse, and JR-4 is a normal date with five reverse berries. The rarest overdate is JR-2 and the rarest normal date is JR-3, the variety offered here.

Trivial marks hidden in the devices are all that prevent a higher grade for this outstanding and rare JR-3 representative. This fully lustrous near-Gem offers ivory and light silver surfaces with frosty mint brilliance shining through iridescent toning. The strike is full and the eye appeal is grand. In addition to its high level of aesthetic merit, this piece also boasts considerable historical numismatic importance.

The finest known 1798 JR-3 dime is the Eliasberg specimen, which we offered as part of the Ed Price Collection. Next on the roster is the Superb Gem Bareford specimen that Stack's offered in 1981. We believe the present specimen, from the Garrett and Lovejoy collections, is third finest. It is also the plate coin in *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837*. This piece was graded AU55 in the Garrett catalog and was incorrectly described as an overdate. In the Lovejoy catalog, it was offered as MS64 NGC.

Ex: Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 10/1980), lot 1571; Allen F. Lovejoy Collection (*Stack's*, 10/1990), lot 12; *FUN Signature* (*Heritage*, 1/2012), lot 3129; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (*Heritage*, 5/2015), lot 98203.

NGC ID# 236E, PCGS# 38752 Base PCGS# 4467



1803 JR-4 Dime, Colorful AU58 Virtually Unobtainable Any Finer

3331 1803 JR-4, R.5, AU58 NGC. The 1803 may fly under the radar of many collectors, but it is one of the most challenging issues to acquire in XF condition or better. While the reported mintage amounts to 33,040 coins, the *Early United States Dimes* reference (1984) states that the actual mintage is probably closer to 10,000 or 12,000 pieces. To that point, American Numismatic Rarities noted when this example last appeared for sale 16 years ago: "If, as a date, AU-58 1803 dimes are rarer than similarly graded 1794 dollars, 1796 quarter eagles, 1793 Chain cents, or other expensive rarities, this coin seems grossly undervalued and certain to be more prized by future generations of collectors." While those are undeniably among the most historically significant federal coinage issues, the 1803 dime certainly holds its own in terms of rarity and numismatic importance.

Colorfully toned in blushes of orange, blue, rose, violet, and yellow, this nearly Uncirculated 1803 dime features strongly struck design motifs with a touch of softness on the left obverse stars and the olive leaves. E PLURIBUS UNUM is fully legible, and the breast and wing feathers are complete. There are numerous clash marks and die cracks throughout, suggesting a later die state.

Ex: William H. LaBelle, Sr. Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2005), lot 984; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 10/2015), lot 98215.

NGC ID# 236L, PCGS# 38765 Base PCGS# 4473



1804 14 Stars Reverse Dime, JR-2, AU50 Low Condition Census Example Twice as Rare as the 13 Stars Variety

3332 1804 14 Stars Reverse, JR-2, R.5, AU50 PCGS. Both the JR-1 13 Stars 1804 dime and the JR-2 14 Stars are rare, but the 14 Stars is markedly more so, despite both rating R.5. Only a single Mint State example of the JR-2 14 Stars reverse dime is known, an MS63 NGC piece that brought a whopping \$367,188 in our Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4178. The only other Mint State 1804 dime we know of is a 13 Stars JR-1 example that Saul Teichman and John Dannreuther have mentioned to us held in France's Bibliothèque Nationale, graded by Dannreuther MS63-MS64 but uncertified.

Light blue, brownish-gray, and amber intermingle on this each side of this well-preserved 1804 14 Stars dime, among the rarest of the Bust dime varieties struck in the early 19th century. A few thin scrapes appear on the obverse, none singularly distracting. Generous detail remains in the hair and drapery on the obverse, although the dentilation is weak from 6:30 to 9:30 on the obverse rim. The reverse shows similar weakness around much of the margins but is pleasingly bold in the central details. This coin offers top-notch eye appeal and represents a rare bidding opportunity for Bust dime specialists or merely for collectors who love early rare coins.

Condition Census of 1804 14 Stars Dimes

- 1. MS63 NGC.** William Jacob Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4178; Legend (4/2021), lot 288.
- 2. AU58 NGC. CAC.** David Wilson Sale (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), lot 694; Virgil Brand, journal entry #37166; Armin Brand; Eliasberg Collection; Heritage (1/2007), lot 861, as AU53 PCGS, \$161,000; Ed Price Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1443, which brought \$632,500.
- 3. AU58 NGC.** James A. Stack estate (Stack's, 1/1990), lot 13; Bolen Collection, Numisma '95 (RARCOA, 11/1995), lot 2019; Milwaukee ANA (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1622, which brought \$184,000. The cataloger wrote at that time, in part: "Gray, golden, and lightly iridescent ... likely the finest known."
- 4. AU50 PCGS. The present example.** See provenance below.
- 5. Stained — NGC Details. AU.** Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7071, brought \$18,400; ANA Signature (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 3811, \$13,603. "Unusual brown and gray coloration that suggests it may have once been buried."
- 6. XF45 PCGS. CAC.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 3136, brought \$69,000; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4177, brought \$88,125. Scrape from obverse field to star 4.
- 7. XF45 PCGS. CAC.** Purchased privately by the Norwebs from Stack's, March 18, 1955; Norweb I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 403; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 6363; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5559, where it brought \$70,500.
- 8. XF45.** Miles Sale (Stack's, 4/1969), lot 606. Mentioned as the "finest known" in the JR dime book, published in 1984.

Ex: Superior (6/1998), lot 1035; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98227.

NGC ID# 236P, PCGS# 38767 Base PCGS# 4475



BUST DIME



1827 Capped Bust Dime, SP68
Finest Certified Example
Rare JR-10 Variety
Ex: Cleneay-Bareford-Lovejoy

3333 1827 Pointed Top 1, JR-10, High R.7 as a proof, SP68 NGC. Despite the large business-strike mintage of more than 1.2 million pieces, the 1827 Capped Bust dime is a rare issue in proof, or specimen, format. The major grading services have combined to certify only 13 proof, or specimen, examples in all grades, with this coin as the single finest (7/21). Even that small total probably includes some duplication, due to resubmissions and crossovers. PCGS CoinFacts estimates only 5-10 proof examples are extant, including one coin in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Heritage Auctions is pleased to present the finest-known example of this classic early American rarity in this important offering.

The JR-10 Proofs

There are 14 known die varieties of 1827 Capped Bust dimes. In *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837*, the standard reference on the series, the authors note that proofs have been reported for varieties JR-3, JR-8, JR-10, and JR-12, but they could not personally verify all those reports. In their 2015 reference, *Bust Dime Variety Identification Guide*, Winston Zack, Louis Scuderi, and Michael Sherrill only list proofs of the JR-8, 10, and 12 varieties. This coin represents the rare JR-10 variety, with stars 5 and 6 spaced close together and some recutting evident on star 7 on the obverse. The reverse shows the first A in AMERICA positioned slightly lower than the M. The obverse die was used previously on the JR-9 variety of 1827 and the reverse was also used to strike the JR-7 variety of the date. The JR-10 is a rare variety that was believed to be a proof-only striking for many years, but a few well-circulated specimens have surfaced in recent times, suggesting a small number of business-strike coins were also produced.

John Dannreuther reports that the new Rush Muhlenberg coin press, with a closed, fixed collar, was installed at the Philadelphia Mint in November of 1827. While the other 1827 dime varieties were struck with the old open collar technology, it seems that the JR-10 was the first dime struck with the closed collar. Some researchers believe the JR-10 was produced specifically to illustrate the advantages of the new technology to Mint and Treasury officials.

History of the Present Coin

This remarkable coin first surfaced in the collection of Cincinnati collector Thomas Cleneay. Cleneay began collecting avidly in the 1850s and maintained his numismatic holdings, which were especially rich in 19th century silver proofs of all denominations, until his death in 1887. His collection was auctioned by the Chapman brothers in December 1890 and this coin was featured in lot 1498 of the catalog, "1827 Proof. Sharp, beautiful specimen. Very rare. Plate VII." Some drawbar marks on the reverse show plainly in the plate, easily identifying the coin offered here. The coin was purchased by "C", according to a priced and named copy of the catalog, possibly indicating the Chapman's purchased the coin for stock. The price realized was \$8.00, a strong price at the time.

The coin only surfaced again after a long hiatus, when prominent collector Harold Bareford purchased it from dealer James Kelly in June of 1947. Bareford formed a marvelous collection over the course of many years, which was sold in a pair of memorable auctions by Stack's in December 1978 (gold coins) and October 1981 (silver and English). The 1827 proof dime was described in lot 170 of the 1981 sale and purchased by early dime specialist Allen Lovejoy.

Lovejoy, who was one of the authors of *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837*, and an avid student of the series, used a plate of this coin to illustrate the JR-10 variety in the book. He sold his collection through Stack's in October 1990. The present coin was a highlight of several auctions by Superior and Goldberg Auctions between 1991 and 2013, realizing a high price of \$120,00 in lot 491 of the Pre-Long Beach Auction (Superior, 2/2008). It has been off the market for the last eight years.

Physical Description

This magnificent SP68 Capped Bust dime exhibits sharply detailed design elements on the obverse, with just a hint of the always-seen softness on the recut star 7. This was the second use of the reverse die and some detail is missing on the eagle's left (facing) leg, due to lapping, but the devices were strongly impressed. A faint die crack travels from the reverse rim at 1 o'clock, through the F in OF and on through the scroll, eagle's head, and wing. Some repunching is evident on the T in UNITED and the second T in STATES. Some dramatic roller, or drawbar, marks are evident on the reverse. The deeply mirrored fields contrast noticeably with the frosty design elements and the virtually flawless surfaces are enhanced by delicate shades of lime-green toning. As the finest certified 1827 Capped Bust dime of any variety, this coin is a Registry Set essential. The plate coin for *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837*. This coin is pictured on the NGC website. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: Thomas Cleneay Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 1498; unknown intermediaries; Harold Shaw Bareford purchased this coin from James Kelly on June 10, 1947; Bareford Collection (Stack's, 10/1981), lot 170; Allen F. Lovejoy Reference Collection of United States Dimes (Stack's, 10/1990), lot 85; Chicago Sale (Superior, 8/1991), lot 423; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Superior, 2/2008), lot 491; Paul Gerrie Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2013), lot 1249.

PCGS# 625361

SEATED DIME



**1837 Seated Dime, MS66+
Large Date, No Stars, F-101b**

3334 1837 No Stars, Large Date, F-101b, R.2, MS66+ PCGS. "Pie-shaped" obverse radial die cracks at 5 and 7 o'clock confirm the die pair. An absence of reverse clash marks locks in the die state. The Philadelphia Mint struck the No Stars subtype only in 1837. The 1838-O also lacks stars, but that is a scarce, low mintage issue. Type collectors are thus drawn to the 1837 No Stars dime, with demand further increased by the presence of obvious Large and Small Date varieties. This is a splendid high-grade representative with comprehensive orange-gold, cobalt-blue, and ruby-red toning. Well struck and unabraded with outstanding eye appeal. The obverse has a prominent wire rim, as if the obverse die was slightly smaller in diameter than the reverse die. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+), 3 finer (7/21).

PCGS# 537636 Base PCGS# 4561

MERCURY DIME



**1916-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Undisputed Key to the Series**

3335 1916-D MS65 Full Bands NGC. The 1916-D dime is rare due to the production delays of a related rarity, the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter. Per David W. Lange, in November, 1916, the Treasury Department ordered 4 million quarters. The Mint Director and Superintendents met and decided that the Denver Mint would strike only quarters until the Treasury order was fulfilled. This decision curtailed production of 1916-D dimes until the change in calendar year ended the issue. The Mint decision also explains the high mintage of the 1916-D quarter, from the old Barber designs. Midwestern demand for dimes was met by the 1916-S, which had a mammoth mintage of more than 16 million pieces comprised of both the Barber and Mercury types. This is a beautiful Gem that displays blushes of sea-green, golden-brown, and honey-gold throughout the margins. The devices and fields are minimally toned. The strike is complete, not only on the important central bands, but also across the peripheral legends. The surfaces appear immaculate at first glance, and a faint luster graze near the AM in AMERICA is only observed upon thorough study beneath a loupe. Both sides provide strong mint luster. The reverse is rotated slightly clockwise, and the reverse legends show occasional evidence of strike doubling. Census: 26 in 65 (1 in 65+) Full Bands, 10 finer (7/21).

Ex: Fort Worth Signature (Heritage, 3/2010), lot 689.
NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4907

EARLY QUARTERS

**1806 B-9 Quarter, MS62+
Exquisitely Toned, Few Marks**

3336 1806 B-9, R.1, MS62+ PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 3/5. A bisecting vertical obverse die crack and a cud over OF confirms the Browning variety. Both sides exhibit dramatic clash marks, as made. Ocean-blue, golden-brown, and plum-red toning illuminates lustrous and minimally abraded surfaces. The strike is shy of complete, with roller marks (as produced) on the back of Liberty's neck. The eye appeal is exceptional for the designated grade. The Draped Bust type was struck for only four years, 1804 to 1807, and quality Uncirculated examples are very scarce. For all Normal Date varieties, Population: 13 in 62 (1 in 62+), 23 finer. CAC: 4 in 62, 10 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23RD, PCGS# 38935 Base PCGS# 5314



BUST QUARTER

1823/2 Quarter, B-1, XF45 The H.O. Granberg Example Browning Plate Coin

3337 1823/2 B-1, High R.5, XF45 PCGS. Ex: Browning Plate Coin. A famous rarity in the Bust quarter series, the 1823/2 quarter only grows in stature with the passing of time. The exhaustive Rea-Tompkins-Davis-Logan pictorial Census illustrates 30 individual examples, and while there have been a few grade changes since *Early Quarters of the United States Mint* was published, notably few appearances are seen of examples in any grade, and virtually no new coins have emerged.

That all changed when our Eugene Gardner auctions included two fantastic 1823/2 quarters — one a magnificent, unique proof, and the other a prooflike Mint State circulation strike (the two finest 1823/2 quarters known). Then in 2015, the D. Brent Pogue coin came to market, a beautiful near-Mint coin, and suddenly three of the top 1823/2 quarters had changed hands, an almost unbelievable sequence of events.

The Pogue sale cataloger noted, “The Granberg coin, untraced in recent decades, is EF and listed as eighth finest known.” So perhaps it is no surprise to see that very coin offered here, in only its second appearance at public auction in 85+ years. Now certified XF45 PCGS, this beautifully pedigreed coin moves up in the Census one or two notches and is currently the fourth-finest example certified by PCGS (7/21).

The pedigree of this coin is indeed formidable. It boasts an early history that includes George S. Seavey circa 1873, the Parmelee Collection, and a 1914 appearance at H.O. Granberg’s 1914 ANS exhibit. Famously, this is the Browning plate coin, later listed by Waldo Newcomer in a 1932 edition of *The Numismatist* and in Louis R. Hemmer’s 1935 *Premium List*.

As the Browning plate coin, this example has been known over the years for its smooth and nearly mark-free surfaces. The coin remains so today, with a pleasing silver-gray obverse framed by traces of bluish-gray patina and ivory-gray high points. The reverse retains vestiges of mint luster, with golden highlights and faint blue accents. Marks are limited to a couple of tiny nicks on Liberty’s neck and a pair of exceedingly minor obverse rim indents — one near star 6, the other closest to star 8. A few traces of mint grime remain on each side. The strike is sharp for the dies, which show signs of Chief Engraver Robert Scot’s declining health. In particular, the 1823 reverse working die was incomplete at the eagle’s left (facing) talons and at the upper and lowest arrowheads. John Reich’s original master dies remained in service from 1815 to 1828, showing areas of unrepaired deterioration.

The 1823/2 mintage is an enigma, although discussed at length by researchers and series specialists. The figure currently listed in the *Guide Book* is 17,800 pieces, which seems much too high given the estimated 30 to 35 surviving pieces — nearly all of which are well-documented. Steve M. Tompkins theorizes that the actual 1823/2 mintage was 1,800 pieces, matching delivery warrant #907. If the December 31 delivery warrant #935 consisted of 16,000 1824-dated pieces, the numbers seem to satisfy all scenarios for the 1822 to 1824 period.

We have to believe the recent and fortunate parade of exceptional 1823/2 quarters will soon end, and the issue will revert to its usual pattern of only an occasional, lower-grade piece available at auction. All astute collectors and Bust quarter specialists will be wise to take that likelihood into account, and bid accordingly.

NGC ID# 23RP, PCGS# 38971 Base PCGS# 5334



SEATED QUARTER



1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter Rare MS66

Colorfully Toned and Razor-Sharp

3338 1853 Arrows and Rays MS66 PCGS. Kaleidoscopic colors imbue the obverse of this vibrantly toned 1853 quarter. The reverse displays a crescent of the same coloration, extending to the margins in concentric fashion. Lemon-yellow, avocado-green, blue, and fire-orange shades prevail. This quarter was struck from an early die state, with an even date and only a faint die crack at the base in OF AMERICA.

Lustrous and frosted surfaces display a pinpoint-sharp strike throughout both obverse and reverse. More than 15 million pieces were struck, but high-grade survivors are surprisingly rare. It is doubtful any other Premium Gem or finer example can exceed the flamboyant eye appeal of this Arrows and Rays Seated quarter. A tiny reeding mark on the knee and a few nick's on Liberty's legs are the only visible marks, and they are minor indeed. Population: 9 in 66, 3 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 23U4, PCGS# 5426

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS



1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS63 Lustrous Full Head Example

3339 1916 MS63 Full Head PCGS. Despite the mintage of only 52,000 pieces, the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter is usually available in Mint State. However, attractive collector-grade pieces with Full Head sharpness are elusive, particularly with original luster. This Select example is luminous and satiny, yielding the faintest tinge of light golden color. The hair curls across the high point of Liberty's head are better defined than usual — even among pieces certified as Full Head, this coin is impressively well defined throughout the devices. The only notable weakness is seen on the reed-and-bead along the left obverse border. No major abrasions are evident.

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.

NGC ID# 242Y, PCGS# 5705

1916 Standing Liberty Quarter MS66 Full Head Rarely Offered This Fine



3340 1916 MS66 Full Head NGC. When the prospect of redesigning the dime, quarter, and half dollar surfaced in 1915, the Mint was initially reluctant to employ outside artists to prepare designs after the failure of a similar venture in 1891. In early December, Director Woolley met with the Commission of Fine Arts to discuss the redesign of the United States' silver denominations, including proposed sketches prepared by Mint Chief Engraver Charles Barber. In *Renaissance of American Coinage, 1916-1921*, Roger Burdette documents a note to the Commission that reads in part: "Should you deem it necessary to call for other sketches I beg that you suggest the names of artists for undertaking this work."

The Commission rejected Barber's sketches as suitable replacements for his existing design. After meeting with the Commission, Woolley wrote to Treasury Secretary William McAdoo:

"I appeared before the Fine Arts Commission on December 3 and regret to report that the members are not pleased with any of the designs Mr. Barber submitted. I then asked them to suggest artists whom they considered competent to do the work in the best possible manner and received to-day the enclosed list."

The artists recommended were Hermon MacNeil and Adolph Weinman — both of whom had worked with the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens — and the younger but talented Albin Polasek. Commission member Herbert Adams wrote to Woolley:

"I believe each of these men has the artistic ability to produce a design which will be a credit to the administration, and that they would be practical in adapting their work to the requirements of modern coinage."

A couple of weeks later, formal invitations were submitted to MacNeil, Weinman, and Polasek, and the famous design competition of 1916 was commenced. MacNeil's classical figure of Liberty at the gateway of the country was selected for the obverse of quarter, and the sculptor was later granted the reverse of the quarter as well, after his flying eagle was reworked. The first examples of MacNeil's quarter dollar struck for circulation rolled off the presses in December 1916. Only 52,000 pieces were struck before the end of the year.

This Premium Gem example displays original russet-gold toning and a bold strike for the issue. A couple of small marks are evident on Liberty's knees, but the remainder of the coin is essentially untouched. An outstanding Full Head example of this first-year key, with few finer pieces known. Census: 23 in 66 Full Head, 4 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 242Y, PCGS# 5705

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



**1796 15 Stars Half Dollar, O-101
Original VG10**

Ideal Draped Bust, Small Eagle Type Coin

3341 1796 15 Stars, O-101, T-1, R.5, VG10 PCGS. Amato Unlisted. Tompkins Die State 3/2. This original, smoothly worn example represents the rarest of all silver type. 1796 and 1797 half dollars have bedeviled collectors ever since their sparse mintage nearly 225 years ago. According to Mint delivery warrants, Draped Bust half dollars with the Small Eagle reverse were all struck in February 1797 — with about half of them dated 1796 — for a combined mintage of 3,918 pieces. The Steve Tompkins reference estimates 1,934 of the rare type were dated 1796, divided between 15-Star and 16-Star obverses sharing a common reverse die.

This 1796-dated coin was struck midway before its 15-Star obverse failed. A prominent die crack from the lower-right rim branches left and right at the drapery folds, and continues through stars 15 to 13. Dr. Jon P. Amato's ambitious and useful reference, *The Draped Bust Half Dollars of 1796-1797*, does not illustrate this coin, but we believe it may be listed in his section of additional 15 Stars half dollar appearances as the Numismatic Enterprises coin (August 1968), lot 1786, where it was cataloged by Abe Kosoff. Medium-gray toning yields to deep-gray accents at the margins and along Liberty's profile. Abrasions are few and minor for the assigned grade, with only minor marks and a few stray hairline pin scratches on the reverse. NGC ID# 24E9, PCGS# 39261 Base PCGS# 6057



**1796 Draped Bust Half Dollar, Good Details
O-102, 16 Stars, Small Eagle Reverse
J.B. ADAM Counterstamp**

3342 1796 16 Stars, O-102, T-2, R.6, J.B. ADAM Counterstamp — Obverse Damage — NGC Details. Good. Brunk A-87, Amato-255. Tompkins Die State 1/1. In addition to its appeal as a 16-Star 1796 Draped Bust, Small Eagle half dollar, this lavender-gray coin displays an interesting obverse counterstamp — J.B. ADAM in script letters, raised within a vertically aligned rectangular depression. Such counterstamps are extremely rare on early U.S. silver coins, especially when the host coin is in itself rare. While no confirmed identity of the counterstamper is known, it is undoubtedly unique on a 1796 half dollar and of perhaps secondary importance to its attractive host. Well-defined surfaces show only moderate obverse wear, although the central reverse is heavily worn — raised by virtue of the obverse counterstamp, and thus subject to increased wear. The NGC "Damage" designation may refer to a scattering of pinprick marks around the portrait, with a few similar marks seen less frequently on the reverse. The exact nature of these tiny marks is uncertain. The only other mark to mention is a short pin scratch from star 5 to the curl below Liberty's ribbon. We expect strong competition among counterstamp authorities, early half dollar collectors, and type set specialists when this one-of-a-kind Small Eagle half dollar is called.

Ex: *Elite Coin Auction (Superior Galleries, 11/2003)*, lot 515.

From The Long Island Collection.

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



1796 Draped Bust Half Dollar, VG10 O-102, 16 Stars, Sharp and Attractive

3343 1796 16 Stars, O-102, T-2, R.6, VG10 NGC. CAC. Amato-232. Tompkins Die State 4/3. The half dollars of 1796-97 are one of the most highly regarded and valuable type coins in all of U.S. numismatics. Of the two years, the 1796 coins are the rarer, and the 16 Stars variety is the scarcer of the two 1796 varieties. When encountered, 1796 halves are usually only seen in Fine or lesser grades, and high grade pieces are rarely seen.

This is a pleasing, problem-free piece for the grade, which seems conservative given the reverse sharpness and overall late die state. The surfaces are original with a two-toned appearance, the fields and recesses of the coin being darker in hue while the highpoints of the design have light, steel-gray appearance. Well-centered and well-defined for the grade with no mentionable abrasions on either side — this is as fine a 1796 half as one is going to locate in this grade range.

Ex: Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1991), lot 1013; The Collection of Dr. Joseph M. Seventko (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 6091.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 24EA, PCGS# 39262 Base PCGS# 6058



1797 Draped Bust Half Dollar, VF Sharpness Rare Small Eagle Type Coin, O-101 The Lyman Low-Michael Higgy Specimen

3344 1797 O-101, T-1, R.5 — **Damaged** — **ANACS. VF Details, Net Fine 15. Amato-325.** Tompkins Die State 1/1. The Overton-101 (Tompkins-1) early die state is about twice as rare as later die stages, which show a steady progression of obverse and reverse die cracks. This well-detailed example lacks any cracks at all, except for the faint beginnings of one within the upper portion of TES. It has no sign of a crack through the first T in STATES, the singular factor noted by Overton to define the late O-101a die state.

A long history accompanies the coin. It traces back to Edouard Frossard's 1882 auction of Lyman Low's Collection. There, the coin was plated and described by Frossard as lot 443a:

"1797. Fine impression; the legend and date sharp; stars very perfect and but little rubbed on head, but has seven small nicks on face and field. Very rare and desirable."

This coin was later sold in Abe Kosoff's sale of the Michael F. Higgy Collection in September 1943, followed by a pair of 2004 appearances — one in an Ira and Larry Goldberg auction, and another in a Superior Galleries sale. It remains in its small-size ANACS holder from the 2004 listings, with its whereabouts unknown to us since that time.

Collectors of Bust halves and early type coins need little in the way of reminders about the scarcity of all Draped Bust, Small Eagle half dollars. The type lasted only two years (1796 and 1797), with a total of four die marriages from a combined mintage of 3,918 pieces. Research by Steve Tompkins confirms both dates were struck in February 1797 — approximately half the mintage dated 1796 (1,934 pieces estimated), with the other half (1,984 pieces estimated) dated 1797. The low total mintage places any Draped Bust, Small Eagle half dollar among the rarest of all regular silver type. The 1797-dated coins feature a 15-star obverse die, first paired with the erstwhile Small Eagle reverse die that was used to strike all 1796-dated half dollars. That die succumbed to myriad die cracks, while the 1797 obverse soldiered on to strike the rare O-102 variety, paired with a new reverse die.

While this O-101 coin is not without impairments, it retains attractive old-silver toning at the margins that complements pleasing, silver-gray centers. The obverse elements are particularly well-struck for the date and variety, as well as for the grade. A pattern of small obverse digs influences the coin's grade, and rightfully so. Two such marks exist immediately below the eye and one on the cheek, and yet another at the jawline, plus four more similar digs that flank stars 13 and 14. Three or four vertical pinscratches are seen within the right obverse field, as well as a few minor marks and light scrapes that are commensurate with the coin's assigned grade. Full dentils surround both sides, with bold central details that display less than the expected smooth wear.

This well-pedigreed lot is sure to see spirited bidder competition for what is recognized as one of the most elusive and highly valued of all U.S. silver type, a coin that is definitively rare in all grades.

Ex: Lyman H. Low Collection (Edouard Frossard, 2/1882), lot 443a; Michael F. Higgy Collection (Abe Kosoff, 9/1943), lot 667; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 1/2004), lot 2312; Pre-Long Beach Elite Coin Auction (Superior Galleries, 5-6, 2004), lot 1451; our present consignor.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 24EC, PCGS# 39264 Base PCGS# 6060



BUST HALF DOLLARS



1808 O-109 Half Dollar, MS66 Single-Finest Certified

3345 1808 O-109, R.3, MS66 PCGS. The present high-grade 1808 half dollar surpasses the MS65 NGC and PCGS examples atop the O-109 Spring 2021 Stephen J. Herrman census. The O-109a crack through star 12 is absent, although other cracks are apparent, from the second 8 in the date up the shoulder curl, through star 8 to the forehead curl, and in an arc-shaped path from star 1 through the bust to the 0 in the date. Clash marks are fairly strong as well, though no letters in PLURIBUS are evident above the date. Lower reverse dentils are absent, as inherited from O-108. Brilliant and lustrous with exemplary surfaces. The strike is sharp, and only trivial contact is present.

NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 39374 Base PCGS# 6090



1811 Small 8 Bust Half, MS68 Phenomenal O-105a, Blatant Originality None Finer

3346 1811 Small 8, O-105a, R.2, MS68 NGC. CAC. Early half dollars were important instruments of commerce in the early 19th century. With the cessation of silver dollar coinage in 1804, the half dollar became the largest silver coin of the U.S. series. Banks found it convenient to keep large numbers of half dollars in their vaults to meet their reserve obligations. When silver dollar coinage was resumed, the larger coins were more suitable for this function, and most of the half dollars were eventually released into circulation. Gem or finer Uncirculated coins are rare today, and collectors prize any high-grade specimen.

The present coin is apparently the finest known 1811 half dollar regardless of variety. The current example grades at least a full point higher based on the Overton reference. Steve Herrman's *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized for Bust Half Dollars 1794-1839* concurs. According to Herrman's Spring 2021 report, the present coin is still the undisputed champion, with the closest contender a solitary MS67. Long ago (1995), this example was featured as lot 5571 in The Museum of Connecticut History Sale (Heritage, 6/1995). In that sale, we described it as follows:

"This is an exceptional piece that is virtually blemish free. The surfaces are highly lustrous with warm, glowing mint frost beneath the light gray patina that covers both sides. The peripheries deepen to an iridescent golden, blue, and rose coloration. Very sharply struck with almost complete details on each design element. Simply amazing quality and easily the finest known example of the variety."

A late die state example, this coin shows a lengthy reverse die crack from the dentils left of 50 C curving upward along the eagle's right (facing) outside wing, across the scroll at UM of UNUM, through TES of STATES and continuing on to the top of D in UNITED. The strike is sharp except at stars 6 and 7, where the centers weaken. The present coin is the highest-graded example at either NGC or PCGS, and CAC endorsed. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 1/0 (7/21).

Ex: *Shepherd* (Superior, 8/1991); *Museum of Connecticut History* (Heritage, 6/1995), lot 5571; *Gainsborough II* (Superior, 2/1997), lot 1820; 2009 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3844; *The Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two* (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5546. NGC ID# 24EU, PCGS# 39428 Base PCGS# 6097





1812 O-105a Half Dollar, MS66+ Large 8, Among the Finest Known

3347 1812 Large 8, O-105a, R.2, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. A double dentil above the final A in AMERICA is Dr. Glenn Peterson's pick-up point for O-105. Die cracks through the date confirm the later Overton subvariety. The present example is the single finest at either NGC or PCGS (6/21). In the Stephen J. Herrman Spring 2021 Condition Census, it trails only an ICG MS67 specimen, and ranks ahead of the MS66 NGC Eliasberg example, which we offered in our June 2006 and July 2018 Signatures. The lustrous surfaces are lightly toned in straw-gold and ice-blue shades that deepen slightly near the rims. The strike is good, and there are no detractors.

NGC ID# 24EW, PCGS# 39450 Base PCGS# 6100



1824/1 O-102 Half Dollar, MS63 Finest Certified by Four Grades

3348 1824/1 O-102, High R.5, MS63 NGC. The Spring 2021 Stephen J. Herrman census for O-102 is topped by an AU58 PCGS example. The present piece is four grades finer. The finest certified as O-102 at PCGS is also AU58. As of (7/21), NGC has graded only the present coin above AU58. The O-102 obverse also struck O-101, and the O-102 reverse also struck O-104, but diagnostics for both dies are unmistakable: the doubling of the 4 upright in the date from the 1 underdigit, and the die lump in the field below the U in PLURIBUS. This example displays exceptional eye appeal for the Select level. The peripheral plum-red and navy-blue toning is attractive. The strike is intricate, and the semiprooflike surfaces are refreshingly unabraded.

Encapsulated in a circa-2000 holder.
NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39642 Base PCGS# 6139



1824 Capped Bust Half Dollar, MS66

Ex: Eliasberg, Green Label Holder

The Finest 'Dropped Worm' Example, O-113

3349 1824 O-113, R.1, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. The lustrous, satiny fields glisten beneath golden toning, with reddish-brown and blue accents outlining the raised elements of this Premium Gem Bust half. A sharp strike shows only minor signs of weakness at Liberty's top cap fold and at a few of the flanking star centers. All else is crisp and pristine, naturally mellowed by longtime stewardship in the finest collections since mintage.

This is a popular 1824 variety, not particularly rare overall but exceedingly so in this high grade. A squiggly die flaw above the eagle's left wing shoulder resembles a worm according to some observers, with its position far below the beak indicating the worm was dropped (although we doubt that the majestic bald eagle would ever eat a worm!). The obverse shows the 2 and 4 nearly touching in the date, with star 7 likewise close to Liberty's cap. This splendidly pedigreed and beautifully preserved half dollar will be a highlight of any advanced Capped Bust collection.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 6586, which brought \$10,350 more than two decades ago.

NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39634 Base PCGS# 6137

1826 O-104 Bust Half, MS66

Intermediate Die State

Frosted Champagne Luster, CAC

3350 1826 O-104, R.3, MS66 PCGS. CAC. This highly attractive Premium Gem is an intermediate die state between O-104 and O-104a, with a reverse die crack beneath the denomination and arrowheads, but there is no evidence of the other reverse die crack through the base of ERICA. Apparently examples with the single reverse crack, which must be designated as O-104, are plentiful, while those with both cracks can be called O-104a, and they are quite scarce.

A distinctive feature of the reverse die is the horizontal crossbars in the shield that pass over the left shield border. Most reverse dies with crossbars extending to the left facing wing have those crossbars passing under the shield border. This delightful example has frosty champagne luster across brilliant silver surfaces with splashes of gold and blue peripheral toning. For the O-104 variety, this is the second finest example listed in Stephen Herrman's Spring, 2021 census revision. Population for all 1826 varieties: 5 in 66, 2 finer (6/21).

NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39670 Base PCGS# 6143



**1830 O-110 Half Dollar, MS66
Small O, Ex: Eliasberg, Finest Known**

3351 1830 Small O, O-110, R.3, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. Light butter-gold, ice-blue, and dove-gray toning graces this exemplary Bust half dollar. The fields are semiprooflike and unabraded. We can't help but compare the piece to the one 1830 O-110 half dollar confirmed as a proof, which we sold as lot 4129 in our 2015 FUN Signature. The two coins have a similar die state with flow lines above UNITED and die lines near the bust tip. This lot is alone atop the Condition Census for the die marriage in the Stephen J. Herrman Spring 2021 revision. Pedigreed to one of the most celebrated coin collections, and housed in a green label holder.
Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 4/1997), lot 1863; *Lindsmith Collection* (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/2000), lot 578. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39821 Base PCGS# 6156



Louis E. Eliasberg

PROOF BUST HALF DOLLAR



1830 Half Dollar, PR64 O-111, Unique as a Proof

3352 1830 PR64 NGC. O-111, Unique as a Proof. The 1830 Overton-111 is readily available in business format, but the present specimen is the only one known proof for the die marriage. Proof 1830 halves are extremely rare, with just six pieces auctioned in recent decades. This is an originally toned specimen with steel-blue borders and cream-gray centers. The strike is sharp, and the glassy fields show minimal indication of contact.

Modern Auction Appearances of Proof 1830 Half Dollars

- 1. O-103. PR62 Cameo PCGS.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/1989), lot 602; Thomas Chalkley Collection (Superior, 1/1990), lot 3531; Chicago Sale (Superior, 8/1991), lot 509; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 6215; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5635.
- 2. O-108. Gem Brilliant Proof.** Dr. Christian Allenburger Collection (B. Max Mehl, 3/1948), lot 865; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part II (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1494; Medio-Gomez Collections (American Numismatic Rarities, 6/2004), lot 4360; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 12/2003), lot 351.
- 3. O-110. PR65 PCGS.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5248; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4129.
- 4. O-110. Brilliant Proof.** Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 2/1971), lot 720; Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 8/1973), lot 93; Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 1589.
- 5. O-111. PR64 NGC.** Terrell Collection (American Auction Association, 5/1973), lot 837; Gary Burghoff Collection (Superior, 1/1980), lot 205; Massachusetts Historical Society Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/1994), lot 2252; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 125; ANA Sale of the Millennium (Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 4111; Benson Collection, Part II (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2002), lot 966; ANA Auction (Bowers and Merena, 7/2003), lot 1503; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30217. **The present coin.**
- 6. O-117. PR63.** ANA Sale (Kagin's, 8/1977), lot 1460; Auction '84 (Paramount, 7/1984), lot 663; L.W. Hoffecker Collection (Superior, 2/1987), lot 3158; Brilliant-Sieck Collections (Bowers and Merena, 1/1992), lot 347; George "Buddy" Byers Collection (Stack's, 10/2006), lot 1075.
NGC ID# 27SG, PCGS# 6209

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR



1839-O Reeded Edge Half, Toned MS65+ GR-1, Late Die State Condition Census Example

3353 1839-O GR-1, R.1, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. A new coining press specifically designed for half dollar production saw its first use in March 1839 at the New Orleans Mint. The Southern Mint was established by Act of Congress on March 3, 1835, although its impressive, Greek Revival style building took almost three years for completion. A limited number of 1838-O Bust half dollars were struck for presentation — perhaps 10 coins — on a dollar-sized coin press that was ill-suited for the task. Those few 1838-O dated coins represent the first half dollars struck as part of the federal series, although they were not shown as part of the Mint Director's report — likely because they were struck in early 1839. It is thought another 10 specimen 1838-O coins were struck sometime later in 1839.

The reverse from the initial 1838-dated mintage remained in service to strike 1839-O dated coins, when the die was paired with one of four obverse dies. The GR-1 variety was by far the most successful of the New Orleans Mint's half dollar efforts, comprising about 95% of the total 116,000-piece mintage. A total of five die pairs were needed to accomplish the full 1839-O mintage.

1839 was the final year for Bust design coinage, which gave way to Christian Gobrecht's Seated Liberty design. As a result, all 1839-O Bust halves are in demand among type collectors and Bust half specialists as the sole readily collectible type with an obverse mintmark. Obverse mintmarks on the half dollar denomination were not seen again until 1916.

This colorfully toned, high-end Gem Uncirculated example ranks within the Condition Census for both the date and variety by virtue of its Plus designation and CAC endorsement. The strike is sharp throughout both sides despite a late die state, with heavy die breaks seen on both sides. All GR-1 coins show repunching at the mintmark's bottom edge. A small die line to the right of Liberty's clasp confirms the variety and helps distinguish GR-1 from GR-3, which also shows repunching of the mintmark.

The variety is further identified by its distinct network of die cracks that course through the date, drapery, and stars. The shattered reverse die stage displays heavy die cracks throughout the legends, branching across the nearly mark-free fields to the eagle's wings and beak. Numerous lumps are seen throughout the major die cracks. Eye appeal is strong, with iridescent shades of pale-blue, lilac, lavender, and gold that deepen to rich umber-gray and burgundy at the margins. PCGS Population (all varieties combined): 2 in 65+, 5 finer (7/21).

PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181

SEATED HALF DOLLAR



**1860-O Half Dollar, MS66
Type Two Reverse, WB-105**

3354 1860-O Type Two Reverse, WB-105, Die Pair 9, R.3, MS66 PCGS. An outstanding New Orleans type coin. Cream-gray, straw-gold, sky-blue, and gunmetal toning enriches coruscating and unabraded surfaces. The strike is sharp except on the centers of stars 11 to 13. Examples of this die pair have been certified as Specimen by NGC; we offered such a piece as lot 5665 in our January 2017 FUN Signature, and another appeared in a June 2020 Stack's Bowers auction. The quality of the present lot is comparable with those pieces. The mintmark is lightly repunched within the loop. The die variety is undesignated on the PCGS holder. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (6/21).

From The Dickson Collection.
PCGS# 572141 Base PCGS# 6300

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



**1861 C.S.A. Half Dollar, Scott Restrike
MS64, Only One Finer at PCGS**

3355 1861 Scott CSA Restrike, Breen-8002, Bertram-B861-267, MS64 PCGS. Four original Confederate half dollars were struck in 1861, during the brief period of coinage while controlled by the Confederate States of America. The variety paired the one and only C.S.A. die with a Federal 1861 Seated Liberty obverse die. The C.S.A. die was retained by New Orleans Mint Chief Coiner Benjamin Taylor, who sold it in 1879. It passed through the hands of Ebenezer Mason, who flipped it to J.W. Scott & Co. The latter firm planed the reverses of 500 1861-dated halves and struck those reverses with the C.S.A. die. The operation moderately flattened the obverses. The pieces are generally graded by the C.S.A. side. This is an exemplary near-Gem with a sharply struck C.S.A. side. Minor die rust, as made, is noted across smooth and satiny powder-blue surfaces. Hints of tan-brown visit the borders. Listed on page 423 of the 2022 Guide Book. Population: 9 in 64, 1 finer (6/21).

From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 2C4S, PCGS# 340402

BARBER HALF DOLLARS



1894 Barber Half, MS67 Tied for Finest Known

3356 1894 MS67 PCGS. A Condition Census example of this early Philadelphia issue, among the three finest pieces certified. Most Uncirculated 1894 Barber half dollars grade in the MS62 to MS65 range, those in the latter grade being the scarcest therein. The date is rare in MS66 and attainable in MS67 only by the most patient collectors.

The present coin displays brilliant, radiantly frosty surfaces with no evidence of abrasions in the fields or on Liberty's cheek. The eagle's right (facing) talons and the fletchings are soft, but the shield corner is well defined. Peripheral stars are sharp on the obverse, and Liberty's portrait is boldly rendered. An outstanding Registry candidate. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 24LN, PCGS# 6468



1894-O Barber Half, MS66+ Prooflike Beautifully Toned Registry Coin

3357 1894-O MS66+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1894-O Barber half dollar is a rarity finer than MS64, and only a handful of coins are graded Prooflike by PCGS. This piece displays deeply reflective fields with vivid blue, violet, and gold peripheral toning around brilliant interiors. The eagle's right (facing) talons and the fletchings are softly struck, but the obverse is well defined. No major abrasions are seen. An eye-catching, conditionally rare example of this challenging early New Orleans issue, ideal for the Registry collector. Population: 2 in 66 (2 in 66+) Prooflike, 1 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 24LP, PCGS# 86469 Base PCGS# 6469



**1907-O Barber Half, MS67
Toned Top-Grade CAC Coin**

3358 1907-O MS67 NGC. CAC. Like many issues in the Barber half dollar series, the 1907-O is generally available through MS64, but it is scarce in MS65 and notably rare any finer. This Superb Gem example is among the finest pieces certified (7/21). Attractive original toning includes shades of olive-green, gold, crimson, russet, and spruce-blue, with no detracting abrasions evident. The strike is above average, showing only slight softness on the shield corner and the fletchings. The eagle's talons are well brought up. The reverse is from a late die state, showing metal in the margins — an unusual characteristic among Barber half dollars. Census: 3 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 24N2, PCGS# 6510

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



**1919-D Half Dollar, MS64
Rare CAC Endorsement
Registry-Grade Candidate**

3359 1919-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1919-D is famously the rarest Walking Liberty half dollar in Gem condition. Only a dozen pieces are reported that fine at PCGS, plus four at NGC, including possible duplications. Such coins are far out of reach for most collectors. Near-Gem coins are still scarce but are much more accessible. The present coin displays exceptional quality for the grade, and with the CAC green label it represents the finest quality typically touchable by collectors. Luster is satiny with soft ivory patina. Faint russet freckles around the outer borders affirm the originality of the surfaces, and there are no singular abrasions of note. The 1919-D is almost always poorly struck, and this piece displays some unavoidable softness on Liberty's head and branch hand, and the eagle's central plumage. Population: 93 in 64 (9 in 64+), 12 finer. CAC: 17 in 64, 1 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 24PZ, PCGS# 6578



1921-S Half Dollar, MS64 Major Series Condition Key

1933-S Half Dollar, Sharp MS67 Among the Finest Certified CAC Approved

3360 1921-S MS64 NGC. Among the scarcest Walking Liberty half dollars in high grade, the 1921-S ranks as the biggest overall key date in the series. Only the 1919-D surpasses this issue in terms of high-grade rarity, being the rarest Walker in Gem and better condition. Only 548,000 1921-S pieces were struck, and most were released into circulation with little numismatic attention. Choice survivors are elusive, and finer pieces are decidedly rare. This brilliant, vibrantly lustrous near-Gem represents the finest quality typically available for the 1921-S. The fields are remarkably clean for the grade, especially the right obverse margin. The usual strike softness is seen in the centers and on Liberty's head. Eye appeal is excellent. Census: 54 in 64, 24 finer (7/21).

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 24R8, PCGS# 6585

3361 1933-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1933-S becomes progressively more challenging with each step up the grading ladder, and reaches its pinnacle at the MS67 level. The razor-sharp central strike is a huge bonus on this dramatically toned example, with essentially full thumb and finger detail on the branch hand and plentiful feather definition on the eagle's trailing leg. Dappled reddish-tan toning alternates with areas of blue, blue-gray, and emerald patina for eye-stopping visual appeal. Not surprisingly, this Superb Gem qualifies for CAC endorsement — an important recognition at the grade level. More than 1.7 million 1933-S half dollars were struck, and while the San Francisco date is better defined than many Walking Liberty issues, few coins can match the sharpness and technical quality of this masterful MS67. Population: 18 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR



1938-D Half Dollar, MS67+ Tied for Finest Certified

3362 1938-D MS67+ NGC. CAC. The mintage was just 491,600 pieces — less than a 1921-S Walker, although savvy collectors put many 1938-D coins aside. Few examples exist at the Superb Gem level, where the 1938-D is held in high esteem — and its price more closely aligns with its scarcity. This is a deeply frosted and superbly lustrous, high-end coin. The surfaces are essentially brilliant save for the faintest hint of gold at the rims. The strike is generally sharp, although lacking full details at the vertical centers as always for this Denver date. Eye appeal is extra strong. Census: 6 in 67+, 4 in 67★, 0 finer. CAC: 24 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605



1950-D Franklin, MS67 Full Bell Lines Condition Census Registry Coin

3363 1950-D MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. The 1950-D Franklin half dollar is a well-made issue, more often seen with Full Bell Lines than without. Nonetheless, the date is a major rarity at the Superb Gem grade level. No non-Full Bell Lines coins are listed this fine at PCGS, and only five pieces with the FBL designation make the cut. NGC reports only one MS67 Full Bell Lines example (7/21). This piece is frosty and beautifully preserved, showing ivory interiors surrounded by vivid amber-orange and golden border toning on both sides. A fully struck, unabraded Registry coin. Population: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24SX, PCGS# 86657 Base PCGS# 86657

EARLY DOLLARS

1794 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF30 Classic First-Year Rarity, B-1, BB-1 Attractive Surfaces, Crisp Central Devices

3364 1794 B-1, BB-1, R.4, VF30 NGC. The Mint Resolution of 1791 granted President George Washington authorization to seek personnel and secure equipment for a Federal Mint, but the Resolution was weakly worded and lacked resolve, nor did it provide any tangible means of financial support. Still, before the ink was dry on the Resolution, a decision was made to create a sovereign national Mint, rather than rely on outside contractors or foreign producers for coinage operations. Ongoing pressure remained from influential individuals who had a vested interest in keeping the nation's coinage in private hands. A second decision established a new decimal system of coinage — uniquely American — foregoing the temptation to rely on traditional methods of reckoning based on foreign currencies. The Mint Act of April 2, 1792 provided the “teeth” and wherewithal to support a new Mint and create a comprehensive Federal coinage system.

After passage of the Mint Act, initial mintages of U.S. half dismes, half cents, and large cents followed in rapid-fire succession. Those lesser denominations set the stage for production of the primary coins of commerce — half dollars and dollars, to be struck in 1794. The Mint was ill equipped for such large-sized coinage, with a screw press that was better suited to the smaller denominations, and it had few resources for silver bullion. Planchet preparation was rudimentary at best.

It was not until October 1794 that any large silver coinage was attempted at the Mint. Flowing Hair silver dollars led the way — the first large silver coins struck, becoming the new nation's showpiece — although the mechanics of striking such a sizeable silver issue were far more challenging than expected. The coin's large diameter was beyond the screw press capabilities, which were better suited for copper coinage than silver, and could effectively strike coins of a size no larger than a half dollar.

An initial mintage of 2,000 silver dollars called for according the bullion provided by Mint Director David Rittenhouse, although that count was reduced by at least 242 coins, nearly all of which were either melted or never struck due to production problems. Of the 1,758 delivered dollars, most were weakly struck from misaligned dies. Less than 8% of the mintage survives today. Silver dollars were not struck again until a larger screw press was installed and deemed operational in June 1795. Most of the silver dollar production problems were solved by the larger press.

Of the few 1794 silver dollar that survive, not many pieces can match the smooth and untroubled surfaces of this attractive VF30 example. It represents Bowers Die State II, with areas of die clashing on both sides, but no die lapping is seen. Clash marks surround Liberty's portrait and the inside of the reverse wreath. The date is readable, with the top half of all four numerals weak but visible. A minor reverse rim bump at 6 o'clock identifies the coin as the Kissner specimen — the sole mark of any significance on either side. This coin is plated and listed in Martin A. Logies' *The Flowing Hair Silver Dollars of 1794* on page 209. Any 1794 dollar with original surfaces is rare and symbolic of an advanced collection. We expect enthusiastic bidder response for this virtually problem-free, pleasing VF30 example.

Ex: Robert J. Kissner Collection (Stack's, 6/1975), lot 710; United States Gold, Silver, & Copper Coins (Stack's, 5/1990), lot 1195; Dr. Jack Adams Collection (Superior Galleries, 5-6/1992), lot 2100; The Kodiak Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2020).

NGC ID# 24WY, PCGS# 39972 Base PCGS# 6851



SEATED DOLLARS



1799 B-14, BB-167 Silver Dollar, MS61 Characteristic Reverse Die Flaw

3365 1799 7x6 Stars, B-14, BB-167, R.3, MS61 NGC. Die flaws below the first A in AMERICA are diagnostic for the B-14, BB-167 silver dollar and those flaws are clearly visible on this lovely Mint State 1799 silver dollar. This is Bowers Die State II while examples may exist in an earlier die state without those flaws. Splashes of ivory and gold toning appear on the lustrous and satiny silver-gray surfaces of this sharply detailed Draped Bust silver dollar. This is an outstanding example that will fit nicely in a variety, date, or type collection. Census for all 1799 silver dollar varieties: 21 in 61, 66 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40058 Base PCGS# 6878



1841 Silver Dollar, MS64+ Sharply Struck, Well Preserved

3366 1841 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. OC-4, R.1. A remarkable near-Gem of this popular second-year issue. The strike is precise throughout, and the satiny fields are uncommonly devoid of contact. Dusky walnut-brown toning fills much of the borders, though a majority of the obverse is stone-gray. OC-4 is attributed by die lines near the base of Liberty's pole, and the extension of several vertical shield lines down into the shield border. A perusal of our auction archives shows no prior appearance of a higher-graded PCGS example, and only one other MS64+ PCGS CAC example, as lot 5142 in our April 2015 Signature. Population: 6 in 64 (2 in 64+), 2 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 1 finer (6/21).

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 24YB, PCGS# 6927



1857 Seated Dollar, MS64 Scarcer No Motto Date

3367 1857 MS64 PCGS. CAC. OC-1, High R.5. Ex: Sterling-Legend Collection. At a quick glance, one might mistake this as a proof issue because of the depth of the mirrored fields. The coin is bright and lustrous, showing just a hint of pastel toning. The details are well struck, although not quite full on the stars and Liberty's head. A few inconsequential hairlines cannot hide in the highly reflective fields. A choice example of this scarce date. Population: 6 in 64 (1 in 64+), 3 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 3 finer (7/21).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2005), lot 957.
NGC ID# 24YW, PCGS# 6945

TRADE DOLLAR



1876 Trade Dollar, MS66 Type One Obverse and Reverse

3368 1876 Type One Obverse, Type One Reverse, MS66 NGC. Period after FINE. An outstanding Centennial-year Trade dollar. Silver-gray toning is dominant, though glimpses of sea-green patina accompany design elements. The satiny surfaces are exceptionally free from contact. The eagle's right (facing) claw shows slight blending, but the overall strike is bold. Among coins certified at the leading services, the present lot is tied for third-finest, behind only an MS67 PCGS example, and an MS66+ NGC example that appeared as lot 5187 in our 2018 Philadelphia ANA Signature (6/21). A generous bid will likely be required to secure this Condition Census Premium Gem.

From The Dickson Collection.

PCGS# 40110 Base PCGS# 7041

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS



1879 Trade Dollar, PR67+★ Starkly Contrasted Ultra Cameo

3369 1879 PR67+★ Ultra Cameo NGC. Although the Philadelphia Mint ceased production of circulation-strike Trade dollars after 1878, the first year that no mint struck pieces for commercial use was 1879. Proofs were issued this year to the extent of 1,541 pieces, including in silver proof sets of that year. The 1879 proof is generally plentiful in non-Cameo grades, and occasionally Cameo coins are seen. However, Ultra Cameo pieces are rare. NGC lists only four such pieces in all grades, with only one that is rated finer than the present. This piece displays the faintest touch of champagne toning over otherwise brilliant surfaces. Liquidlike fields provide stark contrast against the frost-white devices, and no distracting contact marks are seen. Census: 1 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67+★), 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 97059



1882 Trade Dollar, PR67 Beautifully Toned Condition Rarity

3370 1882 PR67 PCGS. A beautifully toned Superb Gem example of this popular proof type coin, showing fully rendered devices and deeply reflective fields. The obverse displays warm sun-gold toning that is lightest in the centers, ceding to amber-orange color around the borders. The reverse displays scattered sky-blue and violet overlays with peach-gold undertones. Neither side has mentionable flaws, and eye appeal is stunning. The 1882 Trade dollar was only produced in proof format. Superb Gem examples are conditionally rare, and few compare to this piece on grounds of visual merit. Population: 8 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 7062

MORGAN DOLLARS



1878 8TF Dollar, MS66+ VAM-21, Outstanding First-Year Coin

3371 1878 8TF Broken R & B, VAM-21, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. This variety features doubling on P, U, R, and B in PLURIBUS. The eagle's beak is pointed, and a thin feather has been added between the left wing and left leg. Leroy Van Allen discovered this die marriage in December 1965. Not only is the present Plus-graded Premium Gem one of the finest for the variety, only three 1878 Eight Tailfeather dollars are graded finer at PCGS (7/21).

Each side is largely brilliant, glistening with softly frosted mint luster. The lower left obverse border features a band a rainbow patina. Glints of golden color ring the reverse. A remarkably smooth and well-detailed example of the first Morgan dollar design.

NGC ID# 253H, PCGS# 133822 Base PCGS# 7072



1880 Morgan, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike Tied for the Finest DMPL Coin at PCGS

3372 1880 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. For many decades, the 1880 Morgan dollar was a rarity with Deep Mirror Prooflike fields. In *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*, Wayne Miller wrote, "However, a bag of prooflike pieces appeared in 1971, and was widely distributed." Miller reportedly examined 500 pieces from the hoard, all of which were "gorgeous cameos." It is believed that this bag is the origin of most of the high-grade Deep Mirror Prooflike coins known today, possibly even the present example. Frosty luster illuminates boldly struck devices, complementing the mirror-black fields. Appreciable cameo contrast is apparent on each side. Deep Mirror Prooflike 1880 Morgans are scarce in Gem condition, and just a handful of pieces are known in the current grade, with none finer at PCGS. Population: 3 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 97097





1889-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65 Prooflike Tied for Finest With Prooflike Fields A Condition Census Example

3373 1889-CC MS65 Prooflike NGC. It has been well documented among those who have written about the Morgan dollar series that the 1889-CC is often available with Prooflike and even Deep Prooflike qualities. However, the caveat is that almost all such coins grade no finer than MS63, and in MS64 they are major rarities. This issue more than most is plagued by bagmarks from unceremonious Treasury storage during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The carefully kept Treasury bags of Carson City Morgan dollars that were distributed through the General Services Administration in the early 1970s did not include any quantities of this key issue, making its rarity in Gem condition starkly apparent. In his silver dollar *Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers elaborates:

“When Carson City silver dollars were being paid out from the Cash Room at the Treasury Department in Washington, many thousands of all issues 1878-1893 were distributed, *except* 1889-CC. Apparently, only a few single coins and rolls were given out, some of them as early as 1933-1934. By the 1950s, possibly only a few hundred coins remained on hand at the Cash Room. I have found no record of bags being distributed from Washington during that decade or any time later.”

Many of the AU and low-end Mint State 1889-CC dollars known today originally came out of storage at the San Francisco Mint in the 1920s. These coins are characterized by heavy abrasions and light wear, qualifying as “sliders” in the terminology of Bowers and other early writers. The GSA sales of the 1970s included only a single example of the 1889-CC, cementing this issue as the rarest of the Carson City Morgans and one of the two most elusive key dates in the entire series.

NGC and PCGS combined list only 11 1889-CC dollars in MS65 and finer grades. PCGS pieces include an MS65, MS65+, and MS68, with none in the Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike categories. NGC lists five MS65s, an MS67, and two MS65 Prooflike pieces (7/21). The appearance of any one of these pieces at auction is a headlining event, but this is especially true of the Gem Prooflike coins at NGC. One of these appeared in Stack’s Bowers’ recent November 2020 sale of The Larry H. Miller Collection, where it realized \$324,000. The present coin is the other example with Prooflike fields. This coin is significantly more contrasted than its “twin,” and it is brilliant, allowing full appreciation of the frosty devices and mirrored fields. Liberty’s cheek is pristine, and only a few light marks in the fields determine the grade. Eye appeal is outstanding. This is a rare and important offering for the advanced Morgan dollar collector, unlikely to repeat itself in the near future. Census: 2 in 65 Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7191



1889-CC Dollar, MS64 Deep Prooflike Among the Finest DPL Coins Certified Storied Morgan Dollar Key

3374 1889-CC MS64 Deep Prooflike NGC. The 1889-CC Morgan dollar's reputation precedes it. It is the scarcest Carson City issue in the series and is one of the two major key dates overall along with the 1893-S. The 1889-CC is also famously one of the few Carson City issues that was not represented in any significant quantity in the GSA sales of the 1970s. Most Mint State pieces that survive are believed to have come from certain small hoards or bags decades ago, although information seems scarce on specifics. In his authoritative reference *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector*, Rusty Goe writes:

"Dating back several decades it was commonly accepted that the primary source of the extant Mint State supply derived from one bag of 1,000 pieces originating from a Treasury Department holding. Other stories suggest the quantity ranged from one to three 1,000-piece bags disbursed by the federal government. Some have even insisted that four to five bags of Mint State specimens comprised the government's inventory in the second half of the 20th century. Montana and Nevada are generally cited as the states from where the Mint State hoard (bag or bags?) flowed. ... Despite the mysteries, 1889-CC reigns supreme as the key date in the set of 'CC' silver dollars."

This issue also boasts a reputation for existing in truly stunning contrasted quality. Q. David Bowers especially has pointed out the tendency for Deep Prooflike pieces to be eye-catching. The difficulty with this truth, though, is that it pertains mainly to low-grade Mint State pieces. In Choice condition, Deep Prooflike 1889-CC Morgan dollars are decidedly scarce, and none are known finer (7/21).

This piece is brilliant and starkly contrasted, showing cameo surfaces and liquidlike fields. Frosty white luster adorns the devices, which are sharply struck. A distinct lack of notable abrasions gives this piece eye appeal beyond its technical grade. A beautiful 1889 Carson City Morgan dollar. Census: 13 in 64 Deep Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 97191



1891 Morgan Dollar, MS66 Swirling Cartwheel Luster Only One Example Graded Finer

3375 1891 MS66 PCGS. The 1891 Morgan dollar has a tendency to show up frequently in heavily circulated condition. It remains an accessible issue through grades as high as MS64, though it is by no means among the most plentiful in the series. In fact, the 1891 begins to pose a real challenge in MS65 and earns its “conditional rarity” status at the Premium Gem grade level. Only a single PCGS-graded example has earned a higher assessment at both services combined.

This important Registry coin is only the second PCGS-certified 1891 Morgan dollar in MS66 that we have ever handled, according to our records, at least going back to 1993. Cartwheel luster swirls around each side, with the surfaces maintaining near-total brilliance. Just a hint of golden color occurs along the left reverse border. The coin is strongly struck at the centers, slightly softer around the edges, and exceptionally clean for the date. A wonderful opportunity for advanced specialists in this widely popular series. Population: 6 in 66, 1 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7204



1893-O Dollar, Appealing Near-Gem Virtually Unobtainable Any Finer

3376 1893-O MS64 PCGS. All four Morgan dollar issues from 1893 prove challenging in high grades, none more so than the 1893-S, followed by the 1893-CC. This New Orleans issue ranks third, proving scarce in MS64 before quickly becoming an essentially unobtainable rarity at the Gem level (those coins regularly realize six-figure prices). PCGS has graded only seven better submissions and there are another three finer pieces at NGC (6/21).

Delicate golden accents complement the frosty motifs and clean fields, but this satiny Choice Uncirculated dollar remains almost entirely brilliant. The breast feathers are crisp, and there is just a bit of blending on the curls above the ear. A great example of this challenging New Orleans issue.

NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224



**1893-O Dollar, Brilliant MS65+
CAC Approved, Condition Census at PCGS
Ex: Eliasberg**

3377 1893-O MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. With the lowest mintage among all New Orleans branch mint Morgan dollars (300,000 pieces), the 1893-O is an understandably popular coin and a series semikey. A majority of collectors will vie for a pleasing circulated representative, while Mint State examples are the province of advanced specialists. Yet, even among Mint State coins, finding a sharply struck, minimally abraded representative is usually difficult. In his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers cautions:

“Most 1893-O dollars are lightly struck and have fair to average lustre. Some coins are lightly struck on the obverse center but are sharp on the reverse. Many are heavily bagmarked, especially on the obverse. Sharply struck coins exist and are rare in higher grades. Sharply struck MS-65 coins are among the rarest of all Morgan dollars.”

This remarkable Gem is exceptional for the issue, although some softness of detail over Liberty’s ear is mentioned for accuracy. The finish is semiprooflike in sheen (a not uncommon feature for the issue) with richly frosted devices and hints of reflectivity in the fields. Each side remains wholly brilliant, and neither exhibits a single noteworthy abrasion.

The coin carries the coveted Eliasberg pedigree on the holder, but it is not the coin from the well-known Bowers and Merena Eliasberg sale of the April 1997 (that coin is graded MS66 Prooflike by PCGS). A study of earlier auctions that included Eliasberg duplicates reveals that an 1893-O dollar was part of Stack’s October 1942 sale of Eliasberg duplicates, as part of group lot 1561. Another 1893-O dollar was sold in the H.R. Lee Eliasberg duplicates sale (Stack’s, 10/1947), lot 828, which was described as “Uncirculated with Proof surface.” That latter description seems to fit the present coin well, although a definitive match is uncertain. It is likely that, in the past, this piece was accompanied by a (now lost) paper flip or envelope tying it to one of these early Eliasberg duplicates sales. Considering that Louis E. Eliasberg owned two of the finest-known 1893-O Morgan dollars known only serves to reaffirm the importance of the Eliasberg pedigree and the quality of the coins that carry it. This is a coin that is earmarked for inclusion in the finest Morgan dollar collection. Population: 7 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer; 0 in 65 Prooflike, 1 finer; 2 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: *Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 4038.*
NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224



1893-S Dollar, MS60 Iconic Date-Mintmark Pairing Rarely Available in Uncirculated Condition

3378 1893-S MS60 PCGS. This S-mint issue occupies an important position among the numerous key and semikey dates in the Morgan dollar series, claiming a mintage of only 100,000 coins. While nearly all survivors are well-worn, the present example is one of the few (relatively) accessible examples of the incomparable 1893-S certified in Mint State by PCGS. While collectors might imagine a coin with lackluster surfaces and/or a distinct lack of eye appeal, no high-point rub but an abundance of scattered contact marks, nothing could be further from the truth where this coin is concerned.

Although the surfaces show an expected number of small marks, the strike is remarkably strong overall and the eye appeal is excellent for the grade. Liberty's cheek displays a few faint, straight slide marks on the lower chin area, and a small scrape runs diagonally through the ear. A few other tiny ticks in the obverse field are barely worthy of notice. The reverse is also relatively unabraded, the most obvious signs of contact being a small patch of reeding marks in the triangular area between the right (facing) olive branch, the arrows, and the right wing. These can appear on coins as fine as MS63 and MS64, and they pose little distraction. The eagle's breast is free of mentionable abrasions.

The coloration on both sides is a consistent olive-gold hue with hints of rose, a captivating look that further enhances the appeal. Mint luster is slightly subdued, but the coin retains an undeniable quality that is doubly impressive when combined with this iconic date-mintmark pairing. The importance of this offering, a Mint State 1893-S Morgan dollar, will surely not go unnoticed among the legions of collectors attempting to assemble complete sets.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2012), lot 4413.
NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226



1896-O Morgan Dollar, Attractive MS64 Smooth, Satiny Condition Rarity Just Three Coins Finer at PCGS

3379 1896-O MS64 PCGS. Given that the 1896-O nearly always lacks any semblance of surface quality of eye appeal, this near-Gem example is a revelation. Mint luster glows beneath smooth, satiny surfaces, and emerges as blushes of silver brilliance when the coin is rotated in light. Amazingly, the surfaces show only the most minor pinprick marks and superficial abrasions — a far cry from the bag marked pieces that frequent this issue perhaps more than any other O-mint date. The strike is typically weak at the centers, but gains traction in other areas for overall sharpness beyond the usual '96-O. Understandably, the grading services have seen few coins the equal of this one, and only a handful of finer examples. Those building a set of Gem Uncirculated or finer Morgan dollars will find it challenging to find one better. They simply do not exist, except for about a half dozen “miracle” coins that are tightly held. We expect strong bidding competition when this Choice Uncirculated 1896-O crosses the block. Population: 32 in 64, 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242



1901 Silver Dollar, MS64 Rarely Seen This Fine

3380 1901 MS64 PCGS. The 1901 Morgan dollar is one of the more famous condition keys in the series, particularly among 20th century issues. The date is common in circulated grades, but Mint State pieces are disproportionately elusive in the context of the series. Most such coins grade only MS61 or MS62, with MS63 pieces occasionally seen. This Choice example is a true rarity, with only a few dozen pieces known of equal quality. PCGS and NGC combined list merely a half dozen finer examples.

Luster is satiny and brilliant, yielding only a few minor marks on Liberty's cheek. Eye appeal is excellent for the grade, and the fields are largely clean. As usual for the 1901 Philadelphia coin, this piece displays some strike softness in centers as well as around the border stars and legends on both sides. Finer 1901 Morgan dollars are an unrealistic acquisition for most collectors. Population: 34 in 64, 3 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



**1901 Silver Dollar, MS62
VAM-3, Doubled Die Reverse**

3381 1901 Doubled Die Reverse, VAM-3, MS62 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. Doubling is evident on the olive leaves, the bottom of each wing, the arrowheads, and the tail feathers on this popular Guide Book listed doubled die variety. A spectacular example, this Mint State dollar has vibrant gold, blue, and iridescent toning on the obverse and gray-gold toning on the reverse. Only three submissions out of 132 have achieved a Mint State grade at NGC and this example is tied with one other for the finest that service has examined (7/21). This variety is one of 60 VAM dollar varieties that are described at VAMWorld as a “WOW” variety ranking among the most spectacular varieties throughout the series.

PCGS# 133965 Base PCGS# 7302



**1882 Morgan Dollar, PR67 Ultra Cameo
Only A Few Finer Proofs Exist**

3382 1882 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. This Morgan dollar date is known for exquisite, deep cameo proofs and this Superb Gem Ultra Cameo ranks highly among the finest-known survivors. The strike is needle-sharp throughout both sides, while heavily frosted motifs sit upon watery-deep mirrors. Despite the outstanding quality of 1882 proofs in general, 50 of the 1,150-piece mintage went unsold and were melted — tragically so for today's collectors, who now seek the date as a reliable source of a standout proof for a Morgan set. This example is essentially brilliant and outstanding in its preservation. Only a minor, hair-thin graze on the chin argues against an even higher grade. Census: 6 in 67 Ultra Cameo (2 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 1 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 27Z6, PCGS# 97317



1891 Dollar, Beautifully Toned PR67+ Only 650 Examples Struck

3383 1891 PR67+ NGC. CAC. The 1891 issue turned out to be only marginally well-produced in both circulation strike and proof formats. Gems are scarce, and Superb Gems are rare. This is a high-end Superb Gem proof, with exceptional eye appeal for an 1891 proof, and only a brief trace of the unavoidable central weakness that is typical for the issue. A medley of emerald, blue, violet, and gold toning graces the obverse, while similar blue and violet shades occupy the reverse margins, ceding to peach-gold. Scattered glimpses of silver add to the coin's impressive visual presence. According to the population reports, this colorful and well-preserved proof is tied for second place among non-Cameo proof 1891 dollars. It is within the top half dozen when Cameo and Deep or Ultra Cameo proofs are included. Census: 1 in 67+, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27ZL, PCGS# 7326



1897 Morgan Dollar, PR68 Cameo Rarely Encountered in This Grade

3384 1897 PR68 Cameo NGC. In higher grades, the 1897 proofs are among the finest in the Morgan dollar series. Only nine PR68 1897 dollars have been assigned the Cameo designation by NGC, and five by PCGS. Neither service has seen any pieces finer (7/21). This is an essentially flawless coin that is devoid of mentionable marks. The fields are deeply mirrored and there is a significant layer of mint frost over the devices, giving the coin its strong cameo appearance. Just the slightest accent of rose-golden patina is seen over each side. Sharply struck design features reveal just a touch of weakness on the hair over Liberty's ear. An outstanding 1897 Cameo proof and among the finest known.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 2783.
NGC ID# 27ZV, PCGS# 87332

PEACE DOLLARS



1922-S Peace Dollar, MS66 Remarkable Top-Grade Example Few Pieces Known This Fine With CAC

3385 1922-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. Throughout the Peace dollar series, San Francisco coins are scarcer in Gem and better grades than their Denver and Philadelphia counterparts, regardless of mintages. This is especially notable for the 1922 issues, of which the San Francisco coin is by far the rarest of the three in high grade. Like most S-mint issues of the 1920s, the 1922-S Peace dollar circulated to a greater extent than the Denver and Philadelphia coins. In his silver dollar *Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers noted numerous bags of the date that were paid out of the Mint beginning in the 1940s, but most of these were heavily bagmarked from rough storage and handling in government vaults, and many of the coins went into casino channels instead of numismatic hands. These factors contribute to the rarity of the 1922-S in MS66, where only a few dozen pieces are known, with none finer (7/21).

Despite similar certified populations, Premium Gems in PCGS holders are about twice as rare as those in NGC slabs when appearing at auction. Moreover, only four pieces in this grade overall carry CAC endorsement, the present coin among them. Frosty luster abounds across brilliant, unabraded surfaces. The vibrant cartwheel effect captivates the viewer's eye, while the strike is above average for the issue. Population: 24 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359



1923 Peace Dollar, CAC'd MS67+ VAM-1V, 'Extra Hair' Elite 30 Variety Sole Finest to Ever Appear at Auction

3386 1923 Extra Hair, VAM-1V, Elite 30, MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. An Elite 30 Variety. Peace dollars in general are elusive in Superb Gem condition, and this is well demonstrated by the 1923 issue — it is plentiful in all grades through MS66, but in MS67 it becomes scarce. Registry collectors and other advanced specialists, however, will recognize that with a Plus designation Superb Gem 1923 Peace dollars enter into a new realm of rarity. PCGS has awarded only four MS67 coins the coveted Plus label, and NGC lists only eight pieces with the same classification; none are finer at either service (7/21).

Moreover, MS67+ coins are almost untouchable for most collectors. We are aware of only one NGC coin in this classification that has appeared at auction, and to our knowledge, the JDC piece offered here is the first PCGS MS67+ specimen to appear in any public numismatic auction. This example also boasts CAC endorsement, which ranks it as the arguably sole finest 1923 Peace dollar that has ever been offered at auction. That distinction carries even more weight with this piece when one considers that it is also the sole finest VAM-1V coin attributed at PCGS, an Elite 30 VAM variety distinguished by a pair of irregular die breaks in the back of Liberty's hair. Luster beams radiantly from untouched surfaces. Fabulous cartwheel bands that encompass each side. Detail is razor-sharp, and both sides are beautifully brilliant. A stunning type coin, Registry contender, and VAM-1V example. This is a coin that will captivate every facet of Peace dollar collectors.

From The JDC Collection.

PCGS# 133826 Base PCGS# 7360



1923-D Peace Dollar, MS67
Single Finest Certified Example
Must-Have Registry Set Candidate

3387 1923-D MS67 PCGS. Ex: JDC. This is the sole finest 1923-D Peace dollar known, representing a level of quality for this issue that for most of a century was not thought to exist. Most numismatic literature on the series rates the 1923-D Peace dollar as a conditionally challenging acquisition. After coinage, the vast majority of the 6.8 million-coin mintage was retained for years in government storage where the coins became heavily bagmarked and were largely unavailable to collectors. An article in the July 1925 edition of *The Numismatist* revealed that collector E.S. Thresher had been diligently searching for a 1923-D dollar for more than two years without success. This issue was then the first date in the series to be considered rare when collecting Peace dollars became more widespread in the 1930s. Q. David Bowers reports in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* that by 1938, any Uncirculated pieces that could be located were selling for a healthy premium of \$12.50 to \$20. It wasn't until the autumn of 1938 that the Treasury began releasing bags of 1923-D Peace dollars, dissolving the coin's stance as a rarity with a flood of previously unknown coins entering circulation and numismatic channels. The problem, though, was that most of the pieces flowing out of government vaults were heavily bagmarked.

The vast majority of Mint State 1923-D dollars known today grade MS60 to MS63, with accessible coins also known in MS64 and MS65. When Roger Burdette wrote *A Guide Book of Peace Dollars* in 2008, the finest 1923-D coins graded MS66 — for most collectors, that grade remains the finest possible acquisition, with a total of just 187 grading events in MS66 or MS66+ at PCGS and NGC combined, including likely duplications (6/21).

The JDC coin in MS67 PCGS is something of a miracle survivor. It has only appeared at auction once before, in our June 2013 Long Beach Signature. Ivory surfaces are enhanced by shades of gold and amber toning in selected areas, with vibrant mint luster throughout. Close inspection with a loupe reveals no mentionable distractions on the pristine surfaces. The strike shows some of the typical softness on the central reverse, but details are sharp in other areas. Eye appeal is terrific. This coin ranks among the most coveted single coins in the Peace dollar series for Registry collections. It may well also be the most important piece in the current offering of the JDC Registry coins.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 4681.

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257G, PCGS# 7361



1923-S Peace Dollar, MS66 Attractive Original Toning Condition Census Registry-Grade Rarity

3388 1923-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: JDC. This is a stunning Premium Gem of the utmost conditional rarity. By certified population, the 1923-S is firmly ranked as the fourth rarest Peace dollar in MS66 and better condition, with a combined PCGS and NGC record of just six grading events; only the 1925-S (one coin), 1927-S (three coins), and 1928-S (two coins) boast lower certified populations in these grades. By auction appearances, the 1923-S is also the fourth rarest in the series, with only three previous offerings of an MS66 or better piece known to us. In *A Guide Book of Peace Dollars*, Roger Burdette ranks the 1923-S as the second rarest Peace dollar in MS66 or better, writing in part, “in Gem and better, it is *extremely rare*.”

The JDC coin is only the second MS66 piece we have handled. The other example we handled in this grade was an MS66 PCGS coin in our April 2011 Central States Signature, which realized \$31,050 — a total that still stands as the auction record for a 1923-S dollar. This piece has the potential to break that record. It is one of just three examples in this grade on the PCGS *Population Report*, and only a single MS67 coin — Ex: Jack Lee — is finer (6/21). The JDC piece displays frosty, radiant mint luster that illuminates pristine fields and devices. Attractive amber-red and sunset-gold toning appears in the margins, framing warm champagne interiors. The 1923-S is famous for being weakly struck, and this piece is slightly soft in the centers, but the overall quality and eye appeal are stunning for the issue. Population: 3 in 66, 1 finer (6/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257H, PCGS# 7362



1924 Peace Dollar, MS67+ Condition Census CAC Coin

3389 1924 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. This is a conditionally rare and stunning Condition Census, Registry-grade example of the otherwise plentiful 1924 issue. One of just five Plus-graded Superb Gems at PCGS, it is the only MS67+ PCGS coin to be recorded at auction. The single finer PCGS coin — the MS68 Jack Lee specimen — last appeared at auction in our November 2005 Dallas Signature, where it realized \$54,625. While most MS67 and MS67 CAC examples of the 1924 Peace dollar usually sell in the \$8,000 range, particularly attractive examples have been known to bring substantially more at auction, e.g., the MS67 PCGS CAC coin in Stack's Bowers' recent March 2021 auction that realized \$33,600. The JDC coin is decidedly among the top for or six 1924 Peace dollars known, which makes it a prime Registry candidate and gives it the potential to raise the auction record bar for a 1924 dollar in the MS67 numeric grade.

Eye appeal is promoted by radiant cartwheel luster and brilliant surfaces, with sharp definition throughout the devices. A loupe reveals a few faint grazes in the left obverse field, though none are out of line for the grade, as the CAC endorsement affirms. Population: 63 in 67 (5 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 32 in 67, 1 finer (6/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257J, PCGS# 7363



1925 Peace Dollar, MS67+ Among the Finest With CAC Endorsement

3390 1925 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. The 1925 is among the more plentiful issues in the Peace dollar series. David W. Lange and Roger Burdette note that bag quantities of the date survived in Treasury vaults until at least the 1940s, resulting in a relatively high survival rate for well-preserved examples. Nonetheless, Superb Gems are conditionally elusive, and only a handful of such coins are Plus-designated at PCGS. PCGS and NGC each list only a single coin finer. The JDC specimen is among the finest examples with CAC endorsement, and it is surpassed in numeric grade by only two coins. (A single MS69 coin reported by Burdette is no longer listed on the population reports.)

Luster is frosty, radiant, and entirely brilliant, preserved to virtual perfection with no obvious abrasions. Each side is frost-white and sharply struck, giving this coin eye appeal worthy of the finest type set or highest-ranking Registry Set. Population: 8 in 67+, 1 finer. CAC: 53 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365



1925-S Peace Dollar, MS65 Tied for Finest at PCGS and CAC Major Condition Rarity

3391 1925-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. The 1925-S is famously one of the two biggest condition keys in the Peace dollar series, closely rivaling the 1928-S for status as the rarest Peace dollar in Gem condition. According to certified population figures, the 1925-S is minutely more plentiful in Gem and finer grades than the 1928-S, but according to actual availability of this issue at auction, the two dates are about identical in scarcity. When Roger Burdette wrote the text for *A Guide Book of Peace Dollars* (2008), the 1925-S was unknown finer than MS65; today, NGC lists a single MS66 coin, but there is still not so much as an MS65+ at PCGS. The JDC example is tied for finest at PCGS, and it is one of only seven pieces in this grade with CAC approval. Luster is frosty and well-preserved, complementing above-average strike sharpness. Faint ivory tinting warms the obverse, while the reverse displays dusky peach-amber toning. Eye appeal is outstanding for the issue, as recognized by CAC. Population: 49 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 0 finer (7/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366



**1926-D Peace Dollar, MS67
None Certified Numerically Finer
Prime Registry Set Candidate**

3392 1926-D MS67 PCGS. Ex: JDC. The 1926-D has a reputation for being plentiful in Mint State, coming from a mintage of more than 2.3 million coins. Nonetheless, conditional rarity prevails at the Superb Gem level. Registry collectors will find the 1926-D to be a challenging acquisition in the top grade, where fewer than two dozen pieces are reported by PCGS and NGC combined. The last of these to appear in our auctions was a PCGS CAC coin in our August 2015 ANA Signature, which realized \$47,000.

The JDC coin brings an important opportunity to advanced collectors. The coin is boldly struck throughout the central devices and yields softly frosted, radiant mint luster with brilliant silver color. The strike is sharp, and the fields are largely devoid of even minute abrasions. Eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 13 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368



**1926-S Peace Dollar, MS66+
Original Toning, CAC Endorsed**

3393 1926-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Premium Gem 1926-S Peace dollars appear at auction less often than one would expect for the certified population. Moreover, Plus-graded pieces are distinctly rare. We have previously offered only one PCGS-certified MS66+ coin and one NGC example. The PCGS coin appeared in 2020 FUN Signature, where it realized \$38,400. This piece displays iridescent surfaces with hues of mint-green, blue, lilac, and champagne. The left obverse margin has deeper amber color, while irregular arrays of red-gold toning appear on the reverse. The devices are well brought up, complementing frosty luster and exceptional preservation. Among the finest pieces with CAC endorsement. Population: 6 in 66+, 2 finer. CAC: 21 in 66, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 257R, PCGS# 7369



1926-S Peace Dollar, MS66+ Condition Census Rarity, CAC Approved

3394 1926-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. Despite a mintage of nearly 7 million coins, the 1926-S Peace dollar produced a small high-grade survivorship. Examples are seldom offered in MS66, and merely a handful of such coins garner a Plus designation from PCGS. CAC endorsements are nearly as rare in this grade, with only 20 Premium Gems carrying the coveted green label. Finer specimens are prohibitively rare.

Only one Plus-graded PCGS Premium Gem has previously appeared in our auctions — the Illinois Set specimen in our 2020 FUN Signature, which realized \$38,400. That coin, like the present JDC example, was CAC endorsed. The JDC coin showcases truly exceptional quality for the grade, rooted in not only a bold strike and unabraded surfaces, but also in a hint of reflectivity that adorns the central fields, ceding to cartwheel luster in the margins. Both sides are brilliant, gleaming for the eye of the viewer. It has been more than a decade since an MS67 coin has appeared at auction. For Registry collectors, the JDC MS66+ CAC representative is the finest quality currently accessible. Population: 6 in 66+, 2 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 0 finer (6/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257R, PCGS# 7369



1927 Peace Dollar, MS66 Rare, Among the Finest Certified

3395 1927 MS66 PCGS. Ex: JDC. The 1927 has a reputation for being among the scarcer Peace dollar issues in the series in Gem and better condition, and it rivals the 1928 for the distinction of scarcest Philadelphia issue in Mint State. The 1927's conditional scarcity comes in part from the mintage of 848,000 pieces, which is the second lowest in the series from any mint. This is one of the more formidable acquisitions for Registry collectors, particularly with regards to coins in MS66, the highest grade achieved at either service.

The JDC coin displays frosty mint luster and largely brilliant surfaces. The strike is bold throughout — a hallmark of the 1927 that makes this issue stand out among the greater Peace dollar series. A loupe reveals a few trivial marks in the fields, none out of line for the grade. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 22 in 66, 0 finer (6/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257S, PCGS# 7370



1927-D Peace Dollar, MS66+ Tied for Finest Known, CAC Grand Registry Candidate

3396 1927-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. Mint State 1927-D Peace dollars are generally available in grades through MS64, while coins in MS65 are elusive and only available to patient and well-heeled collectors. For advanced specialists and Registry builders, a few Premium Gems are known, these representing the finest examples of this elusive Denver issue known.

PCGS and NGC combined list 29 grading events for an MS66 coin, just six of which are Plus designated (6/21). Moreover, only seven Premium Gems in total have earned CAC recognition. That top-grade population is small for the Peace dollar series, but auction data suggest this issue is even rarer than the population reports indicate. Since our Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled an MS66 coin only 11 prior occasions, just one of which was in the last decade. We have handled only two CAC-approved MS66 pieces in the past, which appeared in 2011 and 2012 and realized \$43,125 and \$32,200, respectively. No Plus-graded MS66 coin has ever appeared in our auctions.

The CAC-approved JDC coin is not only the single finest 1927-D Peace dollar we have seen, it is tied for the finest known — a top Condition Census coin worthy of the finest Registry Set. Ivory-white luster is original, showing mint brilliance with no trace of toning aside from faint freckles of olive around UNI on the reverse. Central strike sharpness is outstanding, and the fields and Liberty's cheek are pristine. A stunning example of this conditionally challenging Denver issue. Population: 23 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 0 finer (6/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371



1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65+ Condition Census Registry Candidate

3397 1927-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. The 1927-S boasts the third-lowest mintage in the Peace dollar series and is one of just four dates with a mintage below 1 million coins (866,000 pieces). The date is relatively plentiful through MS64, but Gem examples are elusive, and those with a Plus designation are decidedly rare. PCGS and NGC combined report only nine Plus-graded Gems, with three MS66 pieces finer. Since our Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled an MS65+ coin on only four prior occasions. Moreover, the last MS66 coin that we handled was in our April 2011 Central States Signature, which realized \$48,875.

The JDC MS65+ coin ranks within the Condition Census of 1927-S Peace dollars. Luster is frosty and devoid of bothersome abrasions, with bold detail seen throughout the devices. Much of each side displays delicate champagne tinting, while the borders have amber, violet, and russet toning. Population: 8 in 65+, 2 finer. CAC: 21 in 65, 0 finer (7/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257U, PCGS# 7372



1928 Peace Dollar, MS66 Among the Finest Extant Important Series Key

3398 1928 MS66 PCGS. Ex: JDC. The 1928 is considered the key to the Peace dollar series, boasting the smallest mintage therein of little more than 360,000 coins. This issue also marked the final production of silver dollars until 1934. In *A Guide Book of Peace Dollars*, Roger Burdette writes:

"All 1928-P silver dollars were struck between April 13 and 20. The last Peace dollars produced under provisions of the Pittman Act were struck at the Philadelphia Mint on April 20, 1928, when 15,649 pieces were coined — exactly enough to complete replacement of the dollars melted in 1918 and 1919."

Overall, the 1928 is among the scarcer Peace dollars in Mint State, although examples are generally collectible in grades through MS64 and are only marginally elusive in MS65. However, Premium Gem examples are decidedly rare, representing the finest quality known for this issue. The JDC coin offered here displays impressive central strike sharpness complemented by delicate champagne toning and vibrant, satiny mint luster. The fields are pristine, and Liberty's cheek and neck are similarly well preserved. Population: 28 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (6/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373



1928-S Peace Dollar, MS65+ Condition Census Rarity PCGS CoinFacts Plate Coin

3399 1928-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. The 1928-S is the scarcest Peace dollar in the series in Gem and better grades, narrowly beating the 1925-S for the lowest certified population in this condition. The auction appearance rate of the 1928-S in Gem condition is almost identical to that of the 1925-S, suggesting that both issues have an arguable claim to being the scarcest in the series, although the 1928-S is the more famous rarity at the Gem level.

The JDC 1928-S is firmly within the Condition Census for the issue. It is one of just four Plus-graded Gems at PCGS, where a single MS66 piece is reported finer. NGC has seen no Plus-designated pieces in this grade and also lists only a single MS66 coin finer (7/21). Neither of the MS66 pieces have appeared at auction, and the JDC coin is one of just two Plus-designated MS65s that have appeared publicly. The present coin holds the auction record for any 1928-S dollar from its last appearance in the March 2019 Legend sale, where it realized \$55,813. Plated on PCGS CoinFacts, it displays dazzling, frosty mint luster and boldly rendered devices, with beautiful preservation of the delicate surfaces. Much of each side displays ivory-white color, while overlays of gold and amber grace the left and right obverse margins. Eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 70 in 65 (4 in 65+), 1 finer. CAC: 9 in 65, 0 finer (6/21).

Ex: ANA Rarities Night (*Stack's Bowers*, 8/2018), lot 1240; Regency Auction 31 (*Legend*, 3/2019), lot 377.

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257W, PCGS# 7374



1934 Peace Dollar, MS67 CAC Approved, Tied for Finest Known Unsurpassable Registry Candidate

3400 1934 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1934 Peace dollar is one of just four issues in the series with a mintage below 1 million coins (954,057 pieces). The date is generally plentiful through MS65 and is only marginally elusive in MS66. However, Superb Gems are incredible rarities. PCGS and NGC combined report 15 pieces in MS67 with none so much as Plus-graded finer (7/21). Yet, there is likely duplication even in these small figures. To our knowledge, this is one of only two MS67 PCGS coins that have ever appeared at public auction. The last NGC coin to sell at auction appeared more than a decade ago in our October 2009 Dallas Signature.

The technical quality of this piece is outstanding even among its few peers in this grade. One of just two MS67s endorsed by CAC, it displays essentially pristine satin luster. A few russet freckles of toning around the borders accent iridescent ivory interiors, complementing the unabraded "skin" of the surfaces. The strike is sharp throughout, most notably in the centers.

Despite its minimal mintage for the series, the 1934 Peace dollar has had relatively little recognition as a better date since low- and middle-grade pieces are readily accessible. However, Superb Gems have emerged as great rarities, and are thus objects of ever-increasing desire among Registry Set builders. The quality and eye appeal of the present coin place it firmly within the Condition Census. Population: 10 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: David Lawrence (2/2021); Regency Auction 44 (Legend, 4/2021), lot 366.

NGC ID# 257X, PCGS# 7375



1934-S Peace Dollar, MS66 Among the Finest at PCGS and CAC

3401 1934-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. The 1934-S has a reputation for being the most elusive Peace dollar in the series in Mint State, although the population is more or less evenly dispersed throughout the MS62 to MS64 grade range, making such pieces collectible. The 1934-S becomes much scarcer at the Gem level, and Premium Gems are borderline rare in the context of the series. No examples of this issue are finer at PCGS (6/21).

The JDC coin is a prime Registry candidate. It is one of just 17 pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement. Luster is brilliant and frosty, illuminating boldly rendered design elements and clean fields. A small mark appears behind Liberty's eye, serving as a pedigree marker. Population: 41 in 66 (7 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 17 in 66, 0 finer (6/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377



1935 Peace Dollar, MS67 Rare Registry-Grade Example

3402 1935 MS67 PCGS. Ex: JDC. The Peace dollar series has few issues that are in any way plentiful in Superb Gem condition, and some dates are uncollectible this fine. The 1935 is rare in this grade. PCGS reports just eight coins this fine, NGC seven, with none finer (7/21). The PCGS figure includes four additional grading events within the last few months alone, suggesting that upgrade attempts may now be inflating the population. The auction appearance rate of this issue in MS67 remains unchanged, pointing to its actual rarity. When we handled one of these in our recent February 2021 Signature, it realized \$63,000.

The present example is every bit that coin's equal, and it represents only the third time we have offered a PCGS-certified 1935 Philadelphia Peace dollar in this grade. We have seen an NGC coin in this grade on six occasions, three of which were for the same coin. Satiny mint luster is largely flawless, showing the slight warmth of iridescent champagne toning. A tiny spot between the NU in UNUM serves as a pedigree marker in the absence of notable abrasions. The strike is sharp. Eye appeal is exceptional for the issue. A 1935 Peace dollar in this grade is a grand achievement for Registry Set collectors. Few high-ranking sets in the PCGS Registry currently include an example in this grade. Yet, it is coins like this that set apart the finest Peace dollar collections. Population: 8 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

From The JDC Collection.

NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

ERRORS



1943 Cent on a Curacao Planchet MS61, Rare Off-Metal Error

3403 1943 Lincoln Cent — Struck on a Curacao 25 Cents Planchet — MS61 NGC. 3.6 grams. The Netherlands were occupied by Germany during World War II, but Allies controlled certain Dutch territories, such as Suriname in South America, and Curacao, a Caribbean island. In 1943, the Philadelphia Mint struck coinage for Suriname and Curacao, in 5, 10, and 25 cent denominations. The 25 cent pieces were struck in 640 Fine silver, with a weight of 3.575 grams and a diameter of 18.5 mm. It was perhaps inevitable that a few of those Dutch territories 25 cent planchets found their way between Lincoln cent dies, given the similar 19 mm diameter of that denomination. But the off-metal combination is rare. We have auctioned only four other examples this millennium, an AU58 PCGS example in our August 2001 Atlanta Signature; a VF Details Damaged ANACS example in our May 2005 Central States Signature; an XF40 NGC example in our November 2013 New York Signature; and an MS61 NGC example in our January 2018 FUN Signature that sold for \$24,000. The present lot is likely the finest known, as it lacks the test marks seen on the other MS61 NGC example. The strike is solid, and the mauve and plum-red surfaces are highly pleasing for the designated grade. Perhaps even rarer than the famous 1943 bronze transitional error, yet far more affordable.



1922-S Peace Dollar, MS65 Struck 15% Off Center

3404 1922-S Peace Dollar — Struck 15% Off Center — MS65 PCGS. Ex: Harrison Phillips Collection. Struck 15% off center toward 3:30 with a wide arc of unstruck surface centered at 8:30. The devices are complete but the tops of the TY in LIBERTY and the ERICA in AMERICA are partly off the flan. The right-side legends exhibit metal flow toward the rim. The centers are intricately struck, as often seen on off-center errors since no collar could impede compression of the dies. Beautifully preserved, and attractively toned in ocean-blue and chestnut-gold shades. Off-center Peace dollars are seldom encountered, and when located are typically in lower Mint State grades.

Ex: Harrison Phillips Collection (Bowers & Merena, 8/2003), lot 3105; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4429.



197?-S Ike Dollar, PR67 Ultra Cameo Silver, Struck 50% Off Center

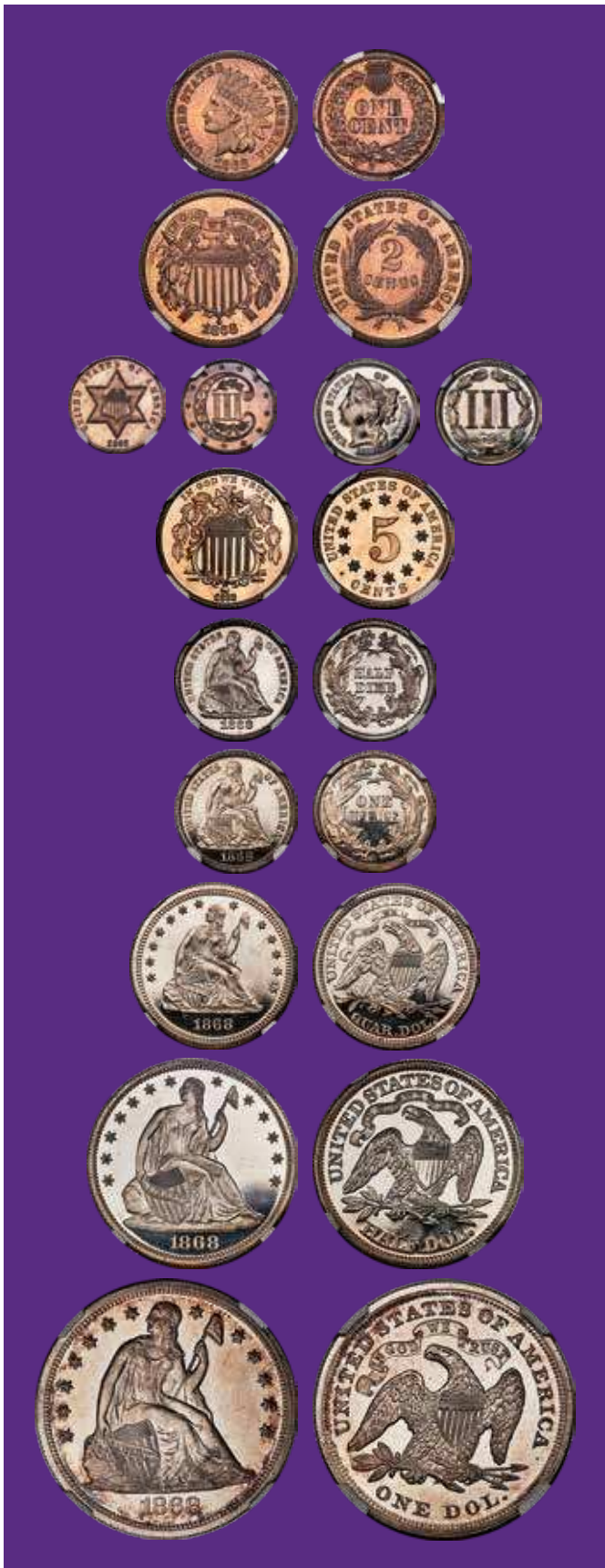
3405 197?-S Eisenhower Dollar, Silver — Struck 50% Off Center — PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. Type Two Reverse. Struck widely off center toward 2 o'clock. OF AMERICA, E DOLLAR, BERTY, and the final date digit are off the flan. The San Francisco mintmark is intact, though the frosty motifs and glassy fields regardless confirm proof status. Mostly brilliant, but the right-side borders display a hint of lime-green toning, along with golden-brown color from the copper core. Proof Ike dollars with the Eagle Landing reverse were issued in 40% silver between 1971 and 1974. The present piece is either a 1971-S or 1972-S, since the 1973-S and 1974-S Ikes have a Type Three Reverse.



**1972-S Ike Dollar on a Cent Planchet
Ike Dollar on a Dime Planchet
PR67 Red Cameo and PR67
Unique Mated Error Pair**

3406 1972-S Cent and Dime Eisenhower Dollar Mated Pair, PR67 Red Cameo, PR67, PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. A proof clad dime planchet and a proof copper cent planchet were fed or placed together, side by side, between proof Ike dollar dies. The strike created a mated pair. The two pieces fit together, with a partial straight edge, across Eisenhower's cheek. The dollar-on-dime was aligned with the collar die at 10:30. The dollar-on-cent was aligned with the collar die at 5:30. The date and mintmark is complete on the dollar-on-cent. Also present is Eisenhower's neck, and the partial legend OD WE UST. Between both mated pairs, the profile of Eisenhower is complete, as is the eagle's head. The dollar-on-dime also shows the partial legend LIB. Earth is complete on the reverse of the dollar-on-cent, along with E PLURIBUS UNUM, STATES OF AME, and the eagle's right (facing) wing. The dollar-on-dime displays the eagle's legs, olive branch, and left wing. The 1972-S dollar-on-cent is graded **PR67 Red Cameo NGC**. The (1972-S) dollar-on-dime is graded **PR67 NGC**. Also included, to demonstrate the type, is a **1972-S Silver Eisenhower Dollar PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC**, Type Two Reverse, light gold toning with exemplary contrast. The three coins (mated pair and proof silver Eisenhower dollar) are housed together in a large format NGC holder, titled **UNIQUE PENNY/DIME MATED PAIR**. It is unusual, although certainly appropriate, for NGC to use the word unique to describe this error pair, since it involves a non-overlapping mated error pair on two different off-metal wrong planchets struck by proof dies of an obsolete type. The mated error pair is reminiscent of a three-piece "clover leaf" proof Eisenhower dollar struck on adjacent and non-overlapping dime planchets, which realized \$105,000 as lot 1329 in our April 2021 Central States Signature. (Total: 3 coins)

EARLY PROOF SETS



1868 10-Piece Proof Set PR65 to PR67+ Ultra Cameo All NGC Certified

3407 1868 10-Piece Proof Set, PR65 to PR67+ Ultra Cameo NGC. This NGC-certified set is well matched with consecutive certification numbers. Includes:

Cent PR66 Red and Brown. Forest-green, violet, copper-orange, and red-orange hues form a woodgrain pattern over both sides. The fields are deeply reflective, complementing the sharp, satiny devices. One small speck is visible with a loupe at the fourth headdress feather tip.

Two Cent PR67 Red and Brown Cameo. CAC. Sharp and modestly contrasted with deeply reflective fields. Both sides have an overall golden-orange appearance, although a loupe reveals a faint woodgrain pattern of amber toning over orange-red surfaces. The strike is sharp.

Three Cent Silver PR66. Razor-sharp and deeply mirrored, warmed by delicate champagne and pale lilac hues. Beautifully preserved.

Three Cent Nickel, PR67+ Cameo. Brilliant and modestly contrasted, showing reflective fields and pristine, satiny devices. The strike is pinpoint-sharp.

Shield Nickel PR67. Sharp, satiny devices complement reflective fields, bathed in iridescent light golden toning.

Half Dime PR67 Cameo. Well struck and modestly contrasted, showing brilliant interiors with slight peripheral champagne color. Minor strike softness is seen as usual on the upper left portion of the wreath.

Dime PR67+ Ultra Cameo. Fortin-104. Impressively sharp and dramatically contrasted, showing delicate light golden toning over liquidlike fields and satiny devices.

Quarter PR66 Ultra Cameo. Briggs 2-B. Fully struck and beautifully contrasted, showing delicate champagne toning over satiny devices. The fields display liquidlike mirroring.

Half Dollar PR66+★ Cameo. CAC. Fully struck with satiny devices and beautifully mirrored fields, showing essentially brilliant surfaces and outstanding preservation. Only a few faint hairlines are visible in the fields.

Dollar PR65 Ultra Cameo. OC-P2, High R.3. Essentially brilliant throughout, save for freckles of russet and golden toning in the margins. This Gem proof is sharp and starkly contrasted, with incredible depth of mirroring in the fields. (Total: 10 coins)

GOLD DOLLARS



1851-O Gold Dollar, MS66
Ex: Duckor-Simpson

3408 1851-O MS66 PCGS. Variety 1. Ex: Simpson. Doug Winter commented on this particular coin when we last offered it five years ago: "This piece has the typical luster and color of an 1851-O from the [2004 Philadelphia] hoard, but it is clearly nicer than average." Slight central weakness is evident on the hair curls over Liberty's ear, and at the LA of DOLLAR and the 5 of the date. All other design elements are boldly rendered. Both sides of this Gem are highly lustrous with brilliant lemon-yellow surfaces. Wisps of pale blue enhance the eye appeal. Population: 4 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (7/21). Ex: Purchased from Pinnacle Rarities; Dr. Steven Duckor; Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4242; Selections from the Bob. R. Simpson Collection, Part V (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 4157. NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516



1861-D Gold Dollar, XF Details
Rare Confederate Issue

3409 1861-D — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. The date is unrecorded when the Dahlonega Mint was taken over by the Confederacy. We do know that gold dollars and half eagles were struck there during 1861, after the facility was lost to the Union. The 1861-D gold dollar mintage is unknown, but approximately 1,250 pieces were coined according to the *Guide Book*. Douglas Winter estimates 65 to 75 survivors. The issue is a key date of the gold dollar series. Only the 1849-C Open Wreath is definitively rarer. Examples tend to show softness on the UN in UNITED and the ICA in AMERICA, though those letters are clear on the present piece. The lower half of the wreath has partial detail, as always due to lapping of the reverse die prior to first use. This moderately granular tan-gold example shows few abrasions, though we note a horizontal line above the first L in DOLLAR, and minor marks below the date. Ex: Baltimore Sale (Stack's Bowers, 10/2018), lot 2108. **From The Long Island Collection.**



1872 Gold Dollar, MS67 Rare Low-Mintage Issue

3410 1872 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1872 gold dollar boasts a minuscule mintage of 3,500 pieces, low even by gold dollar standards. In his series reference, Q. David Bowers notes, "All 1872 gold dollars are rare." Most examples seen are in AU or lower Mint State grades. Superb Gem examples are rare. Currently, PCGS has certified 11 examples in MS67, with one finer, while NGC has graded one coin in this grade, with one finer (6/21). The present coin has boldly impressed devices that contrast starkly with the reflective, prooflike fields. The lovely greenish-gold surfaces complement the crisp design elements to create a visual treat for the discerning collector. When this piece was sold 11 years ago, David Akers informed us he obtained this coin from the heirs of an old-time collector, who purchased it directly from Wayte Raymond.

From The Personal Collection of David W. Akers / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3389.
NGC ID# 25D9, PCGS# 7572

1873 Closed 3 Gold Dollar, MS66 Single Finest at CAC

3411 1873 Closed 3 MS66 NGC. CAC. A tiny mintage of 1,800 pieces confirms the rarity of the Closed 3 1873 gold dollar. Unlike certain low mintage later dates, the 1873 was not set aside in considerable quantity. The PCGS population is fewer than 100 pieces in all grades. Gems are even rarer than expected. In fact, CAC has confirmed only a single examples as MS66 or finer, and that coin is the present lot (7/21). The strike is bold, and the smooth apricot-gold surfaces teem with luster. Housed in a green label holder, where it has resided since the 20th century. Census: 4 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 25DA, PCGS# 7574

PROOF GOLD DOLLARS



1859 Gold Dollar, PR66 Ultra Cameo Tied for Finest in Ultra or Deep Cameo

3412 1859 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-2, R.7. Two varieties are known for 1859 proof gold dollars, with two different reverse dies used for proof strikes. One reverse (JD-1) shows the date centered below DOLLARS, while another variety (the scarcer JD-2) has the date positioned lower and closer to the bow, with the base of 1 repunched. This strongly contrasted Premium Gem Ultra Cameo proof is the second variety, which also shows clash marks removed by die polishing and thinning of Liberty's front headdress feathers.

While the recent John Dannreuther gold proof reference notes between 20 to 30 1859 proof dollars are thought to survive from a mintage of 80 proofs, the author's research indicates the JD-2 variety has only five to 10 survivors. This exact example ranks among the top five JD-2 significant examples. Gleaming yellow-gold color displays saffron overtones near the upper-left wreath elements, and a dot-like, Mint-made depression in the upper-right obverse field serves as a useful pedigree marker. Here is an eye-appealing and rare early gold proof from the U.S. Mint — tied for finest-certified with two other PR66 Ultra Cameo examples at NGC, plus one at PCGS in PR66 Deep Cameo. There are no finer Ultra or Deep Cameo examples certified (7/21).

NGC ID# 25E2, PCGS# 97609



1863 Gold Dollar, PR65 Ultra Cameo Only 50 Examples Struck

3413 1863 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.6. The Mint increased proof gold dollar production from 35 pieces in 1862 to 50 coins in 1863. However, John Dannreuther believes both the 1862 and 1863 are equally available — or, rather, equally rare. Only 16 to 18 examples are thought to exist. This Gem features dramatic Ultra Cameo contrast between the frosted fields and mirrorlike, finely textured fields, as do other survivors from this well-produced issue. As-made lint marks and planchet void are minimal. An impressive example of a genuinely rare 19th century proof gold piece from a popular period in American history. Census: 6 in 65 Ultra Cameo (1 in 65 ★), 4 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 25E6, PCGS# 97613



1877 Gold Dollar, PR66★ Ultra Cameo Only 20 Proofs Minted, None Finer

3414 1877 PR66★ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-2, R.7. The reverse features the second 7 in the date partly left under the A in DOLLAR. The Mint recorded 10 proof gold dollars delivered on February 24 and another 10 on May 31, 1877 for a total of 20 pieces. That is one of the lowest proof mintages among Type Three gold dollars. Only six to eight examples for each die pair (JD-1 and JD-2) are believed to survive, indicating the mintage may have been slightly higher than was officially documented, according to John Dannreuther. Still, the 1877 remains a major rarity in proof format, especially in this highest-awarded grade. Both sides showcase mirrorlike, finely textured fields that appear jet-black against the frosty yellow-gold devices. Ultra Cameo contrast is exceptionally eye-catching. Census: 3 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66★), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25EL, PCGS# 97627



EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle, AU Details Famous BD-1 Rarity, Ex: Bass

3415 1796 No Stars on Obverse, BD-1, High R.7 — **Repaired** — **PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** Ex: Bass. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c. BD-1 is far and away the rarer of the two No Stars 1796 quarter eagle varieties. In *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, John Dannreuther calls this issue “the rarest quarter eagle **variety** from 1796-1834.” Harry Bass owned two examples of the die pair, which, at the time the current piece was sold in May 2000, was half of the known population. Bass’s other coin was retained in the Core Collection, still housed in the ANA Money Museum.

Our roster counts as many as six examples of the BD-1 die pair appearing over the last century, when the variety was known to exist. However, one of those coins has not appeared publicly since 1914. The cataloger of the present coin in the Bass catalog wrote in part:

“John Whitney Walter, known as ‘Mr. 1796,’ aspired to assemble a complete die variety collection of 1796 coinage from half cent to eagle — certainly a formidable task. However, Mr. Walter *almost* succeeded, the ‘almost’ being with the exception of one coin — the variety offered here. An example eluded him for years.”

The traditionally accepted mintage figure of the No Stars quarter eagle is just 963 pieces, consisting of the totals of the first two delivery warrants: 66 coins, and 897 coins. The proportional rarity of the BD-1 variety compared to the BD-2 die marriage is so similar to the number of coins issued in the first two delivery warrants that many researchers suggest that the two delivery figures represent the mintages of the individual varieties. If true, that would mean that the BD-1 die variety had a mintage of only 66 coins, stunted by failure of the reverse die. It is a theory that neatly fits together and explains the incredible rarity of the BD-1 No Stars quarter eagle.

This piece was conservatively graded in the Bass sale, where it was offered raw. That cataloger called it XF45 sharpness and net graded it to VF20. We consider the PCGS assessment of AU details to be more accurate. The obverse fields are tooled in an old effort to repair surface damage, but the devices remain boldly detailed. Bright straw-gold color appears throughout. The reverse displays a vertical, arcing depressing along the left edge of the shield, the remnant of a partial planchet clip (i.e., an incomplete punch from the planchet cutter). The reverse displays extensive die cracks, the evidence of die failure leading to the retirement of the variety in 1796 coinage.

Ex: Purchased from World Wide Coin (10/11/1972); Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 80.

From The Long Island Collection.





1796 BD-2 Quarter Eagle, XF40 Famous No Stars on Obverse Type Bold, Problem-Free Example

3416 1796 No Stars on Obverse, BD-2, R.4, XF40 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. While gold eagles and half eagles were first manufactured in 1795, quarter eagle production only got off the ground the following year. The 1796 two and a half dollar gold piece is a famous rarity that exists as two distinct types: with and without stars. This No Stars variant is particularly popular with collectors, serving as a short-lived, single-year type and the only quarter eagle issue of any design without stars around the obverse.

The first delivery of 1796 No Stars quarter eagles took place on September 21. It consisted of 66 coins from what John Dannreuther designates as the BD-1 die pairing. That marriage features the same obverse as here, but the reverse die is different. BD-1 coins show the eagle's left talon above the U in UNITED. That die quickly broke and was replaced. Additional 1796 No Stars quarter eagles were struck in December. Designated as BD-2, this variety claims a mintage of 897 coins and is identified by the eagle's talon further right of the U in UNITED than on BD-1. Dannreuther estimates 100 to 125 example exist in all grades compared to just four to six of the BD-1 variety, making this the only relatively collectible die pair for the important and highly sought-after 1796 No Stars quarter eagle.

This is a middle die state survivor with a crack from the obverse rim at 9 o'clock and a small die lump at the upper tip of the eagle's right (facing) wing. The surfaces are mostly bright wheat-gold with deeper orange accents. Strong detail remains with little trace of softness on the obverse. Incompleteness on the eagle's breast may be as much a reflection of strike as it is of friction. Moderate marks and hairlines are scattered throughout. They include a couple of small ticks and pinscratches, but nothing so serious as to distract from the coin's impressive detail and overall eye appeal. Housed in an old green label holder.

Ex: 65th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 12/2000), lot 1372; Griggs Collection / Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers, 10/2015), lot 96.

From The Long Island Collection.

PCGS# 45501 Base PCGS# 7645



1796 No Stars Two and a Half AU Details, Rare BD-3 Variety

3417 1796 Stars on Obverse, BD-3, High R.5 — Surfaces Smoothed — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b with cracks through the left-side stars. Although the 1796 Stars quarter eagle is less famous than its No Stars counterpart, it is substantially rarer as a die variety, if not as a design subtype. The *Guide Book* mintage is only 432 pieces, all from BD-3 dies. Dannreuther estimates only 40 to 50 survivors in all grades. The field near Liberty's chin displays subtle signs of smoothing, but otherwise this is a desirable first-year quarter eagle with attractive green-gold surfaces and substantial remaining luster. Heavy die lines through the tops of TATE are as made, and the same can be said for the obverse adjustment marks near 3 and 10 o'clock. A seldom-seen opportunity to acquire a well defined yet affordable example.



1797 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, VG8 Unique With Huge Cud

3418 1797 BD-1, R.6, VG8 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/a. In its 2004 auction appearance, the present coin was cataloged as "one of the most incredible early type coins we have ever encountered, in any grade or denomination. ... One of the most massive cuds on any coin of this era. ... This die state is unique, known only by this worn specimen ... Bass never owned this die state." Dannreuther (2006) adds "currently unique." Almost all examples of BD-1 show a retained cud on the right obverse border with a vertical border, but only this lot is known with a cud over the area, obscuring half of the Y in LIBERTY and all of stars 8 through 11. Star 12 emerges from the cud only as two right-side points. The cud is reminiscent of the 1796 BB-64 dollar, a very rare variety invariably with a similar vertical break. As expected, the huge cud causes a featureless right reverse border, since metal from the planchet filled the broken obverse die during the strike. The golden-brown surfaces are problem-free aside from a horizontal test mark east of the eye.

Ex: Public Auction (Stack's, 1/1994), lot 1709; Pevehouse & Davis Collections (American Numismatic Rarities, 10/2004), lot 696.

From The Long Island Collection.

PCGS# 45503 Base PCGS# 7648

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLE



**1808 Quarter Eagle, XF Details
BD-1, Coveted Early Gold Type**

3419 1808 BD-1, R.4 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b+. The 1808 is famous as the only two and a half dollar date of John Reich's Draped Bust Left design. Between 1809 and 1820, the half eagle was the only gold denomination struck. Since the silver-to-gold ratio was lower in America than in Europe, most gold coins were eventually exported and melted, with the Philadelphia Mint in effect serving as a refiner for bullion depositors. The 1808 quarter eagle has a mintage of only 2,710 pieces. John Dannreuther estimates 125 to 150 survivors, far fewer than the number of collectors assembling gold type sets. This example, like all others we have seen, has a nearly straight die crack on the upper right obverse that touches star 8 and a corner of the cap. Unusual for the variety, it also shows faint clash marks from PLURIBUS above the 180 in the date. Although dentilation is minimal, more dentils are present than on most examples. Dentils are over star 7 on the obverse, and across the left reverse border. This suggests that dentils were on the dies, but absent on most coins possibly due to a smaller planchet diameter. Although the present piece is designated as having XF details, the portrait and eagle display minimal wear. The golden-brown surfaces lack relevant marks, but the left obverse field is smoothed, and both sides show hairlines. Still an important example of this key early gold type.

PCGS# 45515 Base PCGS# 7660



**1904 Two and a Half, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Rarely Seen With Strong Contrast**

3420 1904 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4. Only one pair of dies, in two die states, were used to strike the 170 proofs of this date. Of that number, it is estimated (by John Dannreuther) that 100 to 130 individual pieces may be extant today. This is a bright yellow-gold example that shows no distracting contact marks. What is unusual about this piece is the degree of contrast. As JD states: "One will occasionally find very frosty examples that receive the deep cameo designation from third-party grading services. Unlike the 1902 and 1903 issues, the 1904 dies received a deeper frosting treatment, like that seen prior to 1902." This is such a piece with strong overall visual appeal. Census: 3 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 288U, PCGS# 97930

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLE



1911 Two and a Half Indian, PR66+ Sparkling Matte Surfaces

3421 1911 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. After a vote was taken at the 1910 ANA, the Mint reverted to the matte finish that was first used in 1908, and then abandoned in 1909-1910 when "bright proofs" were struck. There were 191 proof quarter eagles struck in 1911 with an estimated survivorship of 100 to 120 pieces in all grades. Since the mintage was relatively high and the face value relatively low for a proof gold coin, there appear to have been a higher percentage of high-grade proofs set aside and saved through the ensuing decades and generations. The surfaces are fine-grained with a pronounced reddish-gold tint. Curiously for a piece of proof gold, there are localized areas of softness noted; specifically, the lowest feather in the Indian's headdress, the plumes on the headdress, the eagle's forward leg, and the breast feathers.

NGC ID# 289K, PCGS# 7960

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE



1854-O Three Dollar, MS60 Rare in Mint State

3422 1854-O MS60 NGC. Variety 2, lapped reverse, the usual die state for this issue. The 1854-O is one of the most sought-after issues in the three dollar gold series, being the only one struck at the New Orleans Mint. Production totaled only 24,000 coins, most of which went into circulation. Mint State pieces are rare in any grade. NGC and PCGS combined list only 29 grading events for an Uncirculated coin, the finest being a lone MS63 NGC coin. This entry-level Mint State piece displays rich yellow-gold luster and light, scattered abrasions consistent with the grade. The wreath bowknot is weak as usual, but the strike is otherwise well executed. Census: 9 in 60, 17 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1888 Three Dollar, PR65 Attractive Example for Type

3423 1888 PR65 PCGS. JD-1, Low R.4. Even though two dies are recorded for the 1888 proof threes, only one is known to have been used to actually strike coins. As the most commonly encountered proof of the three dollar series, the 1888 is the usual choice for type purposes. The official proof output for the year is 291 pieces, a somewhat optimistic mintage and one that involves a great deal of uncertainty about its accuracy. This date is often seen with porosity in the fields or a “halo” effect as it is more commonly known, only faintly visible on this specimen. The surfaces display even, rich, reddish tinted patina, and the devices are moderately frosted against the strongly mirrored proof finish seen in the fields. Definitely a must-see specimen. Population: 21 in 65, 15 finer (6/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6233.
NGC ID# 28AX, PCGS# 8052



1889 Three Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo Final-Year Proof Type Coin

3424 1889 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.4. The final year of production for the three dollar gold series saw 129 proofs struck to supplement 2,300 circulation strikes. The circulation strikes are popular with type collectors, having been well saved at the time of issue — super collector Virgil Brand once acquired 50 examples of the circulation strike issue. However, proofs also provide an ideal type coin, and these pieces are the better option for collectors seeking to represent the final date in the series with an inherently scarce coin. John Dannreuther estimates that only 75 to 90 proofs survive. This Gem Deep Cameo example displays stark gold-on-black contrast and razor-sharp detail. Only a few microscopic marks in the mirrored fields prevent an even finer grade. Population: 4 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 2 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 28AY, PCGS# 98053

PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECE



**1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR65
Judd-1635, First Generation Holder
Distinctive Design in American Coinage**

3425 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR65 PCGS. CAC. United States Mint Chief Engraver Charles Barber's design for the 1879 Flowing Hair stella is unlike anything seen on regular circulating American coinage. The obverse features a portrait of Liberty facing left with long flowing locks down past the truncation of the bust, and the date below. That profile was based on an 1878 half eagle pattern by William Barber, designated at Judd-1574, Pollock-1766. Around the border is ★6★G★.3★S★.7★C★7★G★R★A★M★S★, signifying the coin's supposed metallurgical composition (six grams gold, 0.3 grams silver, 0.7 grams copper, for a total of seven grams), though most stellas are believed to be .900 gold.

The reverse is even more unconventional. A single pentagonal star dominates the center. It features a beaded border and the inscription ONE / STELLA / 400 / CENTS. The outer legend reads UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / FOUR DOL., while an inner legend features E PLURIBUS UNUM above and DEO EST GLORIA ("God is the Glory") below. Although Charles Barber engraved the reverse die, the design itself was William Wheeler Hubbell's conception. Hubbell proposed the stella as part of an international metric coinage scheme that ultimately failed. Additionally, while two distinct portrait types exist for the 1879 and 1880 stellas (Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair), this same reverse was paired with both.

Estimated mintages for the 1879 Flowing Hair stella, the usually seen variant among the four four dollar gold issues, have historically ranged from 400 to more than 700 pieces. However, Mint records show deliveries as follows: 25 in December 1879/January 1880, 100 in March 1880, and 300 in May 1880 for a total of 425 coins. Most certified survivors are in non-Cameo categories, and the issue claims an average grade of PR62.

This Gem is housed in a first generation PCGS "rattler" holder and boasts an endorsement from CAC for quality within the grade. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit moderate contrast between the frosted devices and glassy fields, though the latter appear ever so slightly dusky. Copper accents grace each side. Horizontal striae from the draw bench occur at the centers, as usual.

From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.

NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057

EARLY HALF EAGLES



1795 Small Eagle Five Dollar, BD-3 Mint State Sharpness

3426 1795 Small Eagle, BD-3, High R.3 — Obverse Tooled — NGC Details. Unc. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. A dozen different 1795 Small Eagle die marriages exist, despite a low reported mintage of 8,707 pieces. BD-3 has a crowded appearance, since several stars and letters touch design elements. BD-3 is the most often encountered variety, though it is scarce in all grades and a formidable rarity in Mint State. This richly detailed representative shows faint parallel marks near the inner points of stars 6 to 8, but marks are minimal overall, and the eye appeal is exceptional given the NGC disclaimer. Luster dominates the legends, stars, and devices. The borders are primarily peach-gold, while the fields and motifs display lighter honey toning. *From The Long Island Collection.*







1795 Small Eagle Five Dollar, MS65 Prooflike The Finest Certified Prooflike Example BD-6, S/D Blundered Reverse

3427 1795 Small Eagle, S Over D, BD-6, R.5 MS65 Prooflike NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Obverse Die State d / Reverse State d. This wonderful coin is a certified Gem Prooflike specimen of the popular 1795 Small Eagle five dollar *Guide Book* variety. These coins are extremely important as the first gold coins of any denomination struck at the U.S. Mint, and specialists and type collectors alike accordingly pursue them with inordinate zeal. On this specific BD-6 die pairing, the 1 in the date is slightly to the right of and not touching the lowest curl of hair, while star 1 shows a single point touching the back portion of that same curl. The flag of the 5 overlies the drapery at the bust truncation. The 1, 7, and 5 in the date are much taller than the 9. The 15 Star obverse has the stars arranged 10 and 5 (as on all 1795 Small Eagles). A single point of star 15 touches the forepart of the bust, and a point of star 11 nearly touches the Y in LIBERTY.

The reverse is easily identified by the S/D in STATES, making this a popular variety if not necessarily one that carries any added hefty premium; this is due to the issue's popularity overall (regardless of the particular variety) as a first-year type coin. The blundered reverse die was first used on the exceedingly rare (8-12 known) BD-5, in conjunction with a different obverse, and then the reverse was reused on the BD-6.

The reverse die of this variety, and to a lesser extent the obverse, shows numerous blundered "scoop marks" through the dentils. John Dannreuther writes about the BD-5 pairing:

"This reverse (and obverse) also was the inspiration for a new theory about how the dentils were produced on early U.S. coinage dies. Previously, researchers have assumed that the dentils, the teeth-like objects around the periphery of coins, were simply punched into the dies using either a single punch or a gang punch. A punch likely was only the first tool used, as each dentil seems to have been finished by scooping or engraving these ornaments. In fact, the drunken die cutter theory for this reverse (and obverse) may be true!"

Dannreuther continues in the same vein in a footnote about the Mint providing money for a daily beer allotment.

The combination of the various "scoop marks" on both sides of the present BD-6 variety, the blundered S/D on the reverse, and the advanced die states on both sides combine with the needle-sharp strike, prooflike surfaces and marvelous preservation to create a coin that is among the most fascinating artifacts of early U.S. Mint production.

The obverse shows "scoop marks" on dentils on each side of the L in LIBERTY, and from that farther to the right, a small, wispy die crack connects with IB. At least 13 dentils on the obverse show scoop marks or similar anomalies. Another thin die crack runs from the rim to the drapery near star 15. Another crack runs from the rim to an outer point of star 4, and there appear to be a couple of small cracks starting to form near the centering dot in Liberty's hair.

The reverse shows even more goofs and blunders, with several of the scoop marks quite lengthy and sometimes joining with letters about the periphery: above D; a couple between (E)D and S(T); two each above TE(S); four above the last S; two long, curving ones between OF and A; one each on either side of the I in AMERICA. Complementing these blunders and the S/D are die cracks — some light, some heavier — connecting many of the letter tops.

Beside the 1795 Small Eagle fives, the *Guide Book* also lists the anachronistic 1795 Heraldic Eagle (or Large Eagle) reverse half eagles — which in all likelihood were made in 1798, along with the Heraldic Eagle reverse 1797 7/5 overdate, the 1797 16 Star obverse, and the 1797 15 Star obverse varieties. Furthermore, all of the latter varieties' mintages are thought to be included in the figure of 24,867 half eagles manufactured for the year 1798.

As noted, the 1795 Small Eagle five dollar coins were the first gold coins of any denomination produced by the fledgling U.S. Mint. They were produced in the Mint's third year of operations after the first year, 1793, saw only copper cents and half cents produced, and the second year, 1794, saw the striking of the first silver coins as well as more copper. That the gold coinage was delayed to the third year is attributed to the onerous requirement for the assayer, chief coinier, and treasurer to post surety bonds of \$10,000 each. The gold coins were struck only after the figure was reduced and the bonds posted.

The Bass-Dannreuther *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* lists an even dozen die pairings for the 1795 half eagles, a number that differs from some earlier studies suggesting 14 or even 16 1795 Small Eagle marriages. Of those dozen die marriages, their rarity factors range, according to Bass-Dannreuther, from High R.3 (175-225 known) for the BD-3 — by far the most available — to numerous varieties ranked R.5, including the present BD-6 example, estimated at 60-80 surviving in all grades. At the extreme end of the rarity rankings, there are three die marriages of the 1795 Small Eagle rated at least R.7 (8-12 known), with one, the BD-11, rated High R.7 at 3-5 known.

Of course, if one adds the conditional rarity of this Gem Prooflike specimen to its rarity ranking, it increases exponentially. NGC has certified six non-Prooflike examples of the 1795 Small Eagle, all varieties, in MS65 (3 in 65★), with a single MS66★ finer. **Among Prooflike examples, this is the sole finest certified and only Gem Prooflike specimen at NGC.** PCGS has certified three Gem non-Prooflike examples as their finest (3/21). The possibility of duplications in the data is highly likely.

This coin sparkles with mirrorlike fields on both sides. The greenish-gold surfaces are free of significant contact marks, although a small area of wispy lines appears near the obverse rim at stars 4 and 5. The strike is full throughout or virtually so, with amazingly well-detailed design elements on each side. There are no visible planchet adjustment marks anywhere, furthering the amazing appeal.

This coin is sure to elicit immense collector interest, given its high technical quality, intense historic interest, and incredible eye appeal. Census: 1 in 65 Prooflike, 0 finer (3/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5076; FUN Signature (FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5861.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.

NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519855 Base PCGS# 8066



1796/5 Half Eagle, AU Details BD-1, Challenging Overdate

1800 BD-5 Half Eagle, MS63 Well Struck, Middle Die State

3428 1796/5 BD-1, High R.4 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Although 15 die pairs of the first-year 1795 half eagles are known, struck intermittently through at least 1797, only a single die marriage of 1796-dated fives is confirmed. All are overdates, with the ball of the 5 apparent at the base of the 5. The upper curve and crossbar are also evident. The *Guide Book* mintage is 6,196 pieces, but much of that production was likely from 1795-dated dies. This well-defined 1796/5 representative displays delicate hairlines upon inspection beneath a loupe. The high points such as the wingtips and eagle's legs confirm a stint in Early American commerce, but the surfaces show only incidental marks, and remain attractive.

From The Long Island Collection.

3429 1800 BD-5, High R.3, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b with a crack through the R in LIBERTY, but no horizontal crack through the base of the shield. Prominent clash marks are near Liberty's ear and neck, as seen on all BD-5 examples since the clash took place during the obverse die's prior use as BD-4. There are five 1800 die pairings, but BD-5 can be attributed by the location of reverse star 13, which touches the back of the eagle's head. This is a semiprooflike Select example with attractive green-gold surfaces. The strike is good, and neither side shows any remotely noticeable marks. The reverse is especially smooth. For all 1800 varieties, Population: 14 in 63 (2 in 63+), 9 finer. CAC: 7 in 63, 7 finer (7/21). PCGS# 45595 Base PCGS# 8082



1803/2 BD-4 Half Eagle, MS62
Scarce Early Type Coin

3430 1803/2 BD-4, R.4, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c. The latest known die state, with clash marks on the field above the eagle unmentioned in the Dannreuther reference. The T in LIBERTY has intact feet, and distinguishes BD-4 from the other three 1803/2 die marriages. The bold die crack below the date is also diagnostic. This is a nicely struck olive-gold representative. Hints of orange-gold visit the reverse periphery. Luster dominates design elements. The obverse exhibits distributed minor marks, but none are of individual relevance. The reverse displays faint adjustment marks at the center and upper border, as made. Over the past ten years, Heritage has auctioned only four BD-4 fives in higher grades. Here is an important opportunity to obtain a high-quality example of a scarce variety.

PCGS# 504951 Base PCGS# 8084



1808 BD-3 Five Dollar, MS63
Normal Date, Close 5D

3431 1808 Close 5D, BD-3, R.4, MS63 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/e with prominent clash marks. A lustrous and well struck Select sun-gold example. We note two small alloy spots (as made) near the first S in STATES and below the left (facing) wing. Marks are minimal save for a luster break below the branch stem. Only a few finer examples of BD-3 are known. Four die marriages of 1808-dated half eagles exist, but two (BD-1 and BD-2) show the crossbar of an underdigit 7 within the second 8 in the date. BD-3 and BD-4 are normal date varieties, distinguished by the space between 5 D on the reverse. BD-3 shows a close 5 D, while BD-4 has a wide 5 D. Housed in a circa-2000 holder.

PCGS# 507604 Base PCGS# 8102





1830 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU58 Large 5D, Only 25 to 35 Coins Extant

3432 1830 Large 5D, BD-1, R.6, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. The obverse is in a perfect state, while the reverse is in its earliest state for this pairing (the die was lapped after striking 1829 half eagles). The 1830 represents the second year of production in the Capped Bust Left, Small Size subseries. These reduced-diameter half eagles minted between 1829 and 1834 were the first five dollar gold pieces struck with a closed collar, resulting in a more uniform border and rim.

Like their larger predecessors, Small Size Capped Bust half eagles saw little circulation stateside. Gold was virtually unseen in the channels of commerce between 1821 and 1834. Instead, these coins were usually either hoarded or exported and melted, resulting in a small group of generally high-grade survivors. In the case of the 1830 Large 5D half eagle, John Dannreuther estimates a meager 25 to 35 examples extant from mintage of 50,000 to 75,000 coins — a survival rate of *at most* 0.07%. Dannreuther estimates 30 to 40 coins exist for the BD-2 variety with a Small 5D.

According to our records, we have only offered the 1830 BD-1 half eagle in circulation-strike format on seven different occasions dating back to 1993, including several reappearances of the same coins in a few instances. This AU58 example does not appear to match any of those we have handled previously. The coin is bright yellow-gold with pinpoint-sharp definition on the stars, curls, feathers, and talons. High-point rub is essentially unseen, though the surfaces may have been lightly wiped at some point, preventing a full Uncirculated assessment. Either way, this is an exceptional rarity deserving of a premium bid. Census: 1 in 58, 3 finer (6/21).

NGC ID# BFYD, PCGS# 519946 Base PCGS# 45294



LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1854-S Liberty Half Eagle, XF45
Recently Discovered 19th Century Gold Rarity
Only Four Examples Known
‘Discovery of a Lifetime’

3433 1854-S XF45 PCGS. The 1854-S Liberty half eagle has been a rare coin since the day it was struck. Some famous numismatic rarities were deliberately created as limited issues, like the 1804 dollar and the 1913 Liberty nickel. Other key dates had substantial production totals that were decimated by massive melting, such as the 1927-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Unlike these well-known trophy pieces, the 1854-S is a regular-issue coin that owes its elusive nature to its minuscule mintage of just 268 examples. It boasts a smaller surviving population than any of the celebrated rarities mentioned above. Only four survivors are known, and one of them is sequestered in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, forever out of reach of eager collectors. The coin offered here was recently discovered by a New England collector and offered in the Platinum Night segment of Heritage Auctions’ 2018 ANA Signature Auction. We note the following:



Prior to Heritage offering this very coin in our August, 2018 sale, several respected numismatists had been asking whether this might be the coin stolen from Willis du Pont in 1967. Considering the rarity of the coin, it was an understandable concern. Heritage knew the integrity of the coin's title needed to be clear to everyone.

With all of that in mind, and before auctioning this coin, Heritage contacted Willis du Pont and explained the situation. As a result, Heritage Auctions, our 2018 consignor, and Willis du Pont, entered into a written agreement, which contains the following language:

"...du Pont hereby disclaims any ownership or ownership interest in the Coin ["1854-S \$5 Liberty Half Eagle"] and the Proceeds and releases [Consignor] and Heritage from any claims du Pont may have against [Consignor] and/or Heritage as it relates to the Coin and the Proceeds, and from any other claims du Pont made or could have made against [Consignor] and/or Heritage regarding the Coin or the Proceeds..."

The coin realized a record price of \$2,160,000 in that appearance. Heritage Auctions is pleased to offer this historic numismatic treasure once again, in just its second public offering.

The San Francisco Mint in 1854

The San Francisco Mint opened for business and began taking gold deposits on April 3, 1854. The building was located at 608 Commercial Street, the former site of the U.S. Assay Office of Gold. The Assay Office had been operated, under government contract, by the private coinage firm of Curtis, Perry, and Ward, the successor firm of Moffat & Company. Much of the equipment used by the private coiners was purchased and pressed into service by the federal mint, along with new machinery shipped from Philadelphia. The building and facilities were clearly inadequate for an operation of such size and scope, but the long-suffering Mint personnel made valiant efforts to overcome these shortcomings and the First San Francisco Mint served the burgeoning regional economy for the next 20 years.

Growing pains severely impeded progress at the new facility in the early days. Initially, the muffle furnaces failed to draw, making assays impossible. When adjustments were made, the fires became so hot they actually melted the sides of the furnaces, which had to be repaired, delaying assay results for a week. Melter/Refiner John Hewston noted the Mint's well water contained too much chlorine, making it difficult to mix with the nitric acid used to part gold from trace elements contained in the raw ore and gold dust deposited by the miners. This problem was exacerbated by the sinking of the *Clipper Ship San Francisco* in San Francisco Bay on February 5, 1854. In their book *The Inconspicuous Gold Rush Mint*, Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly note this ship was carrying a large quantity of nitric acid intended for the San Francisco Mint. The resulting shortage of parting acid hampered operations at the Mint for months, until a local firm was found that could supply the nitric acid and an alternate water source was discovered in Sausalito.

Dan Owens (*Coin World*, December 14, 2015) notes that a lack of silver, which was needed in the refining process, also hampered the Mint in 1854. To ensure that depositors were reimbursed in a timely manner, the Secretary of the Treasury implemented the Branch Mint Bullion Fund. Under the provisions of this act, the Sub-Treasurer in San Francisco was authorized to set aside \$500,000 in public funds to repay depositors as soon as the value of their deposit was established. Instead of waiting two weeks for their funds, depositors were repaid in as little as two days, once the Bullion Fund was approved. The Treasury shipped large amounts of smaller denomination gold coins from the other mints to support the fund, making it unnecessary for the San Francisco Mint to produce many quarter eagles and half eagles for exchange purposes. The depositors received coins from other dates and mints, explaining how the San Francisco Mint could reimburse depositors for hundreds of thousands of dollars in deposits in April of 1854, long before they had actually coined one-tenth of that amount.

The Coins are Struck

Some special "fancy coins" were struck earlier, but regular-issue coinage began on April 18, 1854 at the San Francisco Mint, with a delivery of 178 double

eagles. A momentous event in numismatic history occurred the following day, though no one realized it at the time. The first deliveries of eagles (260 pieces) and half eagles (268 coins) were produced on April 19, 1854. A small mintage of 246 quarter eagles was coined the following day. Dan Owens believes these token mintages were accomplished primarily to test the dies and coin presses. At the time, depositors could request reimbursement in specific denominations for the bulk of their deposits. Apparently, most depositors preferred large denomination gold coins, as they were better suited for settling large accounts in foreign or domestic trade than their smaller counterparts. This customer preference, combined with the shortage of parting acids and other difficulties, caused the San Francisco Mint to concentrate its limited resources entirely on production of double eagles and eagles for the rest of the year, along with a small mintage of gold dollars, which were useful in small transactions. No more quarter eagles or half eagles were struck in 1854, making both issues landmark rarities today.

The Half Eagles are Dispersed

Mint records indicate one half eagle was sent to assay on April 19, 1854. Another example was sent to Mint Director James Ross Snowden the same day. The assay coin was almost certainly destroyed in testing, but Snowden's coin is not accounted for. Apparently, it was never placed in the Mint Cabinet, as it is not listed in T.L. Comparette's 1913 inventory of that collection. There is an example of the 1854-S in the National Numismatic Collection today, but that specimen was part of the Lilly donation in 1968. The fate of the Mint Director's piece remains a mystery.

According to the Register of Warrants for the Payment of Gold Deposits at the San Francisco Mint, the prominent banking and express firm of Adams & Co. made a deposit of \$1,311.92 in gold on April 11, 1854. On April 29, an article in the *Mountain Democrat* reported that a Mr. Tracy, of Adams & Co., exhibited some examples of the first five dollar gold coins produced at the San Francisco Mint, which they had received in payment for their deposit (thanks again to Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly for this information). How many half eagles were included in the payment to Adams & Co. is unknown, but the article plainly indicates more than one specimen was exhibited. The most efficient way for the Mint to repay their deposit would have been to send them 65 double eagles (\$1,300), one eagle (\$10), one gold dollar, and \$.92 in small change, so Adams & Co. must have specifically requested at least partial payment in half eagles.

What follows is only speculation, but the math is certainly enticing. If Adams & Co. requested their total payment in half eagles, they would have received 262 half eagles (\$1310), one gold dollar, and \$.92 in small change. Further supposition involves having the entire group of Adams & Co. half eagles meeting a common fate, such as being shipped to a foreign destination, like England, where they would have been melted for recoinage

into sovereigns. Subtracting the 262 Adams & Co. half eagles from the original mintage of 268 pieces leaves six coins extant. Further, subtracting the coin sent to assay and the specimen sent to Snowden leaves only four examples, the exact number known to numismatists today. Of course, this tidy calculation assumes many facts not verifiable, and events in real life are more often random and complex than simple and well-ordered. Still, taken individually, none of the events in this scenario is unlikely, and things may have transpired just this way.

What is certain is that coin collecting was in its infancy in this country in 1854 and there was virtually no numismatic interest in branch mint gold issues at that time. It seems unlikely that any 1854-S half eagles were saved by contemporary numismatists and the issue is unknown in Mint State today. The great majority of the coins certainly vanished, either in a single event, as outlined above, or through normal wear and attrition during decades of circulation.

The 1854-S on the Numismatic Scene

No example of the 1854-S Liberty half eagle was included in any numismatic collection sold during the 19th century. Even today, the 1854-S is so rare, and its public offerings are so few, that the issue is almost out-of-sight, out-of-mind to the numismatic community. As a result, it is something of a sleeper among the great gold rarities of the U.S. federal series.

The issue was completely off the radar until 1893, when Augustus Heaton published his seminal treatise on branch mint issues. By then, the few survivors of the small mintage had been circulating for nearly 40 years. Heaton singled out the 1854-S as the first issue in the S-mint series and noted it “is exceedingly rare and should command a high price.” Heaton mentioned the 1854-S again in his list of the rarest branch mint gold coins of all denominations on page 49 of his book. He noted:

“From the very limited use of gold in the greater part of the United States, these pieces are not to be found by simply waiting for them to appear in circulation as in the case of silver coin, nor will they form part of the collections that revert to dealers for sale. It becomes therefore of the utmost importance that dealers and collectors should use all influence to examine the gold reserve of the banks in their vicinity, or that paying tellers, and those persons who count the cash in Government vaults, Sub-Treasuries, Branch Mints and private financial institutions, should be somewhat informed numismatically, both for their own profit and the enriching of private and public collections by their discoveries.”

It is not known if Heaton actually acquired a specimen of the 1854-S for his own collection, but he was the first numismatist to appreciate the rarity

and significance of the issue.

The first owner of record of any 1854-S half eagle was Baltimore collector Waldo Newcomer. Walter Breen reported this coin was discovered in New York City in 1919 and sold to Newcomer. Interestingly, Heaton lived in New York City for a number of years, serving as President of the New York Numismatic Club in 1912 and 1913. He reportedly sold the bulk of his collection to Newcomer in 1918. One should not read too much into this connection, however. Newcomer was President of the National Exchange Bank, Chairman of the Board of the Atlantic Trade Bank & Trust Company, and CEO of the Baltimore Trust Company. He was certainly well-placed to pursue his collecting interests through the financial channels Heaton suggested above, in addition to his many numismatic dealer and collector contacts. He probably acquired his 1854-S through his network of tellers and financial contacts and his purchase of Heaton's collection in 1918 was just a coincidence.

Newcomer sold his frontline U.S. collection through B. Max Mehl in the early 1930s, with the bulk of the coins going to “Colonel” E.H.R. Green. Green inherited a fabulous fortune from his eccentric mother, Hetty Green, the “Witch of Wall Street.” He assembled one of the greatest numismatic gatherings of all time before his death in 1936. His collection was distributed by his estate, with Stack's handling most of his U.S. gold coins, and the partnership of Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson handling much of his other numismatic holdings. His 1854-S half eagle passed to Clifford T. Weihman in the 1940s, then to Josiah K. Lilly, through Stack's again, and finally to the Smithsonian Institution in 1968. Today, the Newcomer-Green 1854-S is part of the National Numismatic Collection.

In the catalog of the Charles W. Green Collection (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949), Mehl revealed that he discovered another specimen of the 1854-S in the 1930s, after he sold the Newcomer example to “Colonel” Green. The history of this coin has some gaps, but it seems to have ended up with a Chicago collector named Earl Garber, who exhibited it at a meeting of the Chicago Coin Club in March of 1955. In the June 1955 issue of *The Numismatist*, Abe Kosoff reported buying this coin at a coin convention in Detroit. Kosoff offered this specimen for sale in his *Coin Bulletin* and in his ad in *The Numismatist* the following month. Samuel Wolfson acquired this piece and it was sold in lot 448 of the catalog of the Wolfson Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/1962), where it realized \$16,500. At the New York ANA Convention in 2002, David Akers told numismatic researcher Saul Teichman that a “famous collector” (presumably Willis du Pont) purchased the coin at the Wolfson sale. Much of the du Pont Collection, including the 1854-S half eagle, was stolen in a harrowing armed robbery at du Pont's estate in 1967. His 1854-S has never been recovered.

A third example of the 1854-S surfaced in the collection of F.C.C. Boyd, in 1946. Abe Kosoff christened Boyd's collection the World's Greatest

Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), and the 1854-S was featured in lot 543 of that sale. Super-collector Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., the only man to ever form a complete collection of U.S. coins by date, mintmark, and major variety, purchased the coin at the sale. Eliasberg's gold collection was sold posthumously in a blockbuster auction by Bowers and Ruddy in October of 1982. The 1854-S was sold in lot 471 of that sale, for \$187,000. The buyers were the father and son team of Mack and Brent Pogue. The coin remained in the D. Brent Pogue Collection until it was sold in March 2020.

The Present Coin

The numismatic world was shocked early in 2018, when Numismatic Guaranty Corporation certified the present coin as a fourth example of the 1854-S Liberty half eagle. The coin was discovered by a New England collector, who showed it to several collectors and dealers in the area. Predictably, no one believed such a numismatic rarity would surface out of the woodwork after so many years. All parties consulted told him that the coin must be a counterfeit. To settle the matter once and for all, the owner submitted his find to NGC.

The staff at NGC was initially skeptical, but a preliminary examination of the coin convinced them it was a genuine example. Researchers compared the present coin with high definition photographs of the Eliasberg-Pogue example and the Newcomer-Green coin in the Smithsonian Institution and found the key diagnostics matched exactly. They also sought out the best available images of the du Pont coin, in the October 1962 edition of the *Numismatic Scrapbook*, Stack's promotional brochure for the Wolfson Collection, and the Wolfson catalog, and determined this new discovery was not the missing du Pont specimen. To the surprise of the owner, and the numismatic community in general, NGC certified the coin XF45 and pronounced it the "Discovery of a Lifetime" on the holder. NGC Chairman, Mark Salzberg commented on the remarkable discovery, "It's like finding an original Picasso at a garage sale." Heritage Co-Chairman Jim Halperin notes, "This discovery rewrites numismatic history." The coin is now graded XF45 by PCGS, so both leading grading services have confirmed its grade and authenticity.

Of course, while discoveries of this nature are extremely rare, they are not unheard of, and the San Francisco Mint has produced more than its share of previously unknown rarities that became numismatic icons. For example, the unique 1870-S Seated Liberty half dime was discovered in a "junk lot" and purchased over the counter for a nominal price at a Chicago area coin shop in 1978 and marketed by Ed Milas. The discovery of the present coin is remarkably similar to that transaction. In a similar occurrence, the "Eureka" specimen of the 1870-S Seated Liberty dollar (nine examples traced) was also discovered in 1978, to the amazement of the numismatic community, and sold in the R.A. Donovan Sale, Part II (Steve Ivy, 7/1978), lot 1128. An even closer relative of the 1854-S half eagle surfaced in 2005, when the C.L. Lee specimen of the 1854-S quarter eagle (12 examples known)

surfaced for the first time at the San Francisco ANA Convention. This fourth example of the 1854-S half eagle has now joined that exclusive branch mint fraternity of unexpected discoveries.

Physical Description

Although five pairs of half eagle dies were shipped to the San Francisco Mint in 1854, only one pair was needed to accomplish the small mintage of 268 pieces. All four known examples of the 1854-S Liberty half eagle show a raised edge, or wire rim, around the reverse of the coin. This feature extends around the entire circumference of the Eliasberg-Pogue specimen. From the picture in the May 2018 issue of *Coin World*, the coin in the National Numismatic Collection shows this feature from about 2 to 10 o'clock. On the present coin, the raised rim starts at R in AMERICA and flattens out just past the D in UNITED. All three images of the Wolfson coin are typical half-tones of the period that lack definition in many areas, but the same diagnostic features show consistently in all three images. The raised edge shows plainly on the lower portion of the coin and appears to flatten out at I in UNITED. The difference in the raised rim from one coin to another is an important diagnostic, as it would be impossible to alter undetected.

In addition to the raised rim, all four survivors show a small die line between the 5 and the left point of the 4 in the date. The ball of the 5 is joined to the diagonal by another short die line. All four coins exhibit prominent clash marks on the reverse, one from the eagle's beak to the left (facing) wing, and another from the crook of the right (facing) wing into the field. The diagonal of the 4 in the date is weak, probably caused by a partially clogged die. The mintmark is large and positioned to the right, almost entirely over the E in FIVE.

The coin offered here shares all the diagnostics noted above with the other three coins, but its physical appearance is entirely different from any other piece. This coin is an attractive Choice XF specimen that shows some wear on the design elements, primarily over the high points of the coronet and hair. The stars and peripheral legends were strongly impressed, but the dentils are softly struck from 9 to 1 o'clock on the reverse, especially above the word STATES. This softness is an artifact of the strike, as the metal simply did not fully fill out the dentils in this area. The incomplete dentils are protected by the rim and are not abraded or worn, despite the extensive signs of circulation seen on the exposed surfaces of the coin. The Newcomer-Smithsonian example of the 1854-S also shows some softness on the dentils in this area, but the Eliasberg-Pogue coin and the Wolfson specimen exhibit sharp dentilation throughout, clearly distinguishing this coin from those examples. The light orange-gold surfaces show considerable chatter in the fields, but no large or distracting abrasions stand out. Some dark verdigris is seen below the 4 in the date. A minor planchet flaw is evident in the obverse field, below Liberty's jaw, and a smaller one shows on her neck. Both sides retain traces of original mint luster, despite signs of a light cleaning, long ago. The overall presentation is most attractive for this

extraordinary gold rarity. In the 51 years between the disappearance of the Wolfson-DuPont coin and the discovery of this new specimen, there was only one example of the 1854-S known in private hands. That coin, the Eliasberg-Pogue specimen, was closely associated with another fabulous rarity, the Eliasberg-Pogue 1822 Capped Head Left half eagle, which was also the only example of that issue in private hands. Those two coins traveled together in the same two collections for more than 70 years. When that landmark gold rarity sold at auction earlier this year, it realized a staggering price of \$8.4 million dollars. The market for ultra-rare gold coins is very strong right now and we would not be surprised to see this new discovery specimen of the 1854-S half eagle realize a price in line with that of the 1822 half eagle. This coin was off the market for 38 years between its appearances in the Eliasberg (1982) and Pogue, Part VII (2020) sales. With only two examples available to collectors today, it is unlikely that another specimen will be offered in the foreseeable future. Advanced collectors should bid accordingly. The 1854-S is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 1 in 45, 1 finer (5/21).

Roster of 1854-S Half Eagles

1. AU58+ PCGS. F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 543, realized \$5,250; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 471, realized \$187,000; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part VII (Stack's Bowers, 3/2020), lot 7335, realized \$1,920,000. The raised edge extends all the way around the reverse, polish lines show between stars 12 and 13, there is a minor contact mark between the E and D in the denomination.

2. AU58 (grade per Garrett and Guth). Waldo Newcomer, purchased from a New York City source circa 1919 for \$400; advertised by B. Max Mehl in the March, 1932 edition of *The Numismatist*; Mehl sold the American gold portion of Newcomer's collection privately to "Colonel" E.H.R. Green in 1933; Green Estate in 1936; probably to C.T. Weihman in 1943, via Stack's; Josiah K. Lilly in 1954, via Stack's; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, by donation in 1968. The wire rim extends from 2 o'clock to 10 o'clock on the reverse and there are prominent rim bruises at 7 o'clock on the obverse.

Note: Walter Breen believed this coin was sold by Stack's to King Farouk in 1943 and subsequently purchased by the Norwebs at the sale of his collection in 1954. However, there was no 1854-S half eagle listed in the catalogs of either the Farouk or Norweb collections when they were sold. There was a rare 1854-S quarter eagle in both sales, which may have added to the confusion. When Stack's handled "Colonel" Green's American gold in 1943, they made up two roughly equivalent sets of coins and famously sold one set to Farouk (supposedly the slightly better set) and the other to Clifford T. Weihman, one of their favorite U.S. collectors at the time. A number of duplicate coins were sold to other parties and kept for stock, as well. Weihman sold

much of his collection through Stack's in the early 1950s and they sold his half eagles and eagles to Josiah K. Lilly privately, in 1954. It now seems likely that Stack's included the 1854-S half eagle in the set of coins sold to Weihman, as it does not appear to have gone to Farouk or, by extension, Norweb. The coin in Mehl's Newcomer plates and Stack's "Colonel" Green plates is a match for the Lilly-Smithsonian example (thanks to Dan Hamelberg for this information).

3. XF45 PCGS. Recently discovered by a New England collector in 2018; ANA World's Fair of Money Signature Auction (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 5248; realized a record price for the issue of \$2,160,000. The raised edge flattens out just past D in UNITED, the dentils are softly struck from 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock on the reverse, and there is some verdigris below the 4 in the date. **The present coin.**

4. XF45 (PCGS estimated grade). Discovered by B. Max Mehl in the 1930s, reportedly from an elderly woman who sold him a small bag of gold coins that had been stored in a bank vault for a long period; unknown intermediaries; probably Earl Barger, who exhibited an 1854-S at the March 9, 1955 meeting of the Chicago Coin Club; Abe Kosoff, purchased at the 1955 Detroit Convention and advertised in the June and July editions of *The Numismatist*; Samuel Wolfson; Wolfson Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 448, realized \$16,500; Willis H. du Pont; stolen in 1967, never recovered. The raised edge flattens out at I in UNITED, the reverse dentils appear strong all the way around, there is a dark alloy spot at 1:30 on the obverse rim, and there is a small contact mark on Liberty's jaw.

Note: Some numismatists believe "Colonel" Green owned this coin at one time, in addition to the Newcomer example. However, Stack's inventory of Green's half eagles only lists one coin.

Additional Appearances

A. Reportedly, one specimen was sent from the San Francisco Mint to Mint Director James Ross Snowden and another was sent for assay on April 19, 1854.

B. At least two specimens (and possibly more) were paid out to Adams & Company, Express, according to an account in the April 29, 1854 edition of the *Mountain Democrat*. The *Mountain Democrat* is the oldest newspaper in the state, published continuously since 1851 in Placerville, California. NGC ID# 25UN, PCGS# 8260



1867-S Five Dollar, AU58+ CAC, Sole Finest at PCGS

1871-CC Half Eagle, Choice AU Smooth Surfaces, Ample Luster

3434 1867-S AU58+ PCGS. CAC. The 1867-S half eagle gained no numismatic attention at the time of issue, instead becoming a commercial workhorse in the West during the Reconstruction era. Out of a mintage of 29,000 coins, fewer than 100 pieces are believed to survive in all grades. Only one of these — graded MS61 NGC — is known in Mint State. The present coin, Plus graded and CAC endorsed, is the sole finest example at PCGS. The coin retains modest luster in the fields amid peach-gold coloration. Minor strike softness is noted as usual on the hair curls around Liberty's face, but the eagle's neck feathers are well defined. Scattered light abrasions accompany the grade. Population: 3 in 58 (1 in 58+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 58, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 25W4, PCGS# 8314

3435 1871-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A. Carson City struck half eagles annually throughout the 1870s. Although the 1870-CC is most coveted, any example from that decade is both rare and desirable. The 1871-CC mintage was a scant 20,770 pieces. Less than one percent of those coins remain today, since nobody collected Carson City gold prior to the 1890s. This is a pleasing caramel-gold Choice AU representative with ample luster and surprisingly few marks. Only a single narrow line on the jaw merits passing mention. The peripheral strike is crisp, while the centers show the inexactness inescapable for the issue. Census: 9 in 55, 9 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 25WD, PCGS# 8323



1883-CC Half Eagle, MS61 Underrated Rarity in Uncirculated Condition

Strongly Detailed Honey-Gold Example

3436 1883-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A. The sole dies. The 1883-CC half eagle is an underappreciated issue in the Carson City series of coinage. Rusty Goe puts it this way in *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector, Volume 2*:

“Collectors seeking an example in any grade learn quickly that the stock from which they must choose is sparse. ... While not as elusive as some of the in-very-short-supply ‘CC’ half eagles from the 1870s, the 1883 date is scarce in its own right. This is especially true regarding Mint State specimens.”

He estimates that only six to eight of the 100 to 130 surviving representative exist in Uncirculated condition. Those coins seldom appear on the open market. Indeed, this is the first Mint State 1883-CC half eagle we have offered since our 2014 ANA Signature sale (lot 5653). This outstanding honey-gold offering maintains vibrant mint frost over surprisingly smooth surfaces. Reddish accents complement each side, and the devices exhibit a pinpoint-sharp impression. These opportunities seldom present themselves. We strongly encourage interested parties to take full advantage and bid accordingly. Census: 6 in 61, 2 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 25XL, PCGS# 8362



1888 Half Eagle, MS65 Sole Finest Certified at NGC First Gem Appearance in Nearly 30 Years

3437 1888 MS65 NGC. This is a monumental offering — the first public appearance of one of the two certified Gem examples of the 1888 half eagle in nearly 30 years. Like so many of its contemporaries, this Philadelphia Coronet five dollar issue is massively underrated in high grades. Only 18,296 pieces were originally struck, and while as many as 1,000 coins may survive, the average certified grade falls fractionally of MS60. Examples are scarce in MS62 or MS63, and the 1888 firmly establishes itself as a condition rarity in MS64. Only seven coins are so-graded at NGC, plus five at PCGS. Each service reports a single Gem submission with none finer. The only auction appearance of the PCGS coin took place in 1992, and we can find no prior appearance at all for this NGC-graded Registry candidate.

Rich orange-gold surfaces are exceptionally smooth with remarkably few abrasions. Both sides glisten with vibrant frosty luster, adding to the coin's exceptional visual and technical quality. Star centers and radials are almost entirely clear, and the curls and eagle's feathers and talons show crisp definition. A single copper alloy spot appears above star 11. Census: 1 in 65, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 25XX, PCGS# 8372

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLE



1881 Five Dollar Liberty, PR66 Cameo
Popular Proof Gold Rarity
Ex: Kaufman-Trompeter

3438 1881 PR66 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.6. The U.S. government resumed specie payments in 1879, making it easier and less expensive for collectors to order gold proof sets. At first, the effect on consumer demand was minimal, but by 1881 the new conditions had begun to make an impact. Mintage of gold half eagles increased to 42 pieces in 1881, far more than the typical 20 to 30-piece production totals of the 1870s, and proof mintages would continue to increase throughout the decade. Forty examples were struck on February 19 for inclusion with the gold proof sets, which were delivered on March 26. Two more half eagles were struck later, one in June and a final specimen in December. Only 16 to 20 individual pieces are believed known today.

The present coin traces its history to the famous collections of Nathan M. Kaufman and Ed Trompeter, two of the most remarkable gold collections of all time. This delightful Premium Gem offers sharply detailed frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields to create an attractive cameo effect. A high wire rim around the coin is interrupted by a few minor rim bruises, but the impeccably preserved surfaces add to the tremendous eye appeal. Census: 3 in 66 Cameo, 3 finer (6/21).

Ex: Nathan M. Kaufman, in the 19th century; Louis G. Kaufman; N.M. Kaufman Collection (RARCOA, 8/1978), lot 845; Auction '79 (Paramount, 7/1979), lot 318; Ed Trompeter Collection; Heritage Auctions, circa 1998; private collection; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4372.
NGC ID# 28CJ, PCGS# 88476

INDIAN HALF EAGLE



1909-O Half Eagle, MS61
A Key Rarity

3439 1909-O MS61 NGC. The New Orleans Mint ceased operation in 1909, but before doing so, that facility coined 34,200 Indian half eagles and those coins are the only gold coins bearing the Indian design that were produced at the Louisiana coinage factory. Examples are elusive in all grades and they are seldom encountered in Mint State grades. NGC has certified 78 of these in MS61 and 44 finer (7/21), and those totals include resubmissions. Scattered marks are consistent with the grade. This satiny Mint State example has a strong strike and brilliant light yellow luster. Unlike many others, this example displays a bold mintmark.

NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515



New Orleans Mint

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLE



1911 Five Dollar Indian, PR67 Popular and Scarce Sandblast Proof

3440 1911 PR67 PCGS. JD-1, R.4. The Indian design half eagles, along with quarter eagles, eagles, and double eagles from the 1908 to 1915 period were all struck in a matte or sandblast finish. The Mint in Philadelphia experimented with different types of finish for proof coins of the various denominations, including cents and nickels. Silver proofs of this same period retained the brilliant, deeply mirrored appearance. The so-called "Roman Gold" finish from 1909 and 1910 has a satiny and lustrous appearance. In 1911, the finish reverted to the previous sandblast surface seen on 1908 proof gold. The mintage for the 1911 proof half eagle was limited to 139 coins, with an estimated 80 to 100 survivors in all grades.

This example is fully struck, as are nearly all matte proof gold issues. The surfaces have a grainy appearance with thousands of tiny bright gold facets when examined under magnification. Virtually as struck, the surfaces are void of any blemishes or imperfections other than a couple minute spots. This half eagle has a perfect pedigree marker in the form of a tiny dark spot hidden within the space to the right of the horizontal fasces, located just below the eagle's tail. This spot is clearly visible in the plate of our 1994 ANA Signature, the 2003 New York Signature, and the 2004 Pittsburgh Signature appearance.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage 7/1994), lot 7496; November Signature (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 7639; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7412.

NGC ID# 28E5, PCGS# 8542

EARLY EAGLES



1795 BD-1 Ten Dollar, AU53
13 Leaves, Among the First U.S. Gold Coins
Excellent Quality and Eye Appeal

3441 1795 13 Leaves, BD-1, High R.3, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/a. Faint die cracks run through stars 5 to 9. The ten dollar gold piece, or eagle, was authorized in 1792. However, coins were only first struck in 1795. Excessive bond requirements for Mint personnel (\$10,000, later reduced) were responsible for the delay in gold coinage. Production began in September 1795 with a delivery of 1,097 eagles. Those are all believed to have been struck from the first die pair, designated as BD-1 by John Dannreuther. Ultimately, 5,583 1795 eagles were recorded as struck, although there is a chance that the actual total is slightly higher. A portion of the 1796 mintage may have consisted of coins dated 1795.

Five die varieties are known for the 1795 eagle. BD-3, the rarest among them, has a surviving population of only 20 to 22 pieces and is readily identified by the presence of only nine leaves on the reverse branch. The four other die varieties have 13 leaves. BD-1, which represents the first gold coins ever struck with the authority of the United States federal government, shows the tip of the flag on the 5 in the date over the bust, star 11 nearly touching the Y in LIBERTY, and a leaf very close to the U in UNITED. About 225 to 325 pieces are thought to exist in all grades.

This early die state example is exceptional for its technical quality and eye appeal. Red-violet accents complement olive-gold surfaces. Detail on Liberty's curls and the eagle's breast feathers is strong — better than expected for the AU53 grade. Partial luster glows around the devices. Minimally marked with scattered superficial hairlines. NGC ID# 25ZU, PCGS# 45710 Base PCGS# 8551



**1795 Capped Bust Right Eagle, MS64
First-Year Issue, 13 Leaves, BD-4
Only One Finer Coin at NGC**

3442 1795 13 Leaves, BD-4, R.5, MS64 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, with the peripheral die crack across the upper obverse and a pronounced die lump to the left of the first A in AMERICA. Although the quarter eagle, half eagle, and eagle were all authorized by the Mint Act of 1792, the United States Mint did not strike gold coins of any denomination until 1795. The delay was the result of the exorbitant \$10,000 bond requirement the Mint Act placed on certain Mint personnel before precious metal coinage could be produced and the paucity of gold deposits in the early days of the Mint. Congress lowered the amount of the bonds Assayer Albion Cox and Chief Coiner Henry Voigt had to provide by 1794, and a suitable supply of gold for coinage was on hand at the Mint by mid-1795, clearing the way for gold coinage to begin.

Mint records indicate only 2,795 Capped Bust Right eagles were delivered in 1795, all struck between September 22 and November 27. However, it is almost certain that many of the eagles delivered in 1796 were struck from 1795-dated dies. The Mint frequently continued to use serviceable dies after the calendar year ended, as a cost-saving measure. Based on die evidence and number of survivors, the *2022 Guide Book* estimates the mintage of 1795-dated coins at 5,583 pieces. Five die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the BD-4 variety, the only variety with the 5 in the date free of the bust. The BD-4 is a scarce variety, with a surviving population of 60-80 examples in all grades. John Dannreuther estimates the BD-4 dies were used to strike between 854 and 1,500 examples of the total mintage. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike the BD-5 variety of this date.

Collecting Capped Bust Right eagles was popular with early numismatists and the 1795 was a collector favorite from the earliest days of the hobby. Examples began appearing at auction as early as lot 169 of the A.C. Kline Sale (Moses Thomas & Sons, 6/1855), where a specimen sold for a respectable price of \$13. By the 1880s, a few collectors were beginning to classify early eagles by die variety. By the time he sold his collection in June 1885, Philadelphia collector John Colvin Randall had identified at least four die varieties for the 1795 Capped Bust Right eagle. In lot 841 of the catalog of his collection, which he sold through prominent dealer W. Elliot Woodward, Randall described an example of his variety number 1 that sounds a lot like the present coin:

“1795 No. 1; reverse, small standing eagle holding an olive wreath, a leaf in the olive branch turns down, but does not touch the U in UNITED; splendid, nearly proof, very rare.”

The lot realized a strong \$16. Collector demand and prices realized for the issue have risen spectacularly over the years. The last time the present coin was offered, nearly eight years ago, it realized \$264,500.

The coin offered here is a spectacular Choice specimen, one of the finest examples of the scarce BD-4 variety still extant. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with some softness on the eagle's breast and dentils, due to some faint planchet adjustment marks that were not completely struck out. The well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact, with a few highlights of orange. The fields exhibit considerable prooflike reflectivity throughout and overall eye appeal is outstanding. This coin will be a welcome addition to the finest collection or Registry Set. Census (for all 13 Leaves varieties): 3 in 64, 1 finer (3/21).

Ex: Chicago Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 4/2008), lot 856; Chicago ANA Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7703; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 9/2013), lot 2158.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.

PCGS# 45712 Base PCGS# 8551



1797 Ten Dollar, Choice VF Heraldic Eagle, BD-2

3443 1797 Large Eagle, BD-2, High R.4, VF35 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. In 2006, John Dannreuther wrote that BD-2, identified by the long, thin eagle's neck, was only known with a crack through the 7. However, no such crack is present on this Choice VF representative. We are aware of just one other example without the crack through the 7, which appeared as lot 1493 in our October 2009 Dallas Signature. The present Choice VF representative displays rich orange-gold toning. The portrait highpoints are cream-gray. No marks are remotely worthy of mention.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2019), lot 3852.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 25ZY, PCGS# 45717 Base PCGS# 8559



1797 Heraldic Eagle Ten Dollar Mint State Sharpness, BD-4

3444 1797 Large Eagle, BD-4, High R.4 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b with radial cracks through the R and C in AMERICA. A Mint State olive-green representative of this better Large Eagle date. The obverse displays faint adjustment marks, as made, and the reverse has a slight rim knock at 3 o'clock, but no post-strike abrasions are noticeable. Though lightly hairlined, the coin is sharp and attractive. Most survivors of the date are in circulated grades. The Heraldic Eagle design was introduced during 1797, and BD-2, BD-3, and BD-4 were the three die varieties of the new type. On BD-2 and BD-4, the eagle has an unusually long neck, while BD-3 has the shorter neck seen on later varieties. We know that BD-3 was struck prior to BD-4, since they share the same obverse die with earlier obverse die states on BD-3. But the BD-4 reverse die was nonetheless probably made before the BD-3 reverse die.



1798/7 BD-1 Ten Dollar, XF40 9x4 Stars, Lightly Abraded

3445 1798/7 9x4 Stars, BD-1, High R.4, XF40 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b with obverse cracks through the L and R in LIBERTY into the bust. The *Guide Book* reports a mintage of only 900 pieces for this variety. Examples are very scarce, yet collectible, with an estimated 80 to 100 survivors. This XF representative displays smooth green-gold surfaces with glimpses of orange-red at the borders. The reverse shows a few dashes of powder-blue. No marks are consequential, though as an identifier we note a narrow flan flaw at the top of the eagle's neck. Wear is moderate, and the eye appeal is attractive.

From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 45720 Base PCGS# 8560

1801 BD-2 Eagle, MS61 Minimal Marks, Rich Color

3446 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. A relatively early die state, clashed above the left shield point but without the usually encountered lines in the fold of Liberty's cap. The 1801 BD-2 is often selected by early type collectors to represent the Heraldic Eagle ten dollar, but nice Mint State examples are very scarce. Rich orange-red luster swirls about this lightly abraded and visually imposing early ten. The strike is crisp except on the first two obverse stars. No marks merit attention. Any collector would be proud to display a coin of this quality. The obverse exhibits a wire rim (as struck) between 12 and 3 o'clock.

PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1803 Large Reverse Stars Eagle, AU53 Very Rare BD-6, Final Regular Early Issue

3447 1803 Large Reverse Stars, BD-6, R.7, AU53 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State h/c. Harry W. Bass, Jr. owned every die marriage of early eagles with one exception, the 1803 BD-6. The very rare variety is also noteworthy as the final regular early ten issue, since the 1804 varieties are restrikes made circa 1834. Dannreuther estimates 6 to 10 survivors. Of the six 1803 die marriages, four have small reverse stars. BD-5 and BD-6 are large reverse stars varieties, but BD-5 is often separately collected due to its tiny "hidden" star on the rightmost cloud. This lightly circulated BD-6 example has light peach-gold toning. Marks are minimal, though a few faint thin marks are west of the shield, and the obverse shows a slight rim knock at 2:30.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2010), lot 4718.

From The Long Island Collection.

PCGS# 45740 Base PCGS# 98565

LIBERTY EAGLES

**1843-O Ten Dollar, MS63
Sole Finest at PCGS**

3448 1843-O MS63 PCGS. Variety 2. With a mintage of more than 175,000 pieces, the 1843-O eagle is relatively plentiful among New Orleans issues from the 1840s. However, almost all known examples are circulated. PCGS and NGC combined list only 18 grading events for a Mint State 1843-O ten, and even this number includes likely duplication, particularly in the MS61 level where there are seven pieces reported. In *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, limited edition (2020), Doug Winter estimates that fewer than 10 Uncirculated 1843-O eagles are accounted for in all grades. The Condition Census is composed of just three coins: an MS64 NGC and two MS63s — one NGC, the other PCGS. Offered here is the PCGS MS63, the sole finest 1843-O eagle certified at that service (7/21).

This piece is omitted in Winter's Condition Census, suggesting it is a fresh addition to the known Mint State population. Previous auction listings of Uncirculated 1843-O tens fail to reveal a prior appearance for this coin, which is substantially nicer and more eye-appealing than the typical MS61 or MS62 coin seen. Luster is vibrant and satiny, yielding warm peach-gold hues. Slight strike softness on the hair curls at Liberty's ear is hardly noticeable. Scattered light abrasions prevent a finer grade, but none are individually significant, setting this piece apart from most of its peers. Eye appeal is exceptional for the issue.

We last handled a Mint State 1843-O ten in our February 2018 Long Beach Signature, where an MS62 NGC coin realized \$43,200. This piece has pointedly stronger visual appeal and more radiant luster. There are no comparable examples that have appeared at auction in recent years. New Orleans gold specialists should not let this piece pass by. Population: 1 in 63, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 262R, PCGS# 8589



1863-S Ten Dollar, AU53 Low Mintage Rarity

3449 1863-S AU53 NGC. San Francisco dutifully struck ten dollar gold pieces every year between its 1854 founding and 1889, with the exception of 1875. The issues before 1879 have low mintages, and usually very low mintages, because the double eagle was preferred by bankers and exporters. Although the 1863-S is less rare than its famous 1864-S successor, it has a production of only 10,000 pieces, and PCGS estimates a mere 40 to 60 survivors. NGC has certified only a single example as Mint State. This ten has almond-gold color and a considerable quotient of luster. Moderate obverse marks reflect the utilitarian use of the denomination in the Old West during the Civil War. Census: 9 in 53, 7 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 264C, PCGS# 8638



1864-S Ten Dollar, Choice VF Second Rarest Issue in the Series 2,500 Coins Struck, Only 18 to 25 Extant

3450 1864-S VF35 NGC. CAC. The 1864-S is a holy grail issue in the Coronet ten dollar series. Only the 1875 is rarer, with that issue claiming a mintage of 100 coins and a surviving population of 12 to 16 pieces. For perspective, the 1864-S is even more challenging than the much more famous 1798/7 7x6 Stars Draped Bust eagle.

The San Francisco Mint struck just 2,500 ten dollar gold pieces in 1864. Production was almost exclusively focused on double eagle output, with 793,660 twenty dollar gold pieces struck there that same year. Converting as much California gold into usable coinage as efficiently as possible was the facility's singular goal. Still, the local economy was desperate for specie, especially coinage suitable for everyday transactions. Although they carried substantial value, the few eagles struck did circulate heavily, and only 18 to 25 pieces are believed to have survived the ravages of time. None of those coins survive in Mint condition, and the average certified grade falls shy of XF40.

As far back as 1893, Augustus G. Heaton singled out the scarcity of the 1864-S among San Francisco eagles. Today, this No Motto issue is acknowledged as a "great rarity," as Dave Bowers put it. Appearances are scant, particularly for problem-free representatives. We are absolutely delighted to present this Choice VF example.

Both sides are largely deep orange-gold with lovely reddish accents within the recesses of the design. The eagle's feathers and talons exhibit partial detail, as do Liberty's curls, though the stars are flat. Considerable rub and scattered marks are consistent with a well-circulated gold piece, while eye appeal is better than expected. Any 1864-S Liberty Head ten is a prize, but this high-end VF representative stands out for its quality within the grade. Census: 1 in 35, 4 finer (7/21).

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 264E, PCGS# 8640



1864-S Ten Dollar, Choice XF Major 19th Century Western Gold Rarity Seldom Seen This Fine

3451 1864-S XF45 PCGS. Attributes that tend to contribute to the popularity of certain issues in American numismatics include low mintages, absolute and/or conditional rarity, and an interesting backstory. In the case of the 1864-S ten dollar gold piece, the issue has it all.

In 1864, the San Francisco Mint, then still only a decade old, remained singularly devoted to turning as much California gold as into coinage as efficiently as possible. Since it took the same amount of time and effort for S-mint officials to strike a double eagle as it did a smaller coins, output was concentrated on twenty dollar gold pieces at the expense of smaller denominations. While nearly 800,000 twenty dollar gold pieces were manufactured, only 3,888 half eagles and 2,500 eagles were struck. Quarter eagles were left off the docket entirely.

At the same time, the economic circumstances out West were such that any gold or silver in circulation experienced heavy usage, and, in the vast majority of cases, eventual melting. In the specific case of the 1864-S eagle, with only 2,500 pieces struck to begin with, the issue was destined to become a rarity, which it did. Only 18 to 25 examples are believed to have survived the hardscrabble frontier life. None are known Uncirculated grades, making the 1864-S both an absolute and condition rarity. The average certified assessment at PCGS and NGC falls between VF35 and XF40, placing this Choice XF representative among the finer available survivors.

Orange and reddish-violet hues color each side. No surprise to find myriad abrasions scattered over the surfaces of this Western key date, including a reeding mark on Liberty's jaw. Detail is good with generally strong curls and feathers. The coin even shows glimpses of a few star radial lines. Population: 5 in 45 (1 in 45+), 8 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 264E, PCGS# 8640



1865-S Ten Dollar, Natural AU55 865 Over Inverted 186

3452 1865-S 865 Over Inverted 186 AU55 NGC. The total production of ten dollar gold coins at the San Francisco Mint in 1865 was 16,700 coins. Two variants exist, both of which are listed in the *Guide Book*. This 1865-S eagle variety with 865 over an inverted 186 is actually more collectible than its Normal Date counterpart, but not by much. Whereas 35 to 50 of the latter are believed extant, there are perhaps 75 to 90 Inverted Date coins known, plus one in Mint State.

This Choice About Uncirculated representative showcases entirely natural red-gold color with olive-gold accents and glowing mint frost around the devices. The underdigits are bold, though the rest of the design is somewhat softly impressed. Eye appeal more than makes up for that minor deficiency, and abrasions are fairly limited for a Western gold piece of this vintage. Census: 7 in 55, 4 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 264G, PCGS# 8643

1865-S Inverted Date Ten Dollar, AU55 Rare Branch Mint Issue

3453 1865-S 865 Over Inverted 186 AU55 NGC. The U.S. Mint has struck countless repunched date varieties, but there are only two inverted dates issues. The other is the 1851 N-3 cent. The diesinker must have been particularly absent minded, but the mistake was of course caught before the die was hardened. A half-hearted attempt was made to lap the tell-tale inverted date from the die before the date logotype was entered again, this time right side up. Liberty eagle specialists know that a normal date 1865-S variety also exists, and is even rarer. Both varieties combined have a mintage of 16,700 pieces, but few were saved, since the two dozen or so contemporary collectors of the denomination were satisfied with Philadelphia Mint proofs. Today, PCGS estimates only 40 to 60 Inverted Date survivors. This is a pleasing wheat-gold Choice AU example with many pockets of rose-red luster. Marks are trivial save for field contact below OF. The centers are lightly brought up, while the borders are well struck. Census: 7 in 55, 4 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 264G, PCGS# 8643



**1865-S Ten Dollar, AU55
Inverted Date *Guide Book Variety***

3454 1865-S 865 Over Inverted 186 AU55 NGC. In 1998, John J. Ford relayed to Dave Bowers that he and Walter Breen had discovered the 1865-S 865 Over Inverted 186 variety in the spring of 1960 “while reviewing an auction consignment from a friend of Mrs. Emery May Holden Norweb.” The fact that the discovery was not made, or at least published, decades earlier is extraordinary given the dramatic nature of the blundered date. Perhaps it simply reflected the scarcity of the 1865-S eagle overall. This example boasts gorgeous reddish-gold surfaces whose originality is undeniable. The coin maintains partial mint frost around the devices, furthering the visual quality. Lightly abraded and incompletely struck, but still readily appealing. Rare this fine. Census: 7 in 55, 4 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 264G, PCGS# 8643



**1866-S Ten Dollar, Choice XF
Rare No Motto Variety**

3455 1866-S No Motto XF45 PCGS. CAC. The Motto reverse was intended for use on all 1866 half eagles, eagles, and double eagles. Dies were prepared at the Philadelphia Mint in time for 1866 coinage, and that facility struck all three issues exclusively with the motto. Motto reverse dies were also shipped to San Francisco, but the cross-country journey was time consuming. By the time the new dies arrived, San Francisco had already struck the three denominations without a motto. S-mint Motto varieties also exist, but in each case, the 1866-S No Motto variety is rarer. The 1866-S No Motto ten has a production of only 8,500 pieces. PCGS states that only “40 to 50 [survivors are] known.” By comparison, the celebrated 1866-S No Motto twenty has approximately four times the number of survivors. This orange-gold ‘66-S No Motto eagle is toned orange-gold and displays light, even high-point wear. Marks are relative few, and none are worthy of individual description. Population: 12 in 45, 11 finer. CAC: 3 in 45, 2 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 264H, PCGS# 8644



1871-CC Ten Dollar, XF45 Scarce Second-Year Nevada Issue Only 100 to 120 Coins Extant

3456 1871-CC XF45 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The date is fractionally further right on this variety, and a small interrupted die line occurs between LB in LIBERTY. In only its second year of operation (the facility opened in during the first week of 1870), the Nevada branch mint increased eagle output to 8,085 coins from 5,908 the year before. Despite the relatively minor increase of just a few thousand coins, the 1871-CC is about twice as available as its inaugural-year counterpart with about 100 to 120 coins extant compared to roughly 60 to 75 for the 1870-CC. That makes this the first relatively collectible eagle from the beloved Carson City Mint despite its absolute scarcity.

The star radials are mostly clear on this Choice XF representative. Blending occurs over Liberty's curls and the other exposed areas, though the eagle's neck feathers and talons are surprisingly strong. Orange and red-gold surfaces exhibit an expected number of scattered abrasions.

NGC ID# 264X, PCGS# 8661

1871-CC Eagle, AU53 Elusive Old West Issue

3457 1871-CC AU53 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The second-year 1871-CC has a mintage of only 8,085 pieces. Two die marriages are confirmed. They share the same reverse die, but have slightly different date placements. The date for Variety 1-A is entered further right, relative to Variety 2-A. NGC and PCGS have each certified one '71-CC ten in Uncirculated grades, but collectors without Tesla stock options pursue one of the few dozen pieces known in VF to AU condition. This chestnut-gold representative displays noticeable luster and has a good strike. The reverse is minimally abraded, and obverse marks are noticeable only on Liberty's cheek and the field east of star 5. Census: 15 in 53, 17 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 264X, PCGS# 8661



1872-CC Ten Dollar, Attractive XF45 About 100 Coins Survive

3458 1872-CC XF45 NGC. CAC. **Variety 1-B.** The top of the first line in the second vertical shield stripe is weak. Die doubling occurs on UNITED and the left wing of the eagle. This is an attractive example of an elusive early Carson City issue. Production halted after a mere 4,600 pieces were coined, and most experienced heavy circulation. Only about 100 of them are believed to survive today.

Surface quality is good without deep or distracting marks on Liberty's face or in the surrounding fields. The stars and Liberty's portrait are well-detailed, and the reverse is similar. Color is even yellow-gold with scattered tiny dark flecks over the obverse and reverse. A worthy acquisition for the Carson City specialist. Census: 15 in 45, 19 finer (7/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4789.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 2652, PCGS# 8664

1872-CC Ten Dollar, AU53 Rare Old West Issue

3459 1872-CC AU53 PCGS. **Variety 1-B.** One of many rare Carson City ten dollar issues from the 1870s, the 1872-CC has a mintage of just 4,600 pieces. At PCGS, the median grade is XF. The present piece displays pockets of luster throughout the legends and eagle. The rich pumpkin-gold color confirms the originality. Close inspection reveals a few moderate marks, with a line on Liberty's jaw mentioned as an identifier. Two die pairs are known for the '72-CC. Variety 1-A is the "Level CC" marriage while the more often encountered Variety 1-B is the "Dropped C" variety with the second C lower relative to the first C. Population: 3 in 53 (1 in 53+), 8 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 2652, PCGS# 8664



1873 Closed 3 Ten Dollar Liberty, AU50 A Mere 800 Pieces Struck

3460 1873 Closed 3 AU50 NGC. Mintages of ten dollar gold coins were uniformly small at the Philadelphia Mint in the 1870s and the 1873 Liberty eagle claims a minuscule production total of just 800 pieces. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth opine:

“There are few eagles rarer than the 1873 Close 3 issue. In fact, the mintage of this date was the lowest of any eagle up until that time.”

All the coins exhibit a Closed 3 in the date, a feature that was changed on other denominations later in the year because Chief Coiner A. Loudon Snowden thought the numeral looked too much like an 8.

The present coin is a lightly worn AU50 example, with the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. The bright yellow-gold surfaces show traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. Census: 2 in 50, 11 finer (7/21).

Ex: *New York Signature* (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3873.
NGC ID# 2654, PCGS# 8666

1873-CC Ten Dollar, VF25 Only 4,543 Coins Struck

3461 1873-CC VF25 PCGS. Variety 2-A. The 1873-CC ten dollar gold piece (4,543 coins struck) is a rare issue in all grades. Only 65 to 85 examples are thought to exist, according to Rusty Goe, who writes:

“When the total output of a particular date-denomination is less than 5,000 pieces it is well-nigh an inevitability that its status as a rarity is guaranteed. Moreover, when it is somewhat well known that the total output was released into local and/or regional commercial channels for circulation and that the coins eventually wound up in melting cauldrons or simply got lost, it is no wonder that a very small extant supply remains.”

This well-worn VF25 representative maintains good definition despite the finer points of the design showing an unsurprising degree of blending. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit reddish accents within the protected areas, while the exposed surfaces are predictably abraded.

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2655, PCGS# 8667



1876 Ten Dollar, Semiprooflike AU50 Mintage of Only 687 Coins

3462 1876 AU50 PCGS. While the mintage may not be as spectacularly low as its better-known 1875 predecessor (100 coins), the 1876 eagle has a scant production of just 687 business strikes and 45 proofs. Despite the extremely low mintage, contemporary collector demand was satisfied by the few proofs: The business strikes entered circulation. Only two examples have been certified in Mint State — an MS61 Prooflike at NGC, an MS60 at PCGS — and only a small percentage of the original mintage has survived in any condition. The present piece is boldly struck and displays rich orange toning, with surfaces that are considerably prooflike under a light layer of field chatter. There are no individually relevant marks. Population: 9 in 50, 16 finer (7/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4792; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 3766; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3553.

NGC ID# 265C, PCGS# 8674

1876-CC Ten Dollar, AU53 Only 5,000 Pieces Produced

3463 1876-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A. In their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, Garrett and Guth highlight multiple positives of the 1876-CC eagle; it has a better-than-average survival rate, which they speculate is due to the American Centennial, and “The overall quality of the 1876-CC issue is slightly nicer than in previous years,” though they caution about striking weakness. On the downside, the small mintage under 5,000 pieces means that even AU coins are condition rarities. This AU53 example displays luminous yellow-gold fields that show a layer of dusky patina. Lightly worn with scattered minor digs that have more impact on the technical grade than the eye appeal. Census: 12 in 53 (1 in 53+), 12 finer (7/21).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3554.

NGC ID# 265D, PCGS# 8675



1878-CC Ten Dollar, XF45
Mintage of 3,244 Pieces

3464 1878-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A. While Philadelphia and San Francisco saw ten dollar gold coinage production surge in 1878, the opposite happened in Carson City, according to Rusty Goe. Instead, output slipped to just 3,244 pieces, and Goe estimates that only 70 to 80 of those coins survive regardless of grade. Any AU example would have made Goe's census, though heavy resubmissions have inflated today's numbers. Nonetheless, this Choice XF example is well worth owning. Its apricot-gold surfaces are luminous overall with glimmers of original luster hidden in the protected areas of the reverse. Softly struck with light abrasions on and around the portrait but great overall eye appeal.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2011), lot 4391.
NGC ID# 265K, PCGS# 8681



1883-O Ten Dollar, XF45
Conditionally Rare and the
Lowest-Mintage Branch Mint Eagle

3465 1883-O XF45 PCGS. Variety 1. The 1883-O eagle is the lowest-mintage branch mint Liberty Head eagle, with only 800 pieces coined. Writing in 1980, David Akers opined that it was the second-rarest New Orleans eagle, behind the 1859-O. Evaluating more recent data, Doug Winter states the 1883-O actually surpasses the 1859-O in terms of absolute rarity.

In *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint 1839-1909*, Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of only 35-45 examples in all grades. The great majority are circulated coins; Mint State specimens are prohibitively rare. Winter writes that "accurately graded EF45's are rare, while AU50 to AU55 coins are very rare." Winter believes 14-18 examples survive in XF grades, with only six to nine finer pieces.

This Choice XF example displays bright, yellow-gold surfaces that retain traces of prooflike luster in the protected areas. All higher-grade pieces show similar prooflike luster, a result of the extremely small mintage. The device detail is sharp, save for flatness on the curl above Liberty's ear and on a few star centers. Both sides reveal evenly distributed circulation marks. This piece has none of the problems that Winter describes for the typical 1883-O, with no heavy abrasions, planchet cracks, or laminations. A remarkable example for the grade and issue.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 2936; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3555.
NGC ID# 2668, PCGS# 8701

INDIAN EAGLES



1908-D No Motto Ten Dollar, MS65 Major Condition Rarity

3466 1908-D No Motto MS65 NGC. The only branch mint No Motto issue in the series, the 1908-D is scarce in any grade finer than MS63. In *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*, Mike Fuljenz writes, "The 1908-D No Motto is only a bit scarcer than the 1908 No Motto in terms of overall rarity but it is much scarcer in high grades." At the Gem level, this No Motto coin is rare. We have only handled an MS65 or better example of this issue on seven occasions within the last decade. The present example displays radiant cartwheel luster throughout rich orange-gold and peach-yellow surfaces. Strike sharpness is outstanding throughout the eagle's wing feathers, and the fields are beautifully preserved. Only a few faint marks on the high points of Liberty's portrait prevent an even finer grade. Census: 13 in 65 (2 in 65+), 8 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854



1913-S Ten Dollar, MS63 Major Condition Key

3467 1913-S MS63 PCGS. The 1913-S Indian eagle is a challenging acquisition in high grade, and at the Gem level it is one of the rarest dates in the series. In *Indian Gold Coins of the 20th Century*, Mike Fuljenz calls the 1913-S "one of the great condition rarities in all of the 20th century US gold series." Offered here is a scarce but accessible Select example, yielding rich orange-gold color and spectacular mint luster. Few abrasions are seen, and the strike is sharp throughout. A planchet defect produces a peripheral depression through the obverse margin from 6 to 9 o'clock, as well as on the corresponding portion of the reverse border. Another planchet flaw or small die bulge produces a small lump in the field to the left of the eagle's head. Population: 31 in 63, 22 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



1854 Double Eagle, AU58
Scarce Large Date Logotype
Frosty Luster, Coppery Accents

3468 1854 Large Date AU58 NGC. Only about 10% of the original mintage of 1854 double eagles (757,899 coins) was struck with a Large Date. This logotype is also found on 1854 Seated dollars and some New Orleans ten dollar gold pieces for the year. This variety is certainly scarcer than its Small Date counterpart, and examples are seldom seen this nice. Anything finer (in Mint State) is a legitimate rarity.

Softly frosted luster around the devices and wisps of coppery color complement smooth, wheat-gold surfaces. Strike detail is somewhat uneven — strong in certain places and incomplete in others — typical for a No Motto product. A couple of ticks and reeding marks are noted on each side. Census: 24 in 58 (2 in 58+), 10 finer (6/21).

NGC ID# 268S, PCGS# 98911



1855-O Double Eagle, XF45
80 to 90 Coins Extant

3469 1855-O XF45 NGC. Variety 1. The 1855-O is rare in all grades with an original mintage of only 8,000 coins. Perhaps 80 to 90 pieces survive today, mostly in the VF-XF grade range. Despite its rarity, the issue is sometimes forgotten, sandwiched as it is between two major keys in U.S. numismatics — the 1854-O and 1856-O double eagles. Still, the 1855-O holds its own as an important New Orleans No Motto issue.

This Choice XF coin has the expected number of abrasions and a degree of wear consistent with the grade. The slanted 5s in the date are said to be the signature of Mint Chief Engraver James B. Longacre, although unlike the large cents of the year, no double eagles are known with upright 5s. Orange-gold surfaces still display partial muted luster around the devices. Eye-appealing and historically significant. Census: 16 in 45, 27 finer (6/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 1743.
 NGC ID# 268W, PCGS# 8915



1861 Double Eagle, Lustrous MS63 Ideal No Motto Type Coin, Few Finer

3470 1861 MS63 PCGS. Collectors looking for a high-grade, non-shipwreck double eagle to represent the No Motto type would do well to consider the 1861 issue generally and this Select Uncirculated example in particular. Almost 3 million double eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1861, which stood as the highest total in the entire series until 1904. Today, examples are moderately collectible in Uncirculated condition, though the average certified assessment is only AU53.

To be sure, few coins are as well-preserved and attractive as this Select Uncirculated offering, and even fewer are finer. Both sides are incredibly lustrous and surprisingly smooth with much stronger design detail than one would expect of a No Motto twenty. The reverse shows several interesting die cracks. Population: 40 in 63 (2 in 63+), 19 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932





1861 Paquet Double Eagle, MS67, CAC By Far the Finer of Only Two Known Examples

Ex: Brand-Farouk-Norweb New Thoughts on a Classic Rarity

3471 1861 Paquet MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Norweb. The 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle is one of the rarest coins in American numismatics, and this example stands at the absolute pinnacle of rarity and exquisite condition. The issue has been a fabulous rarity since the day it was struck and only two examples are known to collectors today. Thus, the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle is arguably as rare as the MS65 (also by PCGS and CAC) 1933 double eagle, which recently sold for a record \$18,872,250 on June 8, 2021 at Sotheby's. The National Collection contains at least 10 1933 double eagles, and others almost certainly exist, although only one is legal to own privately under United States law.

Historically, the 1861 Paquet has been collected as both a pattern and a business strike Liberty double eagle. In the fourth edition of their famous reference, *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note, "With the explosion of interest in U.S. double eagles, the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle is now held in the same regard as the great classics of the series." To quote Doug Winter, "It is by far the rarest regular issue Double Eagle, and no set of Liberty Head Double Eagles can be complete without the inclusion of this issue."

Perhaps just as important, interest in pattern issues — especially examples in the finest possible condition — has been greatly stimulated in recent times by Heritage Auctions' sale of Bob Simpson's remarkable collection, and the 1861 Paquet Reverse twenty would be a tremendous prize for advanced collectors of the pattern series. That being said, the appeal of the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle extends far beyond the boundaries of any single series. The beauty of its innovative design and its fascinating history make the issue a true American classic. Heritage Auctions is indeed privileged to present the finest-known specimen of this landmark rarity in this important offering.

Additionally, the Civil War dates of 1861-1865 have become an even more popular numismatic collecting theme in recent years. This coin would obviously and indisputably become the centerpiece — and the "stopper" for any other collector's achievement — of the finest such collection.

The Enigmatic Paquet Reverse Double Eagle

Paquet Reverse double eagles have been avidly collected since they first appeared on the numismatic auction scene in 1865, just four years after the coins were struck. Despite its long auction history and acclaimed status as a premier numismatic rarity, the Paquet Reverse double eagle has always been a mysterious issue. Its true nature has puzzled numismatic scholars for 160 years and many key facts about the issue only came to light long after its discovery. Today, we know Paquet Reverse double eagles were struck at two U.S. Mints, Philadelphia and San Francisco, but that important fact was largely unknown before the late 1930s. Similarly, we now know the Philadelphia and San Francisco reverse designs are different, struck from an entirely different hub that employed the same punches in a slightly different arrangement. This key fact was only discovered in 1988 and its implications are still being debated today. Expert opinion on the true nature of the Paquet Reverse double eagle is split, with different authorities reaching different conclusions about the character of this enigmatic issue over the years. We have thoroughly examined the historical record and studied the latest evidence to achieve a better understanding of this important issue. Our findings are presented below.

Assistant Engraver Anthony C. Paquet

The following biography of Anthony C. Paquet appeared previously in our description of the only other known example of the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle, which was sold in lot 5702 of the Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014).

Assistant Mint Engraver Anthony C. Paquet was born on December 5, 1814 in Hamburg, Germany and emigrated to the United States in October 1848. The cataloger for the coin mentioned above, which was sold in the Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001), said that "he is believed to be the son of one Tuissaint Francois Paquet." Paquet worked in Philadelphia and New York from 1850 to 1857, before joining the Mint staff on October 20, 1857. The nature of his earliest work in America is unknown. He remained in the Mint's service until 1864 and did additional contract work before and after his period of employment. He continued living in Philadelphia until his death in 1882. Paquet is most famous for the 1861 double eagles that are named for him. He also prepared a design modification for the 1859 half dime.

While at the Mint, Paquet created several patterns in addition to the 1861 double eagles that he is most famous for, although most of his work was engraving dies for numerous Mint medals. He prepared the dies for the first Congressional Medal of Honor as well as Indian Peace medals for Presidents Johnson and Grant.

In *Numismatic Art in America*, author Cornelius Vermeule discussed Paquet's work: "With the exception of several Mint medals, which prove his qualities as a master of incisive verism or of heroic sentiment in the early Victorian classical tradition, Paquet never had a chance to demonstrate his abilities as an official engraver. He soon left the government coining establishment for other, related work."

Paquet has not always been given appropriate credit for his talent. Donald Taxay wrote about Paquet in *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*: "Paquet possessed a very modest talent, and his dies, with but one brief exception, were never adopted on the coinage. A peculiar ugliness in portraiture, stiffness in anatomy, and tall, thin lettering distinguish the work of this artist."

Perhaps it was not entirely Paquet's fault that his work was a disappointment to some. Vermeule, whose work was published in 1971, seems to answer Taxay's complaint: "Paquet has been criticized for having been a mediocre engraver, but study of his coins and patterns reveals he never really had an opportunity to unleash his talents on the coinage because Longacre, the Chief Engraver, did all the work himself. Patterns have suggested Paquet's potential. Four medals can be singled out from among the limited number of existing examples that amply confirm his skill."

The catalogers of the Dallas Bank Collection took a positive stance regarding Paquet: "There can be little doubt, that the decision to pass the task of redesigning the double eagles to Paquet was related to his impressive medallion effort."

Paquet's First Design for the Double Eagle (San Francisco Mint Version)

During the 1850s, the United States Mint found that reverse dies for Liberty double eagles suffered much greater attrition than their obverse counterparts, due to excessive cracking during the striking process. In 1851, the Philadelphia Mint produced a total of only 13 new double eagle obverse dies, but 33 reverse dies were required to complete the year's coinage. Similarly, in 1852, a total of 29 reverse dies were manufactured to accompany just 15 obverse dies. In his *Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, Q. David Bowers suggests this situation may have led to Assistant Engraver Anthony C. Paquet's effort to redesign the reverse of the double eagle, beginning in 1859.

Paquet used the familiar obverse die sunk from the master hub produced by Chief Engraver James B. Longacre in 1859 for his double eagle project. The central motif is a head of Liberty facing to the left, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, her hair tied in a bun behind

her head. Around are 13 six-pointed stars with the date below the bust. The neck truncation contains the incuse initials JBL, for James Barton Longacre. Counting clockwise from the lower left, star 7 is at the 12 o'clock position, pointing to the second bead of the coronet.

For his reverse, Paquet retained all the basic design elements of Longacre's earlier design, which had been in service since 1850, but his style was cleaner and more elegant. The central reverse motif is a heraldic style eagle with a shield covering its breast. Unlike later types, the sides of the shield are vertical. In Paquet's composition, the shield's border consisted of two individual lines, rather than the single line in Longacre's design. The eagle holds an olive branch in its left claw (to the viewer's right), and three arrows in its right claw. The motif is embellished by scrolls that contain the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. The scroll work is slightly separated from the eagle's tail in Paquet's design. Above the eagle is an oval constellation of 13 stars, surrounded by a glory of rays. The stars were placed lower than on the Longacre version of the reverse, and arranged in a more elongated oval, to keep them clear of the rays. James Longacre's original drawing for the central design elements of his proposed double eagle reverse can be seen in the collection of the Detroit Institute of the Arts. Paquet's concept of this portion of the design is actually closer to Longacre's drawing than the familiar adopted design.

Along the border from 8:30 to 3:30 is the statutory legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The central design elements are well-centered in the field, with the tips of the eagle's wings pointing to the spaces between T and E in UNITED and E and R in AMERICA. Below the eagle's tail is the denomination, TWENTY D. The most important difference between Paquet's design and the earlier Longacre motif is in the letter font of the reverse legend and denomination. The letters used in Paquet's design are much taller and thinner, with heavier vertical elements including uprights and serifs. The letters were spaced closer together, with bigger gaps between the legend and the denomination. These taller letters took up much more space between the central devices and the rim than the shorter letters in the Longacre design. As a result, the field, or table, of the reverse was wider than the obverse field and the border was much narrower. This difference proved fatal to the design, as it introduced many striking problems that were not easily remedied.



Paquet's first (San Francisco) reverse, with the central devices centered in the field.

The Design Process, as Preserved in the Pattern Record

Much of what we know about these extremely rare coins was summarized in *The 1861 Paquet Double Eagles*, a masterful article coauthored by Michael J. Hodder, John J. Ford, and P. Scott Rubin for the *American Numismatic Association Anthology* in 1991. The article outlines a rich pattern history for the Paquet Reverse double eagle, beginning with a white metal die trial of the reverse, which was probably produced in 1859. An example of this die trial is preserved in the collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia today and is listed as Judd-A1859-11 in the standard pattern reference. Some serious corrosion is evident on the lower portion of this piece today, but the design is easily recognized. Another example was once in Abe Kosoff's collection.

Paquet must have been pleased with the results of this initial effort, as he continued striking patterns of his design in the logical continuation of the design process. The next entry in the pattern history is Judd-260, an 1859-dated copper striking of the complete

design. USPatterns.com reports fewer than three examples of Judd-260 exist today and at least one example has been gilt. The gilt example was owned at different times by George Woodside and King Farouk, who also owned the present specimen of the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle.

A final entry in the pattern history of the design was an 1860-dated striking of the design in gold, Judd-272A. A single example of Judd-272A is known to collectors today. This final trial of the hub in its intended coinage metal represents the last step in the process before a design is placed in regular production. The only known specimen of Judd-272A was acquired by the Mint Cabinet on October 11, 1860. Its entry in the *Account of Expenditures of the Mint Cabinet* reads, "Double Eagle, 1860, new reverse intended for 1861." This statement confirms that Paquet's first design for the double eagle was the one adopted for regular-issue coinage in 1861. The extensive pattern record is exactly what we would expect to find when tracing the evolution of a new design for coinage, from soft, base-metal die trials of the new reverse to fully realized trials of the whole design in its intended coinage metal.

Striking Paquet's First Design

In accordance with Mint policy, working dies of the new design were made at Philadelphia and sent to the branch mints for use in the following year's coinage. Four pairs of dies including the new reverse were shipped to the San Francisco Mint on November 7, 1860. At some point in the production process, the problem of the mismatched obverse and reverse borders was noticed, but it was believed that simply adjusting the milling would eliminate most of the problems. This solution was suggested in a note that accompanied the dies sent to San Francisco, which stated:

"The reverse dies of the double eagle are from a new original die presenting a larger face for the device without changing the diameter of the piece. They will require a slight change in the milling to suit the border."

A similar note accompanied the three reverse dies sent to the New Orleans Mint on December 10. The final pattern for the design, Judd-272A, was struck on the medal press, with its much higher pressure settings, and showed none of the expected striking problems. Longacre apparently believed any difficulties encountered in regular production on the coin presses would be easily fixed.

Unfortunately for the new design, 1861 was a banner year for double eagle production. The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 2.9 million Liberty twenties that year, the biggest mintage for the denomination before 1904. Even in early January, the orders must have been piling up. January 1 was a holiday for the Mint, so no double eagle coinage could have been attempted before January 2, 1861. Unfortunately, the striking problems caused by the wider field of the reverse die were more extensive than anticipated. No documentary evidence has come to light concerning how many double

eagles of the new design were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in early January but, faced with the staggering work load, Mint Director James Ross Snowden was in no mood to spend time tinkering with the milling to correct the problems. On January 5, he suspended coinage



James Ross Snowden, Mint Director 1853-1861.

with Paquet's reverse at the Philadelphia Mint. The same day, he sent a telegram to the branch mints ordering them to strike no double eagles with Paquet's reverse and simply use leftover reverse dies of Longacre's design to begin the year's coinage. The small number of double eagles struck with the Paquet reverse at the Philadelphia Mint were presumably all melted.

Snowden's telegram reached the New Orleans Mint before any double eagle coinage took place, but it took much longer for his message to reach Mint officials in San Francisco. The transcontinental telegraph lines were only completed as far west as St. Louis, Missouri, so Longacre's message had to travel overland, including by Pony Express, the rest of the way. The order to abandon coinage with Paquet's reverse did not arrive in San Francisco until February 2, 1861.

In the meantime, the staff at the San Francisco Mint had been quite busy working on the problem with the milling they had been warned about in the note that accompanied the dies. Striking coins with the mismatched obverse and reverse borders of Paquet's design on the regular coinage press resulted in unacceptable loss of detail on the reverse and subjected the dies to excessive wear and breakage. Adjusting the milling machine was a tricky process and the initial attempts were unsuccessful, resulting in higher, thinner rims on the reverse than on the obverse. Much like the problems the Mint experienced with the High Relief, Wire Rim Saint-Gaudens double eagles half a century later, the resulting coins would not stack properly. Further experimentation with the milling finally achieved acceptable results and the San Francisco Mint began striking double eagles for circulation sometime after January 10. By the time Snowden's message reached San Francisco the Mint had successfully produced 19,250 double eagles with the Paquet reverse. The coins had been released into circulation and there was no practical way to recall them. Superintendent C.H. Hempstead notified Snowden of the situation on February 9:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th last overland which, however, did not come to hand until the 2nd inst. I was therefore unable to prevent the striking and issuing of a large number of double eagles coined with the new dies. The amount so issued was \$385,000. At first we experienced considerable difficulty in striking the new coin, mainly for the reason that 20 pieces would pile too high. This, however, was remedied; the diameter of the piece was not greater than heretofore but in order to obviate this difficulty we were compelled to decrease the width of the border on the raised edge of the reverse side. Among the assay coins of last month transmitted by this mail you will find the double eagles as struck by us with the new die. Its general appearance is not unsatisfactory. However, as you have instructed me only to use the older reverse dies, I have done so since the receipt of your letter."



Milling Machine

The small mintage of 1861-S Paquet Reverse double eagles circulated widely in both foreign and domestic trade, suffering much wear and attrition over the years. None were saved by contemporary collectors, and no Mint State examples have ever been certified. Hence the present coin is not only the finest known 1861 Philadelphia Paquet by a full 6 points, it is the finest of any 1861 Paquet double eagle known by that same differential. To assess the premium for condition in the current market, consider that in July, 2013 the finest 1861 double eagle of normal design in PCGS MS67 CAC, sold at a Stack's Bowers auction for \$352,500 as compared with the most recent sale of a PCGS MS61 (\$3120, March, 2020, also at Stack's Bowers). For further reference, the MS61 example of the Paquet Reverse double eagle realized \$1,610,000 at a Heritage auction in 2006. Considering the vast difference in quality between that coin and the present MS67 example, we expect a record price when this coin passes the auction block.

The general public paid little attention to the reverse of the coin and the design differences went unnoticed when one turned up in daily commerce. Despite a brief mention in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1895, the 1861-S Paquet Reverse double eagle was completely forgotten shortly after it was issued. The numismatic community was shocked, therefore, when a worn example was eventually discovered in a barn in Hull, Texas in 1937. A few more examples were discovered, once collectors knew to look for them, but the issue remained extremely rare throughout the 1940s. A small number of coins were eventually repatriated from European holdings in recent times. Today, the surviving population probably numbers 150-200 examples, all in circulated grades. Since the Philadelphia mintage was destroyed, these scarce coins are the only surviving representatives of Anthony C. Paquet's first design for the double eagle. They are avidly collected as an essential part of the Liberty double eagle series.

Paquet's Second Design for the Double Eagle (Philadelphia Mint Version)

The obverse die for Paquet's second design for the double eagle was sunk from the same hub used to create his first design, so the only difference between the two is the placement of the date. The date is positioned higher in the field on the second design, with the J in JBL nearly centered over the 8.

The reverse die was struck from a completely different hub than the first design, although all the same punches were used to impress the letters and devices. Crucially, the central design elements were slightly rotated and placed higher in the field on the second design. The eagle's wingtips point to the upright of the E in UNITED and the bottom serif of the E in AMERICA on the second design. The highest rays of the glory point to the upright of the E and the space between E and S in STATES. The letters in the denomination are more widely spaced than on the first design and the oval of stars is placed higher, merging slightly with the glory of rays.

Mint records are silent about the development of Paquet's second design for the double eagle and, unlike his first design, there is no meaningful pattern history for the issue. An 1860-dated copper pattern of the design (Judd-273) exists, but modern research indicates this issue is actually a back-dated fantasy piece. The dies were heavily polished before Judd-273 was struck, so that the base of



Paquet's second (Philadelphia) design, with the central devices higher in the field.

the E in TWENTY is partially effaced and the bottom left serif of the Y is missing. Struck from this later state of the die, Judd-273 was clearly produced after the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle.

Origin Theories for the 1861 Paquet Reverse Double Eagle

With no documentary evidence and no pattern record to rely on, we have only the physical evidence of the coins and our knowledge of Mint procedures to help us understand the true nature of the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle. Several theories have been proposed in the past, with opinions changing over time as new information about the coins became available. We will explore the most important theories here.

During the 19th century, the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle was widely believed to be a pattern issue. It was specifically listed in the pattern section of Woodward's Sixth Semi-Annual Sale when it made its first auction appearance in March of 1865. This initial appearance, coming so soon after the coin was struck, when memories of those involved in the striking were still fresh, carried a lot of weight with contemporary numismatists. The two known 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagles were featured in seven public auctions during the 19th century and catalogers specifically listed them as patterns in five of those appearances. Robert Coulton Davis listed the Paquet Reverse double eagle as number 154 in his seminal work on patterns, which was published in *The Coin Collector's Journal* in 1885, and Edgar Adams and William Woodin also listed the coins as patterns in their standard reference in 1913 (see AW-334).

Attributing the coins as patterns made sense during this time period. Their high technical quality strongly suggested they were specially struck and their extreme rarity made a pattern origin very credible. Views began to change, however, when the San Francisco Mint coins of Paquet's first design began to surface in the late 1930s. These coins were clearly business strikes that were widely used in circulation. Examples of both designs were so rare that there were few opportunities to compare and contrast the issues, so the differences between the two designs went unnoticed. Numismatists naturally assumed the coins had a common origin and, if the San Francisco Mint coins were circulation strikes, the Philadelphia pieces must be too. Edward Cogan was probably the biggest coin dealer in the country in 1861 and he was living in Philadelphia at the time. It seems likely that he heard reports of the destruction of the Philadelphia mintage in 1861 and remembered those events when he cataloged the Dallas Bank specimen of the Paquet Reverse double eagle in its first auction appearance in lot 1314 of the Mendes I. Cohen Collection, 14 years later:

"1861 Twenty dollar gold piece. The Reverse of this piece, although similar in design to that of the regular issue, is larger in every respect and was withdrawn in consequence of the extreme narrow milling, which would cause much loss by abrasion, and all but two were remelted - this one and one in the possession of Mr. W.J. Jenks of Philadelphia. Extremely rare."

Although he listed the Paquet Reverse double eagle in the pattern section of the catalog, numismatists of the mid-20th century remembered Cogan's story about the aborted mintage and interpreted the account as a business-strike origin for the Philadelphia issue. For most of the 1940-1991 time frame, the two 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagles were believed to be the remnants of a business-strike mintage that was recalled and almost totally destroyed.

Things changed again after 1988, when Michael Hodder noticed the design differences between the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mint Paquet Reverse double eagles while cataloging the coin offered here in its prior appearance in the sale of the Norweb Collection. The implications of this discovery were not immediately

clear, but Hodder began researching the Paquet Reverse double eagle extensively, in concert with his mentor, John J. Ford, and numismatic scholar P. Scott Rubin. By 1991, the team of Hodder, Ford, and Rubin were ready to publish their findings in the *American Numismatic Association Anthology*. Their remarkable paper, *The 1861 Paquet Double Eagles*, remains one of the most authoritative works on the subject today.

Hodder, Ford, and Rubin rejected the idea that the Philadelphia Mint would produce dies for the branch mints from a different hub than the one used for the Philadelphia dies. From this, they concluded that any business-strike double eagles struck in Philadelphia in early January 1861 would have the same reverse design as the San Francisco issue. Since the two surviving Philadelphia coins were clearly struck from different dies, the coauthors concluded that they could not have been part of that production. Clearly, the origin of the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle required a different explanation.

Similarly, the pattern origin theory was considered and discarded. The present coin exhibits none of the anticipated striking problems for this design. In fact, the strike is exemplary, and there are numerous die polishing lines in the fields. These attributes convinced Hodder, Ford and Rubin that the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagles must have been specially struck on the medal press. However, the confused and meager pattern history for the second (Philadelphia Mint) design concerned them. At the time, it was thought that the 1860-dated copper piece of this design, Judd-273, was a real pattern, rather than a back-dated fantasy item. Hodder, Ford, and Rubin believed the design had been tried and rejected with this pattern in 1860, in favor of the design used on the San Francisco issue. No 1861-dated trials in gold should have been required, making the pattern theory untenable.

Having eliminated both the pattern and regular-issue theories of the origin for the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle, Hodder, Ford, and Rubin concluded the coins must have been fantasy pieces, possibly struck at a later date by a disappointed Paquet, or some other Mint insider.

New Thoughts on the True Nature of the 1861 Paquet Reverse Double Eagle

When the fantasy status of Judd-273 was established, researchers began to reconsider the true nature of the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle. If Judd-273 had been a true 1860-dated pattern, then there would have been a working die on hand at the Mint in 1861 to use in striking fantasy pieces. Since Judd-273 was actually struck sometime after the Paquet Reverse double eagles, the numismatic delicacy theory became much less likely. It would have been no small undertaking to strike the Paquet Reverse double eagles as numismatic delicacies from scratch. It would require producing a whole new reverse hub for the issue, in addition to a new set of dies (many fantasy pieces were struck from old dies that were just removed from storage, a much simpler process.) It would have required access to planchets, which were secured in the Coiner's vault, and the medal press, which was chained shut at night in the medal department. While a clandestine striking of a few coins might have been possible for someone in Paquet's position, it would be difficult to accomplish without attracting some notice, and the reward for so much work would scarcely be worth the trouble.

In a July 2006 telephone conversation with Mark Borckardt, P. Scott Rubin walked back the conclusion that the coins were numismatic delicacies. Rubin speculated that Paquet might have refined his design after the dies were sent to the branch mints in November and December of 1860, and produced a new hub to make the dies for the Philadelphia issue. Then, he theorized, the dies from the new hub caused striking problems when coinage began in January and all but two examples of the Philadelphia mintage were destroyed, as first suggested by Edward Cogan in 1875.

We believe Rubin was correct about Paquet continuing to refine his design in the last months of 1860, but we believe he had a different purpose in mind. When looking at the reverse of an 1861-S Paquet Reverse double eagle, one of the first things that strikes the observer is how crowded the mintmark is. In the same way that the taller peripheral letters restricted the space normally reserved for the dentils on the rim, they also left minimal room for the mintmark between the denomination and the eagle's tail. The top serif of the S actually touches the lowest tailfeather and the base barely floats above the space between N and T in TWENTY, resulting in a cluttered, unattractive appearance. The mintmark is the last element to be added to the reverse die, so it is possible this problem was only noticed when the dies were being prepared for shipment to San Francisco on November 7. Our theory is that Paquet continued working on his design in the last months of 1860 to correct this problem, rotating and moving the central design elements higher in the field to create more space for the mintmark.



First (San Francisco) design, with the crowded mintmark.



Second (Philadelphia) design, with more space for the mintmark.

Almost all observers agree the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagles were specially struck on the medal press because they display none of the striking problems experienced when the San Francisco Mint tried to strike coins with the mismatched obverse and reverse borders, before adjusting the milling to compensate. Although it does not have the deeply mirrored fields seen on proof specimens, many die polishing lines are evident on the surfaces of the present coin, suggesting it may have been specially produced to illustrate the design for important Mint or Treasury officials. We suggest the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle constitutes a prospective design for double eagle coinage in 1862, addressing the problem of the crowded mintmark. This is in line with the pattern origin story bestowed on the coins in their first appearances. Paquet probably believed the basic design had been tested enough during the pattern progression for the first design and did not bother to produce any base-metal patterns for this final effort. Unfortunately, it seems likely that Snowden abandoned the design in early January, before Paquet could pursue it any further. Without documentary evidence, this conclusion is somewhat speculative, but it fits the facts as we know them as well as any other origin theory we are aware of. Of course, many collectors will still regard the Paquet Reverse double eagle as a necessary component of the Liberty double eagle series, and we support their efforts to include an example in their collections and Registry Sets.

History of the Present Coin

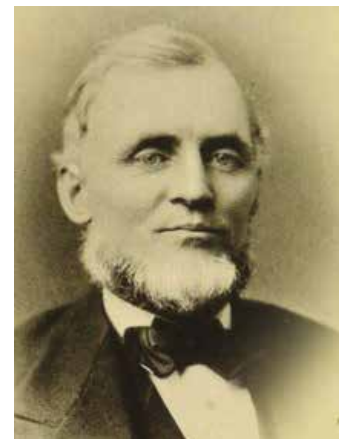
This delightful Superb Gem from the Oliver Jung Collection was the discovery coin for the issue. It first appeared in lot 2818 of the Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865), in the pattern section of the catalog. The Sixth Semi-Annual Sale was one of the most important public auction sales of the 1860s and it featured important consignments from a number of prominent collectors. Unfortunately, we have not been able to determine which of these early numismatists consigned the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle. The lot description reads:

"1861 Twenty Dollar Piece. This piece differs from the ordinary variety in the arrangement of the stars over the head of the eagle, and is said to be unique; perfectly uncirculated."

Surprisingly, the cataloger focused on the different arrangement of the reverse stars as the diagnostic feature of the Paquet reverse, rather than the more noticeable and important larger font used for the reverse lettering. The lot realized \$37, to a mysterious collector named "French", according to a priced and named copy of the auction catalog. This was a substantial price at the time, when the coin was only four years old. Research by Heritage cataloger David Stone suggests "French" was actually Philadelphia collector William J. Jenks, who sold a number of collections through various dealers in the 1860s and '70s (see "The Mysterious Mr. French, Revealed at Last," *The Asylum*, July-September 2009, pp. 103-109). Jenks sold the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle to George F. Seavey, one of the most important collectors of the time, who lived in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.

Seavey exhibited his American gold collection, which was considered complete at the time, when branch mint issues were considered interchangeable with Philadelphia Mint examples, at a meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society on February 4, 1869. The exhibit was reported in the March 1869 edition of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, where the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle was listed in the pattern section and described as, "1861 Double Eagle, trial of new die, abandoned." Seavey retained this coin until 1873, when he sold his entire collection to millionaire Boston collector Lorin G. Parmelee. Seavey initially intended to sell his collection at auction, through dealer William Strobridge, but Parmelee made an offer for the whole collection that was too good to pass up before the sale took place. Strobridge had prepared a catalog for the prospective auction, which he published as an important reference for numismatists in June of 1873. The Paquet Reverse double eagle was described with the other 1861-dated coins as "Double Eagle. From a rejected die. Only two struck, and die destroyed. Gold."

Lorin G. Parmelee formed perhaps the finest collection of American coins that was sold in the 19th century. He sold his remarkable collection through the New York Coin & Stamp Company, run by veteran coin dealers H.P. Smith and David Proskey, in June of 1890. Unfortunately, the auction took place during a down turn in the coin market and prices realized were disappointing. T. Harrison Garrett and Robert Coulton Davis, two of the most important collectors of the era, had recently died and the new generation of collectors who would take their place, like William Woodin, Virgil Brand, and Waldo Newcomer, were just beginning to collect seriously. With Parmelee himself out of the running, the lack of high-level competition was reflected in the prices realized. The layout of the catalog was similar to Strobridge's Seavey Descriptive Catalog, with all the coins from each date described in a separate section, rather than organizing the issues by denomination. The Paquet Reverse double eagle was described in lot 1317:



Lorin G. Parmelee

"Double Eagle; obv., same die as last. R. Same type as last, but larger design and taller thin letters in legend: Paquet's designs: only two struck; very rare."

The lot realized \$44, to pattern specialist George Woodside. Woodside held the coin for only two years, before selling his numismatic holdings through the familiar New York Coin & Stamp firm in April of 1892. Woodside's collection contained 404 lots of pattern coins, making it the most important pattern offering of the 19th century. The Paquet Reverse double eagle was offered in lot 115 and described as:

"1861 Double Eagle: regular obv. R. same as that on lot 91: larger design than on regular issue: only two known: gold: uncirc."

Lot 91 referred to in the catalog was the 1859-dated gilt specimen of Judd-260, the copper pattern for Paquet's first design, which was used on the 1861-S Paquet Reverse double eagle. Apparently, the cataloger missed the subtle differences between the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mint versions of the design.

The coin was purchased by M.A. Brown, a collector from East Northfield, Massachusetts. Brown was an early copper specialist, but he also had a substantial collection of patterns, including examples of the 1879 and 1880 Flowing Hair stellars. Brown sold his collection through the Chapman brothers in April of 1897. The 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle was described in lot 53 of the catalog as:

"1861 \$20. Obverse as the regular issue. R. Type of the regular issue but the letters taller and slimmer, device wider and more open. Uncirculated. Mint lustre. Gold. Excessively rare."

The lot realized \$52.50, to super collector Virgil Brand, who retained the coin until his death in 1926.

After the M.A. Brown auction, there was a marked change in the frequency of public offerings of the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle. The present coin spent most of the first half of the 20th century in the fabulous collection of Virgil Brand, or his estate, after his death. The second example of the 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle appeared in two public auctions in the 19th century and then vanished, only reappearing in Europe after a hiatus of 88 years, in 1965. As a result, neither of the known specimens appeared at auction for a period of 57 years after the M.A. Brown sale. From that time until the present day, the coins have been held in strong hands, in long-term collections, and public offerings have been infrequent.

The present coin saw a flurry of dealer activity in the 1940s before being acquired by the eccentric King Farouk, the playboy King of Egypt. Farouk's spectacular collection was auctioned by Sotheby's in February of 1954, after he was deposed for his irresponsible behavior as monarch. This coin was featured in lot 289 of the catalog and was described as:

"Pattern twenty dollars 1861, with the Paquet reverse, edge milled (A.W.334). In extremely fine state, believed to be the second known specimen, and is from the Parmelee collection."

The lot was purchased by David Spink, who was acting as agent for New Netherlands Coin Company. In turn, New Netherlands purchased the coin for their favorite customers, Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, who actually attended the Farouk sale in Egypt, but preferred not to buy this coin at the auction.

The Norwebs formed one of the most valuable and extensive numismatic gatherings of all time. Mrs. Emery May Holden Norweb had become deeply involved in numismatics as a young girl, when she helped her father, Albert Fairchild Holden, improve and organize the family coin collection he inherited from his father, Liberty Holden. Albert Holden was a shrewd collector, with excellent



Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb

financial resources, who amassed a significant coin collection before his untimely death from cancer in 1913. Emery May inherited the collection and joined the American Numismatic Association in 1914, but her collecting activity slowed for some years, as she was busy with family concerns and extensive foreign travel. She met R. Henry Norweb, a career foreign service officer, while serving as a nurse in World War I in France. They were married in Paris in 1917. After an eventful 30 year career in foreign service, the Norwebs retired to their family estate in Cleveland Ohio. In later years, they avidly pursued their numismatic interests and formed one of the world's greatest coin collections. They died just five months apart in 1983 and 1984, with their collection still intact. The Norweb Collection was sold in a series of blockbuster auctions by Bowers and Merena in the late 1980s. When the Paquet Reverse double eagle was sold in lot 3984 of the Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), it realized a staggering \$660,000, the third-highest price paid for any U.S. coin up to that time. This coin has not been publicly offered since. It was exhibited at the Florida United Numismatists convention in January 2017, where it was insured for \$8 million. It was later exhibited at the 2018 ANA World's Fair of Money. It was later acquired privately by Oliver Jung, via John Albanese.

Physical Description

The present coin is the finer-known example of this landmark numismatic treasure by a full six grade points. It is also the finest of the Paquet design (arguably a separate type coin) by those same six grade points.

This magnificent Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements. All the star centers are fully struck and fine definition is evident on the strands of Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. Both sides display full dentilation. The base of the first 1 in the date shows evidence of repunching. Some tiny die lumps are evident in the angles of stars 9 and 10. The virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces radiate strong satiny mint luster from both sides and numerous die polishing lines are evident in the fields. A tiny amber alloy spot shows on the obverse rim, near star 4. The outstanding quality and eye appeal of this piece are attested by the CAC sticker.

This coin has been a highlight of some of the most prestigious numismatic collections of all time, but it has only been offered sparingly in recent years. Despite its illustrious pedigree, it has appeared at auction only twice since the 19th century, the last time in the famous Norweb Collection, 33 years ago. David Hall recently called this coin "one of the great United States gold coin rarities, and one of the best coins PCGS has ever graded." This lot represents a once in a lifetime opportunity for the advanced collector to obtain the ultimate specimen of this fabulous rarity, which should appeal strongly to collectors of all disciplines. This coin is not likely to become available again in the collecting life of anyone reading this lot description. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. The 1861 Paquet Reverse double eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 67, 0 finer (6/21).



Roster of 1861 Paquet Reverse Double Eagles (Second Design)

1. MS67 PCGS. CAC. Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865), lot 2818; purchased by William J. Jenks, bidding as "French", for \$37; sold privately to George F. Seavey, circa 1868; exhibited by Seavey at the meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society on February; listed in the Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William H. Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 981, but Boston collector Lorin G. Parmelee purchased Seavey's entire collection before the auction was held; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 1317, realized \$44; George D. Woodside Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 4/1892), lot 115, realized \$37.50; M.A. Brown Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 4/1897), lot 53, realized \$52.50; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal number 17021); Brand Estate; Armin Brand, in 1932, sold privately in 12/1936 for \$500; Burdette G. Johnson, who offered the coin to B. Max Mehl on 8/8/1943 at \$1,000, then to F.C.C. Boyd on 9/17/1940 at \$500, then to Stack's on 7/8/1941 at \$500, and finally to Boyd again on 10/15/1943 for \$650; Boyd purchased the coin on December 15, 1943; sold privately to Abe Kosoff in 1943 for \$1,250; Abe Kosoff, Hans Schulman, and Robert Friedberg, sold privately for \$3,250 to King Farouk of Egypt; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 289, realized \$1,170.30 to David Spink, acting as an agent for the following: New Netherlands Coin Company; purchased by Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb in 1954 for \$5,000; Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3984, realized \$660,000; Manfra, Tordella & Brookes; MTB to Warren Trepp (brokered by Spectrum); John Albanese bought from Spectrum in 2003 and sold to Brian Hendelson for a reported \$2 million; brokered by John Albanese and Joe O'Connor to Oliver Jung; **the present coin.**

Plate coin in Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth's *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* and *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*.

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MS61 PCGS. Colonel Mendes I. Cohen Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 1314, realized \$26; George W. Cram Collection (William H. Strobridge, 3/1877), lot 597, realized \$22.25; unknown intermediaries; Paul Wittlin rediscovered this coin in Paris, circa 1965; purchased by Paramount International Coin Corporation for \$7,500; sold privately for \$12,500 to RARCOA (Ben Dreiske); Abe Kosoff; North Carolina Collector; Mike Brownlee and Abe Kosoff; H. Jeff Browning purchased this coin on March 22, 1976, reportedly for more than \$250,000; Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's,

10/2001), lot 30, realized \$345,000; Wyoming Collection; Denver ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5623, realized \$1,610,000; Monaco Rare Coins; sold to a private collector for \$1,771,000; sold to an Orange County California collector via Monaco Rare Coins in 2008 for a reported \$2.5 million; Charles C. Wright Family Collection; Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5702, realized \$1,645,000; Doug Winter Numismatics.

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A Selection From The Oliver Jung Collection.

NGC ID# 269H, PCGS# 8933



1861-S Paquet Double Eagle, AU50 Famous One-Year *Guide Book* Type Only 150 to 200 Coins Extant

3472 1861-S Paquet AU50 NGC. The Paquet Reverse double eagles produced at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints in 1861 are exotic outliers in the Liberty Head twenty dollar gold series. They were manufactured as part of a failed redesign by their namesake, Assistant Engraver Anthony C. Paquet, and are readily identifiable by their distinctive Tall Letters. Other minor differences also distinguish the coins from their regular counterparts. Listed in the *Guide Book*, these P and S-mint issues are widely known and highly sought-after in and even outside of specialist circles. Part of their fame stems from the existence of only two known Philadelphia survivors, one in MS61 (ex: Dallas Bank) and one in MS67 (ex: Norweb). Both specimens have brought well in excess of seven figures at auction, representing the fourth rarest United States coinage issue.

Unlike the 1861 Philadelphia variant, the 1861-S Paquet Reverse twenty dollar is moderately collectible. We know that 19,250 examples were struck and issued for circulation, and Doug Winter estimates 150 to 200 coins survive in all grades. Most of those are in VF and XF condition, consistent with heavy use in the channels of Western commerce. Perhaps 25 to 35 pieces exist in About Uncirculated condition, while none are known in Mint State.

This high-end AU50 1861-S Paquet twenty exhibits a typical strike for the issue with somewhat softer detail than on the regular 1861-S Type One double eagle. That is particularly true of the obverse. The other side is better-defined. Straw-gold surfaces maintain partial mint luster, and marks are surprisingly minor in nature, distributed evenly across each side. Opportunities to add an 1861-S Paquet twenty to one's collection are scarce — they come up once or twice a year, if that. We would encourage bidders to seize the day. NGC ID# 269L, PCGS# 8936



1862 Twenty Dollar, AU53 Better-Date Philadelphia Issue

3473 1862 AU53 NGC. Double eagle production at the Philadelphia Mint fell to just 92,098 coins in 1862 after the outbreak of the Civil War, which prompted the withdrawal of gold and silver from of circulation. Doug Winter writes at doubleeaglebook.com:

"As a result, the 1862 double eagle has a very low survival rate. It is the rarest Type One double eagle from this mint (excluding, of course, the excessively rare 1861 Paquet reverse) in terms of overall rarity. In Uncirculated, it trails only the 1859."

This minimally circulated, partly lustrous representative in AU53 condition features well-detailed devices and orange-gold color. The surfaces on each side are predictably abraded, with a series of identifying reeding marks on Liberty's chin. Census: 21 in 53, 34 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 269M, PCGS# 8937



1863 Double Eagle, AU53 Smooth and Partially Lustrous

3474 1863 AU53 NGC. A low-mintage issue for the Philadelphia Mint (142,790 coins struck), the 1863 is today generally found in AU condition or thereabouts. The average certified grade between the two leading services combined falls between AU50 and AU53. Examples are seldom seen in any Mint State grade, though the supply has been somewhat improved as a result of *S.S. Republic* recoveries.

This AU53 representative boasts pleasing luster that emanates from orange-gold surfaces. Each side features a bold strike and fewer marks than might be expected for the grade. The only major abrasion is a tick on Liberty's lower neck above the bust. An attractive Type One double eagle.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 3290.
NGC ID# 269P, PCGS# 8939



1864 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Elegant, Original Surfaces
Deep Green-Gold Color

3475 1864 AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: Eureka Hoard. Eye appeal is spectacular for this elegant borderline-Uncirculated example of the 1864 double eagle. Both sides feature natural deep green-gold color with reddish accents and frosted luster around the devices. Doug Winter highlights just how challenging the 1864 twenty is to find in this type of condition: "It has become hard to find an 1864 double eagle with good color as many have been dipped or processed. ... CAC-quality coins are very scarce and command a 25+% premium in the current market." Slightly incomplete at the centers but well-defined around the rim. Minimal marks for the issue. Census: 66 in 58, 8 finer. CAC: 12 in 58, 8 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 269S, PCGS# 8941



1866-S No Motto Twenty Dollar, AU55
Sought-After Transitional Issue
Great Eye Appeal

3476 1866-S No Motto AU55 NGC. Small S. This San Francisco double eagle famously serves as the final issue in the No Motto subseries. While the new Type Two design was put into use beginning in 1866, it took several months for the dies to arrive in California, so the facility continued with No Motto production in the interim. In all, a relatively small total of 120,000 1866-S No Motto double eagles were struck. Doug Winter estimates 175 to 225 example survive, though that number may be closer to 300 pieces.

Original mint frost shines around the devices. Pale glints of green and reddish color adorn minimally abraded medium yellow-gold surfaces. Dark encrustations appear in the dentils at the lower right obverse and within the first few vertical shield lines. Eye appeal and detail are excellent for this notoriously challenging transitional issue. Census: 23 in 55, 17 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 269W, PCGS# 8945



1868 Twenty Dollar, MS61
Scarce, Low-Mintage Type Two Issue

3477 1868 MS61 PCGS. The 1868 is the scarcest Philadelphia Mint Type Two twenty, a fact underscored by its low mintage of only 98,600 pieces. Only one other P-mint in this short series (the 1871) has a mintage below 100,000 strikes for circulation. Predictably, the 1868 is a condition rarity with most examples known in the XF-AU grade range. Uncirculated coins are especially challenging. PCGS has only certified eight other coins in MS61 with four finer (6/21). This piece exhibits the usually seen frosted mint luster and surprisingly few abrasions (for the grade as well as the issue).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.

NGC ID# 26A3, PCGS# 8953



1871-S Double Eagle, MS64
Sole Finest at PCGS

3478 1871-S MS64 PCGS. Micro S. The 1871-S double eagle (928,000 coins struck) is collectible overall, typical of contemporary San Francisco twenty dollar gold issues. However, like its Type Two S-mint counterparts, the 1871-S becomes scarce in MS62 and extremely rare any finer. PCGS reports one MS63 submission plus this near-Gem, which stands as the sole finest example at that service. The coin is tied with one other MS64 submission at NGC. None are finer (6/21).

This is an exceptional, indeed technically unsurpassed, example of the issue. Smooth, frosty surfaces are largely orange-gold with pale mint-green accents. The strike is remarkably bold, and abrasions are trivial and generally well-hidden.

NGC ID# 26AC, PCGS# 8962





1873-CC Double Eagle, AU55 Elusive Early Carson City Issue

3479 1873-CC AU55 PCGS. **Variety 1-A.** The Carson City Mint struck only 22,410 double eagles in 1873. This is the last of the truly scarce early issues from this mint. Although the 1874-CC is conditionally scarce in Mint State, that later issue is several times more plentiful than the 1873-CC overall. The 1873-CC is seldom offered even in the upper AU levels, and in Mint State examples are out of reach even for many patient collectors. The present Choice AU coin displays lustrous surfaces and original straw-gold patina. Detail is bold, showing little wear. Carson City gold from this period is almost always heavily abraded. The present coin has scattered marks and abrasions, although few are individually significant. Population: 41 in 55 (1 in 55+), 83 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968



1878-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55 Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue

3480 1878-CC AU55 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** This interesting variety is quickly attributable by the angling die scratch through the D in DOLLAR as well as the even more pronounced die scratch along the neck of Liberty just in front of the hair. Even though only 13,180 pieces were struck, the 1878-CC has become more available (generally in circulated grades) because of the discovery of overseas holdings. This is a bright, vibrant example with pronounced semiprooflike fields. Light, even reddish patina covers each side with a couple of small smudges of die grease at the point of the truncation of the bust of Liberty. Census: 53 in 55, 42 finer (5/21).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B4, PCGS# 8986



1879 Twenty Dollar, MS64 Uncommonly Scarce in Better Grades

3481 1879 MS64 NGC. The mintage of 207,630 pieces should indicate wide availability in just about any grade desired; however, that is not the case. The 1879 is seldom seen in grades below AU55 and even less so above MS61, indicating its use in foreign transactions with multiple bags shipped overseas. The use of these bags resulted in numerous heavy abrasions on most examples found. This is a wonderfully, nearly unabraded example whose fields are semiprooflike and just a bit of slight reddish patina is seen over each side. Only one coin has been certified finer at each service. Census: 5 in 64 (1 in 64+), 1 finer (5/21).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B6, PCGS# 8988



1879-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Low-Mintage Rarity

3482 1879-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. The 1879-CC double eagle has one of the lower-mintage figures for coins produced at the Carson City Mint (10,708 pieces). Surviving specimens are mostly Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Low to middle end About Uncirculated coins are available with searching and a little patience, but high-end examples are more difficult to locate. Uncirculated coins are rare.

The bright surfaces of this near-Mint piece present a brassy-gold appearance, and display considerable mint luster. Sharply struck throughout, each side reveals just a few minute contact marks.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 3086.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B7, PCGS# 8989



1883-CC Twenty, MS63 Tied for Finest Known

3483 1883-CC MS63 NGC. **Variety 2-A.** As with many CC twenties the number of pieces available has grown significantly over the past decade or so. This is true for the 1883-CC as well, but almost all the coins that have come out of Europe are XF-AU or choppy, lower-grade Uncirculated pieces. This is one of the finer pieces known. The surfaces are bright and frosted, as one would expect from a CC product, with no noticeable or detracting abrasions. The strike is especially notable with finely etched details noted on Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. Census: 3 in 63, 0 finer (5/21).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.

NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999



1891-CC Double Eagle, Choice AU Glowing Red-Gold Surfaces

3484 1891-CC AU55 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** A single die variety has been identified for the 1891-CC double eagle, which claims a low mintage of 5,000 coins. Rusty Goe's latest reference on Carson City gold coinage (a must-have for any numismatic bibliophile!) cites a survival estimate in all grades of 265 to 325 coins, the vast majority of which are in XF to AU grades. Those totals make the 1891-CC "the third rarest in the 'CC' double eagle series (behind the years 1870 and 1871)."

This is a readily appealing Choice About Uncirculated representative with original red-gold color. Unmistakable traces of glowing mint luster shine around the devices, including the stars, which maintain mostly complete radials, and the well-delineated curls and feathers.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017



1891-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Only 5,000 Coins Struck

3485 1891-CC AU58 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** One set of dies was required in the production of 5,000 double eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1891. That mintage represents a 94.5% decline in twenty dollar output from the previous year (91,209 coins). Only 265 to 325 examples are believed to survive in all grades, and probably only two or three dozen would qualify as finer than this near-Mint offering. Strike definition is uniformly sharp. Orange-gold surfaces remain surprisingly frosty and lustrous with rose and copper accents over each side. A single dark spot occurs on the final S in STATES. NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017

1891-CC Double Eagle, AU58 Challenging Carson City Issue

3486 1891-CC AU58 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** A mintage of 5,000 coins makes the 1891-CC double eagle many times more challenging than either its half eagle or eagle counterparts, both of which are relatively accessible. By contrast, the 1891-CC is more obtainable than the rare 1891 double eagle from the Philadelphia Mint, of which only 1,390 coins were struck. Regardless, Rusty Goe's most recent estimate (2020) pegs the surviving population of 1891-CC twenty dollar gold pieces at around 300 coins, give or take.

Green and red-gold surfaces exhibit strong central design detail and a slightly softer impression on the stars and legends. The fields display surprisingly few major abrasions for a Western gold piece, and we note only the presence of a few dark specks of grease on and around Liberty's chin and neck. NGC reports 36 numerically higher grading events (7/21).

NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017



1891-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61 Glistening Mint Frost

3487 1891-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A. All 1891-CC twenty dollar gold pieces feature the same obverse and reverse dies. The issue ranks as the third most challenging Carson City double eagle after the 1870-CC and 1871-CC. Its mintage of 5,000 coins is only 1,211 pieces higher than the virtually unobtainable first-year issue from the Nevada branch mint. However, the 1891-CC does enjoy a substantially higher survival rate of about 6% compared to 1.5% for the 1870-CC. Regardless, this late-date issue remains scarce in all grades and is particularly rare in Mint State. The vast majority of examples offered are in XF and AU grades.

Luminous mint frost glistens from the surfaces of this orange-gold MS61 representative. Liberty's hair curls and the eagle's feathers show crisp delineation, while scattered marks are minimally distracting. The only one of note occurs on Liberty's cheek. Census: 15 in 61, 11 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017



1894 Double Eagle, MS65 Frosty Peach-Gold Registry Coin Only Two Coins Finer

3488 1894 MS65 NGC. Collectors will not have much trouble locating an Uncirculated 1894 double eagle in lower Mint State grades like MS61 or MS62. Even Select coins are certified by the thousands. However, the issue becomes much scarcer in MS64, where only a few hundred are known. The present offering is one of just six MS65 submissions at NGC (one in MS65+ ★), and it is tied with five comparable coins at PCGS. None are finer at that service, while NGC reports two incredible survivors in MS67 and MS69 (7/21).

The glimmering peach-gold surfaces appear even finer than the grade suggests, devoid of any obtrusive marks or grazes. Frosty mint luster cascades over each side, illuminating fully struck devices. If not for the existence of two otherworldly representatives, we would have confidently placed this example among the top 1894 double eagles extant. As it stands, with the two Superb Gems out of reach, the coin is essentially impossible to upgrade.

NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



1907 High Relief Twenty, MS65
Satiny Wire Rim Example

3489 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS65 NGC. CAC. In spite of severe health problems, during the winter of 1906-1907, Augustus Saint-Gaudens continued to work on commissions, including the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces. What is ironic about his work during this period is the optimistic atmosphere of the coins as well as The Caryatids of the Albright Gallery in Buffalo. His assistant, Henry Hering, wrote about "The Saint's" condition during this period:

"When I was here in the winter, the Saint so shocked me the first time I saw him that I'm afraid he noticed. But I saw him every day and grew used to his gaunt face ... and his look of being hunted by death and knowing it, but turning at bay with sheer will and self-creation. When they could carry him out to the studios and place him in front of his work, the dejection, the grim unhappy will, the constant looking over his shoulder so to speak, as if death were there, would vanish in an illumination of beauty; his eyes would burn again in the moment's victory ..."

The irony, of course, is the forward-looking depiction of Liberty on the twenty dollar gold piece, an obvious image of America at the start of what became The American Century.

The present coin is a wonderful Gem example of Saint-Gaudens' triumphant design. The finely granular surfaces are bright yellow-gold, with none of the red highlights usually seen on this issue. The wire rim is fully developed on the obverse, but there is hardly any on the reverse. One minor contact mark is noted below the knee, and just a touch of softness shows on the top of the legend on the reverse. Bright satiny mint luster adds to the abundant eye appeal.

Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7679.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



The Caryatids at the Albright Gallery, Buffalo



**1907 High Relief Twenty, MS64+
Flat Rim Variant
'Original American Art'**

3490 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Paul Bion was a former artist turned art critic, who was a lifelong friend of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Bion and Saint-Gaudens maintained professional and personal correspondence over the decades, a correspondence that was confusing and contradictory on a professional level. Bion was a chauvinist in the strictest sense of the word, believing only art produced in France could be of the highest order. And yet, Bion recognized Saint-Gaudens' talent as well as those of Englishman James Whistler. Bion cautioned Saint-Gaudens against the danger of wanting to create "original American art." This was a narrow-minded and unfair jab. Bion knew Saint-Gaudens was grounded in Beaux-Arts training and in an appreciation of classical art, as well as being informed by the Italian Renaissance, the Pre-Raphaelites, and contemporary French sculptors such as Auguste Rodin. The creation of "original American art" was exactly what Saint-Gaudens sought. He achieved this goal from the mid-1870s throughout the rest of his life. Undoubtedly, one of the most widely recognized successes was the design of the High Relief twenty dollar gold pieces, produced in late 1907 (after the sculptor's death). These coins, struck in high relief and on a hydraulic press, embodied both classical and American themes, the figure of Liberty on the obverse clearly derived from the Nike of Samothrace, and the eagle on the reverse an American icon. This is an exceptionally well-preserved example of this classically inspired design. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold and there are no distracting contact marks on either side, except a slight rim bump at 10 o'clock on the obverse.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



**1907 No Motto Double Eagle, MS66+
Arabic Numerals, Ex: Fox-Duckor**

3491 1907 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox-Duckor. This 1907 Arabic Numerals twenty demonstrates how admirably Chief Engraver Charles Barber maintained the virtues of Saint-Gaudens' design. The surfaces are strongly struck, with full facial details and five full toes on Liberty's foot wearing the sandal. (The coins strike up so well, in large part, because Barber made sure not to oppose the design high points of each side, even at the new, lower relief.) Even the finest details of the eagle's plumage are completely brought up. Lilac accents complement deep reddish-orange hues in the centers of each side. The dominant colors cede to jade tinges near the rims. Were it not for a couple of stray abrasions — one on the left (facing) skirt line, one on the lower left leg — this piece might lay claim to an even finer grade. Only 20 submissions are graded higher at PCGS (6/21).

Ex: David Akers; The Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4602.

NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141



1908-D Twenty Dollar, MS66 Only Denver No Motto Issue

3492 1908-D No Motto MS66 PCGS. Long Rays Obverse. The Philadelphia Mint struck No Motto Saint-Gaudens double eagles in both 1907 and 1908, but the Denver Mint only struck the Liberty design in 1907. Since the Motto design was introduced during 1908, the only D-mint No Motto issue is the 1908-D. Fortunately for collectors, it is plentiful in lower Mint State grades. At the Premium Gem level, though, it becomes an important conditional rarity, and none are certified numerically finer. This lustrous and virtually immaculate high-grade example displays well-struck peach-gold, rose-red, and olive-green surfaces. The eye appeal is remarkable. Population: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 26F7, PCGS# 9143



1908-D Motto Double Eagle, MS66+ Exceptional Color and Preservation Green CAC Approval Sticker

3493 1908-D Motto MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bella. The Denver Mint struck Saint-Gaudens double eagles for the first time in 1908, producing examples of both the No Motto and Motto designs. A little more than half as many of the Motto type were struck as compared to their No Motto counterparts. However, these coins are more collectible in high grades. The PCGS *Population Report* lists 34 Premium Gem submissions for the 1908-D Motto twenty. That includes three Plus-graded coins, one being the present MS66+ offering. Only four examples of the 1908-D Motto are graded finer at that service (6/21).

Deep reddish-gold color dominates both sides. The finely textured, satiny surfaces exhibit further accents of pastel blue, violet, and green, enhancing the natural eye appeal. The overt originality and exceptional preservation of this Premium Gem explain the Plus designation and green CAC approval sticker for quality. Well-worth a premium bid as one of the finest imaginable surviving examples of the issue.

NGC ID# 26F9, PCGS# 9148



1908-S Twenty Dollar, MS64 Popular, Low-Mintage Issue

3494 1908-S MS64 PCGS. While the 1908-S is not a rare issue in the way many of the later branch mint and post-1928 Philadelphia double eagle issues are, its surprisingly low mintage of 22,000 pieces and a middling survival rate have combined to make it one of the most desirable early With Motto twenties, particularly in higher grades. Garrett and Guth (2006) note that most examples today are circulated or in lesser Mint State, with Select pieces challenging and anything finer especially so. This yellow-orange Choice piece offers smooth butter-yellow surfaces and pleasing detail. Though the reverse devices exhibit a handful of light grazes, the obverse shows few such flaws, and the coin displays beautifully. Population: 30 in 64 (6 in 64+), 31 finer (6/21).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 2378; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 1905.

NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149



1909/8 FS-301 Double Eagle, MS65 Fully Struck, Sole Overdate in the Series

3495 1909/8 FS-301 MS65 PCGS. According to Roger Burdette, it is believed that 6% to 28% of all double eagles struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1909 (161,282 coins) constituted this overdate — the only such variety in the entire Saint-Gaudens series. That would place the mintage between roughly 10,100 and 44,700 pieces, of which about 5,000 coins survive. The 1909/8 is relatively accessible. In fact, it is about equally available to the regular 1909. However, the vast majority of examples are seen in MS61 through MS63 condition. Near-Gems are scarce, while coins as nice as this are borderline rare. The present offering would prove nearly impossible to upgrade.

This fully struck representative features warm golden-orange surfaces. Faint reddish hues complement each side along with softly frosted mint luster. The fields lack any marks worthy of mention, and the only singular flaw is a minute tick on Liberty's forehead. Population: 19 in 65 (1 in 65+), 5 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151



1911 Double Eagle, MS65+ Conditionally Elusive

3496 1911 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Most Uncirculated 1911 double eagles grade MS61 to MS64. The date is scarce in MS65 and rare finer. In *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles*, Roger Burdette suggests that most 1911 twenties were ultimately shipped abroad to Europe sometime after the year of issue, resulting in the high population of low or midgrade Uncirculated pieces today. He further writes, "The small quantity of high-quality coins likely came from pieces paid out by the Philadelphia Mint Cashier and one or two bags that were relatively untouched after being received outside of the United States."

This Plus-designated Gem is CAC endorsed. Luster radiates through rose-gold, peach, and sun-orange surfaces, with frosty luster and no major abrasions. The strike is bold, adding to the impressive visual appeal. Population: 68 in 65 (11 in 65+), 21 finer. CAC: 15 in 65, 5 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 26FJ, PCGS# 9157



1915-S Twenty Dollar, MS66+ Among Finest at PCGS

3497 1915-S MS66+ PCGS. The 1915-S can be obtained without difficulty in grades through MS65. MS66 examples are very scarce, and MS66+ pieces are rare. None have been certified as MS67 or finer by PCGS, and the finest graded of the issue from that service are nine MS66+ examples (7/21). They are subject to great demand from competitive Registry sets. The present MS66+ 1915-S twenty displays beautiful sun-gold, rose-red, and lime-green toning. The lustrous surfaces are well struck and free from apparent detractors. A solitary diagonal tick on Liberty's chest provides an identifier. An important addition for those in search of the finest obtainable quality.

NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168



1920-S Double Eagle, MS62 Elusive in All Grades

3498 1920-S MS62 PCGS. The 1920-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is among the most challenging pre-1929 issues in the series. The limited mintage of 558,000 pieces was produced from January through June 1920, and then largely placed into storage. Recent research by Roger Burdette laid out in *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles* suggests that coins stored in vaults after minting likely remained there until the 1930s, when they were destroyed. Examples known today are believed to have exclusively come from the Mint Cashier or residuals of the 543 coins set aside for the Annual Assay Commission. Burdette adds, "Present coin distribution also argues against any small hoards or repatriated coins entering the United States over the past 50 years."

Estimates of the 1920-S double eagle's rarity have ranged widely over the years, heavily dependent on the auction appearance rate in any given era, which decades ago was not consistent or particularly telling. Third party grading has helped to flush out a greater percentage of the total survivorship, and the most recent data suggest that about 200 examples of this date survive in all grades. Many of these pieces are circulated.

The current MS62 coin displays softly frosted pumpkin-orange and peach-gold luster, with scattered small abrasions that determine the grade. The coin is slightly soft on the capitol building and the top of the torch but is otherwise well struck. Eye appeal is excellent for the grade. Finer 1920-S double eagles are well out of reach for most collectors. In many respects, this piece can be considered upper-end for the issue. Population: 20 in 62 (1 in 62+), 29 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 26FZ, PCGS# 9171





1921 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, PR64+ Enigmatic Satin Finish Proof Only Two Examples Known Exciting New Discovery

3499 1921 PR64+ NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.8 as a Proof.

"And therefore as a stranger give it welcome.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,

Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Hamlet, Act 1, Scene 5

In the study of numismatics there are occasional surprises. For example, new die varieties are occasionally found, but these are not entirely unexpected. The more we study coinage, the more of these previously unknown varieties we expect to find. Similarly, new research in the archives can fundamentally change our thinking about famous rarities, but the researchers were usually looking for answers to longstanding questions when they started. What was completely unexpected, however, was the appearance of a Satin proof 1921 Saint-Gaudens double eagle in an auction in 2000. Then, six years later a second example surfaced. No Mint documents exist to prepare collectors and dealers for the eventual appearance of these pieces in the marketplace. The fabric of the coins' surfaces are the only clues to the method of production of the two known proof 1921 twenties. The discovery of these pieces is a fascinating story and one that transcends the collecting of Saint-Gaudens twenties. We believe the appearance of the 1921 proof double eagle is one of the most important numismatic discoveries of the 21st century. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer the finest-known example of this ultra-rare numismatic treasure and we consider this lot description as recommended reading for all numismatists.

Satin Finish Proofs

The Mint experimented with a variety of matte (sandblast) and satin finishes for proof coins in the early 20th century. The basined fields and sculptural high relief devices of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' beautiful new designs for the eagle and double eagle made it impossible for the Mint's technicians to produce the deeply mirrored brilliant proofs of earlier years. Instead, the Mint opted for an artistic, darker, sandblast finish for proofs in 1908. The coins were struck on the medal press, using specially selected planchets, and lightly sandblasted after striking. The resulting proofs had a high-quality, almost medallion appearance that present-day collectors find most attractive. Unfortunately, contemporary collectors were not as receptive and sales of proof coins declined dramatically in 1908.

To address collector complaints, the Mint switched finishes again in 1909, to a Roman Gold, or Satin finish. Numismatic researcher Roger W. Burdette believes the Satin proofs were produced in the same manner as the 1908 matte proofs, but without the post-strike sandblasting. The resulting coins have fine-grained surfaces, with a lighter appearance than the dark matte proofs of 1908. The unworn dies produced satiny, semi-reflective luster characteristics, rather than the frosty, cartwheel luster seen on business strikes. The strike was uniformly sharp and the overall appearance was closer to the old brilliant proofs collectors preferred. Prominent coin dealer Wayne Raymond referred to the Satin proof issues as "brilliant matte proofs." Unfortunately, the Satin finish proved just as unpopular as the matte finish with contemporary collectors and it was discontinued after 1910.

The Satin finish was officially only used on proofs in 1909 and 1910, but some extremely rare experimental pieces with Satin finishes are known from different dates, in several denominations. At least one proof 1908 Saint-Gaudens double eagle was struck with a Satin finish and donated to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by William

Sturgis Bigelow on June 11, 1908. That piece was deaccessioned in 1976 and has been publicly offered several times since then. In its last appearance, in lot 5490 of the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), the coin (graded PR65 NGC) realized \$329,000. Even more famous is the 1907 Satin finish proof Rolled Edge Indian eagle that was once owned by Mint Director Frank Leach. That coin, with surfaces that closely resemble the present piece, was graded PR67 by NGC when it was sold in lot 5238 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011). The lot realized \$2,185,000, a record price for any Indian eagle.

It should be noted that these remarkable Satin finish proofs were struck between 1907 and 1916, the period when the Mint was actively experimenting with various non-brilliant finishes for their yearly proof set offerings. At least one 1909 eagle and half eagle are known with a matte (rather than Satin) finish, as well. It is not too surprising to find a few experimental pieces with different surfaces produced on a trial basis during this era. However, since the program of commercial proof offerings was discontinued after 1916, the existence of 1921 Satin proof double eagles is extremely surprising and requires a different explanation.

The 1921 Proofs and Mint Director Raymond T. Baker

Wealthy Nevada mine owner and diplomat Raymond T. Baker served as Mint Director from March 1917 through March 1922. During his tenure at the Mint he demonstrated a strong interest in proof coinage and was directly responsible for the striking of at least one of the Satin proof 1921 double eagles.

The numismatic community was shocked in June 2000, when a Satin proof 1921 Saint-Gaudens double eagle with the following pedigree was offered in a Sotheby's auction in New York:

"Provenance:

The United States Mint; Raymond T. Baker, Director of the United States Mint, 1921; to his nephew Joseph Baker (on his birth), killed in action 1944; to his mother Carmen Ghirardelli Baker (great-granddaughter of Domingo Ghirardelli - founder of the great San Francisco chocolate factory); to her grandson Joseph (Jerry) Porter Baker."

Joseph Porter Baker was the consignor of the coin. The lot description continued:

"AN IMPORTANT AND HITHERTO UNRECORDED ROMAN OR SATIN FINISH DOUBLE EAGLE PRESENTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT TO HIS NEPHEW IN THE YEAR OF ISSUE. THE FINISH ANALOGOUS TO THE EXCEPTIONALLY RARE 1921 SATIN FINISH PROOF PEACE DOLLARS. POSSIBLY UNIQUE.

"Although no Mint records to date have been discovered relating to the issue of Satin or Roman Proofs in 1921, there is an extensive body of anecdotal information, and the existence of Peace Dollars with this finish provides incontrovertible physical evidence that such coins were struck. The appearance of this remarkable double eagle from the same year with provenance which stretches back to the then Director of the Mint should not, therefore, be wholly unexpected ... The existence of any post-1910 Roman Finish Double Eagles has never even been rumored. However, the likely circumstances of this astonishing coin's production, its physical appearance - which to paraphrase Walter Breen 'carries its own credentials' - and its impeccable provenance, provide yet another clue to understanding the not yet fully told history of the United States Mint and its productions."

The lot realized \$203,500 in spirited bidding, to a prominent East Coast collector of Saint-Gaudens material. Roger Burdette notes

that Joseph Baker was born on December 19, 1921. Mint Director Raymond Baker left Washington, D.C. on December 20 on a western trip to the San Francisco Mint, stopping at his brother's house in Reno, Nevada along the way. It may be that Baker had the coin struck and took it with him to present to his new nephew when he stopped at his home in Reno. The coin was apparently carried as a pocket-piece for some time and was not certified at the time of the Sotheby's auction. Heritage Executive VP, Todd Imhof, reports the coin that sold at Sotheby's was later certified by PCGS as SP58 and it continues to reside in that same holder.

Baker's interest in proof coinage was not limited to the double eagle denomination. The Peace dollar design was introduced very late in 1921. As mentioned in the Sotheby's lot description, a few matte and Satin finish proof Peace dollars were produced during the last week of December, to illustrate the new design to Mint and Treasury officials. It seems most unlikely that any of these Peace dollar proofs were struck for sale to collectors, but a few specimens eventually ended up in collector's hands and have sold for high prices over the years. On page 2758 of his *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, Volume II, Q. David Bowers notes the first three Satin finish proofs were delivered by messenger to President Harding, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, and Mint Director Raymond T. Baker on January 3, 1922. Apparently, Baker also received a 1921 High Relief matte proof Peace dollar during this time frame, as an example of this issue in a personalized original envelope from Baker has been shown to collectors at a Southern California coin convention in recent years. Baker also owned two rare 1922 High Relief matte proof Peace dollars that were sold in a Goldberg auction in June 2014. Aside from the 1921 Satin proof double eagle he gave to his nephew on his birthday, Baker carefully preserved all of his rare proof coinage until his death in 1935. The coins were later dispersed by his heirs.

The history of the present coin is not documented before it appeared in lot 4504 of the ANA Convention Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006). While it is impossible to link this coin directly to Mint Director Raymond T. Baker, his role in striking the other 1921 Satin proof double eagle and his collecting interest in other proof issues of that era strongly suggests he was the original owner of this piece.

Brian Hendelson's Account of This Coin's Discovery

The coin offered here, now graded PR64+ by NGC, was graded MS63 by PCGS when it first appeared in the Bowers and Merena sale in 2006. However, at least two veteran coin dealers who attended the 2006 ANA Convention were aware of the appearance of the Baker coin in the earlier Sotheby's auction and recognized this coin as another Satin finish proof. Prominent coin dealer Brian Hendelson was a key participant in both auctions. He has provided an exciting eye witness account of the discovery of the present coin:

"The biggest event for the numismatic world each year is the ANA World's Fair of Money. Dealers from all over the world get together to buy, sell and network with one another. I have been attending ANA shows since 1973, enjoying many landmark exhibitions and bidding on many wonderful coins over the years, but what happened at the 2006 auction proved to be one of the most exciting events of my career.

"During the annual ANA WFM conventions, there are usually one or two major auction houses that conduct sales in conjunction with the show. In 2006 the official show auctioneer was Bowers and Merena.

During lot viewing I came across a coin that stopped me in my tracks. The instant I saw this coin, I knew it was special. I became determined not to leave the show without that coin!

"The item I discovered was an amazing 1921 Double Eagle attributed and graded Mint State 63 by PCGS. I had to do a double take when I saw it. Clearly this coin was not a typical Mint State 1921 Double Eagle. The coin reminded me of another 1921 Double Eagle I tried to buy years earlier out of a Sotheby's sale in New York City. That coin was described as a mishandled Proof that Mint Director Raymond T. Baker had specially struck for his nephew as a birthday present. Unfortunately, I was the underbidder and missed the opportunity to own that piece. That coin now resides in a prominent East Coast collection specializing in the coinage of Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

"I revisited lot viewing the next day to confirm my suspicions. After further examination, I concluded that the coin was a second 1921 Proof Double Eagle in Gem condition. The condition was far superior to the earlier coin sold by Sotheby's and there was no doubt in my mind that it was always intended to be struck as a Proof.

"Over the next few days my mind raced, wondering if others had noticed this magnificent coin. After much worry about who my competition might be for this amazing discovery, I decided to just be prepared for the worst and hope for the best.

"The Friday auction session finally arrived and it was game time. I decided to go back to my room and set up shop to bid on the coin by phone. After a few minutes my phone rang. It was a representative from the auction house that was going to be bidding with me. She said we were 10 lots away and she would be right back. The time had come for decisive action and I still had not arrived at a final number I was willing to pay - I just knew I wanted to buy the coin at any price, or so I thought.

"The lot opened up at \$180,000. I waited to see if there was any action on the coin. I remember someone bidding \$200,000 and then there was a pause. I jumped in at \$220k and over the next few minutes the bidding was at \$400k. I thought to myself, that's probably someone thinking they could upgrade the coin to a 64. I waited a couple of seconds and continued bidding, this time to \$425K. The bids jumped quickly to \$475K and it quickly became apparent that someone else had come to the same conclusion about the true nature of this amazing discovery coin. The bids raced to the \$1 million mark and I quickly became concerned that I might not capture the coin.

"The battle continued to \$1.2 million and the next bid required was \$1.3 million. After thinking about it for a few seconds, I cut the bid to \$1.25 million. There was a brief moment I thought they were going to hammer it down to me but then the other bidder jumped in at the \$1.3 million bid. I had finally been defeated in this epic battle by the other bidder, who I later found out was fellow coin dealer Daniel Ratner. The final price, including the buyer's premium, was \$1,495,000.

"The story has a good ending for me, however. After the show I contacted Dan and asked him if he would like a partner on the coin and, after a little negotiation, we became partners (at considerably more money).

"Until a couple of years ago, when I bought out his interest, Dan and I were partners on the coin, which we never officially offered for sale. Dan and I always considered the Proof 1921 Double Eagle to be the most valuable \$20 gold coin, even ahead of the 1933 Double Eagle (fourteen

known) which sold for almost \$7.6 million in 2002.

"The market for high-end rarities, with interesting histories, has blossomed in the last couple of years. I have decided to let the market determine the value of this unique numismatic treasure, the only 1921 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle certified as a Proof. Truly great coins rarely appear on the market and hopefully a new generation of collectors will experience the same passion and excitement Dan and I did fifteen years ago when this coin crosses the auction block this summer."

CAC founder John Albanese saw the coin for the first time on a black velvet tray before it was certified by NGC, and spontaneously offered more than \$1 million for it. In a July 2013 *Coinweek* interview he noted:

"I knew instantly it was a proof the first time I saw it. Since 1978 I've viewed several hundred thousand Mint State Saints and perhaps a hundred proofs. This one doesn't look like any of the Mint State coins, but does have the look, texture, and fabric of the proofs I have seen. This was a no brainer."

In a phone conversation with this cataloger (David Stone), Albanese noted:

"If you hid the date, you would swear this was a 1909 proof. It's a great coin and an amazing discovery."

Albanese compared the circumstances of the discovery of this coin to that of another specially struck coin from the same era, the SP65 PCGS 1927 Buffalo nickel offered in lot 2168 of the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009). That coin was an experimental issue, struck from chromium-plated dies. Chief Engraver John Roy Sinnock was possibly the original owner of that piece, another example of high-ranking Mint personnel producing specially struck coins for experimental or presentation purposes during the 1920s.

This spectacular proof has been off the market since its 2006 discovery, but Brian Hendelson exhibited it at the ANA World's Fair of Money in 2010 and 2013, where it was viewed by thousands of interested collectors.

Business-Strike 1921 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles

Even in business-strike format, the 1921 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an elusive issue, with a surviving population of 150-175 examples in all grades. Unlike most issues in the series, the 1921 is seldom encountered in high grade. An adequate mintage of 528,500 business-strike Saint-Gaudens double eagles was produced in 1921, but the coins were all delivered in November and December of that year. The coins were all held "under seal" as currency reserves. Even influential numismatists, like Dr. Thomas Louis Comparette, the Curator of the Mint Cabinet, were unable to acquire examples for their collections before the end of the year. Eventually, a small portion of the mintage was released into circulation, accounting for the surprising number of specimens seen in circulated grades today. The great majority of the coins were held in government storage until the Gold Recall of 1933 took effect, and subsequently melted.

Today, the 1921 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is the leading condition rarity of the series. Gold specialist David Akers called the 1921 "the unrivaled 'Queen' of the Saint-Gaudens series" as a condition rarity. Only four business-strike examples are known in really high grade, the MS65 PCGS example from the Belden Roach Collection, the MS65+ PCGS Eliasberg example, and the two MS66 PCGS coins that were preserved at the time of issue by George Godard, through the good offices of Comparette. Those coins have all been known to collectors since at least the 1940s, making it extremely unlikely that any other examples will surface in MS65, or better, condition in the future. Auction prices realized for business-strike

coins include the \$1,092,500 paid for the MS66 PCGS example in lot 6644 of the Phillip H. Morse Collection (Heritage, 11/2005). The rarity of high-grade business strikes adds greatly to the importance of this recently discovered PR64+ example.

Physical Description

Speaking of the proof 1921 double eagles John Dannreuther notes:

"These two double eagles undoubtedly are the last specially struck regular issue gold coins, as no others have been reported before American gold coinage ended in 1933.

"Proof gold coinage represents the pinnacle of the output from the mints of the United States. Today we appreciate the beauty of these specially struck gold issues. They are among the most highly prized coins in American numismatics ..."

When this coin was exhibited at the 2013 ANA World's Fair of Money, Numismatic Guaranty Corporation Chairman Mark Salzberg stated:

"The 1921 proof ranks highly among the truly important recent numismatic discoveries. For the \$20 Saint-Gaudens series, in particular, it is earth shattering to encounter a coin like this for the first time outside of a museum or marquis collection. This is a world-class numismatic treasure and everyone should take a few minutes to see it for themselves in its NGC holder."

This Plus-graded Choice specimen is the finest-known proof or specimen strike 1921 Saint-Gaudens double eagle by a full six grade points. The design elements exhibit razor-sharp definition throughout. A faint die crack is evident through the letters in LIBERTY and the torch. A thin wire rim is visible around much of the circumference of the coin. The colorful orange and greenish-gold surfaces are virtually flawless, suggestive of an even finer grade. Satiny semi-reflective mint luster radiates from both sides, with terrific eye appeal.

This coin is the only 1921 double eagle certified as a proof by either of the leading grading services and the market for unique numismatic items has skyrocketed over the last year. On the day this coin was cataloged, the Farouk specimen of the 1933 double eagle realized \$18,872,250 at a New York City auction. This lot represents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to own this landmark numismatic rarity. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. Plate coin in John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins*. Census: 1 in 64+, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (6/21).

Roster of Proof 1921 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles

1. PR64+ NGC. CAC. Possibly Mint Director Raymond T. Baker; unknown intermediaries; ANA Convention Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006), lot 4504 (as MS63 PCGS), realized \$1,495,000; Dan Ratner; partnership of Dan Ratner and Brian Hendelson; Brian Hendelson; exhibited at the ANA World's Fair of Money in 2010 and 2013; **the present coin.**

2. SP58 PCGS. Mint Director Raymond T. Baker in 1921, as a birthday gift for his nephew, Joseph Baker; Joseph Baker's estate after his death in World War II (1944); Baker's mother; Joseph Porter Baker; Sale #7499 (Sotheby's, 6/2000), lot 432, realized \$203,500; East Coast Saint-Gaudens collector.



1923-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67 'Most Consistently Attractive Issue'

3500 1923-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. It is somewhat of a surprise that the Denver Mint struck these coins in 1923. Gold coinage was a skimpy commodity in 1923. Clearly, the chief coinage concerns of the nation's mints in the year were striking a healthy number of minor coins from cent through half dollar, along with a prodigious issue of Peace dollars from all three mints. The latter was an aftereffect of the Pittman Act of 1918, under which the United States melted 270 million Morgan dollars, sold the silver to Great Britain, then had to recoin the used-up silver by new domestic purchases and recoinage of an equal amount of silver dollars.

For gold coinage, the narrative was quite different. The smallest circulating gold denomination, the quarter eagle, had not been struck since 1915, and then only in Philadelphia. The half eagle went on leave the following year, 1916 (when it was struck only in San Francisco), and it would not resume until the puzzling 1929 coinage. Similarly, the eagle would see the 1916-S mintage, then skip to 1920 before ceasing until 1926. Despite this, both Philadelphia and Denver struck double eagles in 1923, and a complete "date set" of Saint-Gaudens double eagles would jump from 1916 to 1920 and then comprise every year through 1933 inclusive.

On the present Superb Gem 1923-D, radiant cartwheel luster occupies surfaces that are essentially fully struck, save for trivial softness on a curl of Liberty's hair atop the head.

Ex: Legend Numismatics; The Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4634.

NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176



1924 Double Eagle, MS67 Excellent Type Issue

3501 1924 MS67 NGC. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint produced just over 4.3 million double eagles in 1924, and today, the issue is an excellent candidate to represent the design. Examples are available in all grades through MS67, although the typical example encountered today is apt to grade in the MS62 to MS64 range. Superb Gems are elusive with an NGC population of just 216 submissions, and only three finer examples (7/21). This piece is pristine with virtually flawless surfaces and extraordinarily brilliant yellow-gold luster. Here is an important opportunity to acquire an extraordinary representative of the famous Saint-Gaudens designed double eagle.

NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177



1924-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64 Scarce Issue, Rarely Seen Finer

3502 1924-S MS64 NGC. With an original mintage of 2.9 million pieces, one would expect a higher survival rate than is seen for this issue. A mere 1,100 coins are estimated to survive today in all grades, many of which are slightly handled AU pieces. By way of explanation, Roger Burdette states:

“Only a handful of largely unblemished coins are known and it is probably these came from the San Francisco Mint in 1924 and the pyx coins remaining in Philadelphia. All the remaining pieces of this large mintage were probably melted into bars.”

The MS64 is the break off point for the 1924-S, as just a handful of examples are known finer. This is a thickly frosted example that shows minimal abrasions. Rich golden-yellow color is seen throughout.

NGC ID# 26G9, PCGS# 9179



1924-S Double Eagle, MS64+ Scarce S-Mint Melt Rarity Only Eight Finer at PCGS

3503 1924-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. That examples of the 1924-S double eagle were selling for as much as \$1,600 during the 1940s speaks to the former excessive rarity of the issue. B. Max Mehl believed only three piece existed as late as 1949, although Roger Burdette calls that estimate low even for the period. Today, repatriations from overseas have broadened the availability of the 1924-S. About 1,100 pieces are believed extant with all but a handful in grades lower than MS64. Only eight submissions are certified finer at PCGS and none are better with CAC approval (7/21).

Peripheral detail is strong throughout, as is definition on Liberty, the Capitol dome, and the eagle's feathers and talons. Richly frosted orange-gold surfaces display rose and green elements that heighten the appeal. A couple of small abrasions left and right of Liberty's midsection barely prevent an even higher grade.

NGC ID# 26G9, PCGS# 9179



1925-S Double Eagle, MS64+ Spectacular CAC-Approved Example Heavily Melted Branch Mint Semikey

3504 1925-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Like so many of its branch mint contemporaries, the 1925-S is a scarce Saint-Gaudens double eagle issue whose availability bears no relation whatsoever to its original production total. In fact, for decades the 1925-S was considered a great rarity — not, perhaps, to the extent of the 1924-S or 1926-D, but still right behind them.

The San Francisco Mint struck more than 3.7 million double eagles in 1925, a massive quantity by any standard. Indeed, few twenty dollar gold issues claimed higher mintages dating all the way back to the denomination's introduction in 1850. However, virtually the entire mintage of 1925-S twenties was put directly into storage. Those held in American vaults after 1933, at least 3.4 million coins and possibly as many as 3.7 million coin, were destroyed as part of the Gold Recall, leaving only a handful extant today.

Roger Burdette's standard reference on the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series (2018) cites a surviving population of just 1,500 or so 1925-S twenties. Most of those, as many as 1,200 pieces, are in MS62 or lower grades. Examples are scarce in MS63 and MS64 with about 175 known, while five Gem or Premium Gem coins are thought to exist. Only two coins qualify for MS67 or MS68 levels.

This spectacular near-Gem has been recognized by both PCGS (Plus designation) and CAC (green approval sticker) for its extraordinary quality within the grade. Glistening peach-gold surfaces showcase thick, frosty mint luster over each side. Liberty's face and torch hand are well-struck, as is the Capitol dome, while peripheral detail is slightly softer, as usual. The only identifying mark we can locate appears on the sun below TR in TRUST. This is an incredible S-mint semikey in about as high a grade as most collectors could ever hope to find. Population: 20 in 64 (2 in 64+), 5 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 3 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 26GC, PCGS# 9182



1927-S Double Eagle, MS63 Survivor from a Heavily Melted Issue

3505 1927-S MS63 PCGS. During the 1940s, collectors regarded this issue as the fourth-rarest Saint-Gaudens double eagle after only the 1924-S, 1926-D, and 1926-S. See the comments of the cataloger in the Dr. Charles W. Green Collection (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949), lot 882:

“1927 \$20.00 Gold, San Francisco Mint. Uncirculated with mint luster. Another great rarity. Almost as rare as the 1926-S. I believe there are no fewer than three or four specimens known.”

Of course, Mehl meant only three or four specimens were known to him; his grammar was not always equal to his enthusiasm. As gold specialists know all too well, the gold coin shipments returning to the United States from Europe since the 1950s have substantially reordered the rarity scale among later series issues. Despite the emergence of a few examples of the 1927-S, however, numismatists generally believe that no more than 120-140 Mint State specimens survive today.

While most are marred by unsightly spots and/or heavy bagmarks, this Select specimen is certainly among the more attractive examples of the 1927-S. In fact, a couple of marks on Liberty's leg and the eagle's feathers are the only noteworthy disruptions on the otherwise smooth surfaces. The strike is remarkably strong, with abundant mint frost over both the fields and devices. Both sides exhibit soft peripheral shadings of green-gold. In addition to its overall rarity, this piece is also significant among gold enthusiasts as a memorable condition rarity worthy of an equally memorable bid. Population: 32 in 63, 18 finer (6/21).

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6916; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3644; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 5239.

NGC ID# 26GJ, PCGS# 9188

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER



1929 Double Eagle, MS64 Much-Melted Issue

3506 1929 MS64 PCGS. Given its mintage of 1.77 million pieces, there was no reason for collectors to believe, in the summer of 1929, that the 1929 Philadelphia double eagle would ever be rare. But the stock market crashed that October, and the economy continued to decline, reaching its bottom as Franklin D. Roosevelt became President. He promptly issued an executive order demanding that the public exchange their gold coins for paper currency. Gold coins already in Treasury vaults did not leave, and were joined by others turned over by citizens. Eventually, the Treasury holdings were melted, including most of the mintage for the 1929 twenty. A few hundred pieces survive, presumably issued here and there in the four years prior to 1933, with most exported to Europe. Those coins returned over ensuing decades, but the issue remains rare. This is a lustrous butter-gold representative that displays a good strike and fewer than the expected number of minor marks.
NGC ID# 26GL, PCGS# 9190



1936-S Bay Bridge Half Dollar, MS68+ CAC Approved, Attractively Toned The Finest to Ever Appear at Auction

3507 1936-S Bay Bridge MS68+ PCGS. CAC. As near to perfection as it gets for this issue. This 1936-S Bay Bridge half dollar is tied with just three other MS68+ PCGS coins as the finest certified of the issue, surpassing every coin reported at NGC. It is also the first Plus-designated piece in this grade to appear at auction, leaving no cap on its appeal to Registry collectors and advanced type specialists. Heritage has previously handled only one CAC-approved MS68 coin, in our August 2009 Los Angeles Signature, which realized \$18,400. The auction record for this issue is held by the MS68 PCGS coin that appeared in our August 2004 Pittsburgh Signature, realizing \$21,850. The present coin has the potential to surpass all of these pieces and set a new record the Bay Bridge half dollar.

Luminous, frosty mint luster is entirely untouched on this piece. Every expanse of open field or high point of devices is pristine. Iridescent lavender-blue luster adorns much of each side, while deeper autumn-red and amber-gold hues sweep through the right hand margins on each side. A stunning coin in every respect. Population: 15 in 68 (4 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 68, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# BYFM, PCGS# 9254

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD





**1915-S Five-Piece Panama-Pacific Set
NGC-Certified MS63 to MS65
First Public Offering, Original Intact Set**

3508 1915-S Five-Piece Panama-Pacific Set, MS63 to MS65 NGC. The commemorative coins issued for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition represent the most impressive subset of the classic commemorative U.S. coin series, as well as one of the grandest collective artistic achievements of the U.S. Mint. In their designs, the coins reflect the pride and achievement of American ingenuity and art that the Pan-Pac Exposition so lavishly celebrated, as well as embody, in the fifty dollar pieces, the largest gold coins ever struck by the U.S. Mint.

Farran Zerbe petitioned for the production of the commemoratives in conjunction with the Expo, and their coinage was authorized by the Act of January 16, 1915. Production commenced several months later, and Zerbe was charged with distributing them through his Money of the World exhibit on the Expo grounds. Zerbe issued the coins in various sets, composed of three, four, five, or 10 pieces, as well as individually. Attendees of the Expo in San Francisco were most likely to purchase single coins (distributed in paper envelopes) or the lesser value sets (most housed in velvet-lined leatherette cases). Zerbe recruited the services of local jewelry firm Shreve & Co. to make velvet-lined frames suitable for displaying the larger sets of five and 10 coins. These frames were made of hammered copper with a glass front and purple velvet lining, with gold-lettered identification cards for each of the coins. The five-piece sets included one example of each Pan-Pac commemorative, including both the Octagonal and Round variants of the fifty dollar piece. The 10-piece sets included two of each coin, mounted in the Shreve & Co. frame so that both obverse and reverse of each piece was viewable. In his commemorative coin *Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers writes:

“Five pieces in a copper frame under glass cost \$200, while a double set, mounted to show the obverse and reverse of each, was listed for \$400. The number of sets sold was about 300, mostly to banks, of which about 60 were accompanied by ‘certification papers’ issued by Zerbe. I estimate that perhaps fewer than a half dozen double sets were sold.”

Today, almost all of the framed sets have been broken up, the coins individually distributed among collectors of the various issues. Reassembled “sets” are commonly seen at auction, offered as individual lots, but original, intact sets distributed by the hand of Zerbe in 1915 are some of the rarest artifacts known to the numismatic community. In the few cases that an original set has appeared on the market in modern times, the coins have tended to be fairly low grade, having borne the effects of poor storage and handling for more than a century. However, the present set defies that tradition. Untouched in their original Shreve & Co. frame until being removed for certification just prior to this offering, the coins in this original set remain in impeccable condition. *Their original Shreve & Co. copper frame — also in pristine condition — is offered in the next lot.*

1915-S Panama-Pacific Half Dollar, MS64 NGC.

“Fifty-cent piece, weight 192.9 grains, 0.900 fine. — Obverse: Columbia scattering fruits and flowers, attendant with cornucopia or horn of plenty, to signify the boundless resources of the West. Background, Golden Gate illumined by the rays of the setting sun, with the inscription ‘Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915.’ Reverse: Shield of the United States surmounted by American eagle and supported on the one side by a branch of oak, emblem of strength, and on the other side by the olive branch of peace. The inscriptions are ‘United States of America,’ with value of the coin and the motto ‘In God we trust.’” — Mint Director’s Annual Report, June 30, 1915

Mint records only ever name Charles Barber as the designer of the Pan-Pac half dollar, and it is only Barber’s name that appeared on the paper envelopes in which single specimens were sold, as well as on the gold-lettered label beneath the half dollar in Zerbe’s framed sets. According to Bowers, the earliest publication of George T. Morgan’s name in association with the reverse design was in David W. Bullowa’s *The Commemorate Coinage of the United States* (1938). Later students of numismatic art such as Cornelius Vermeule derive the same conclusion about Morgan’s participation in the design. Bowers writes, “A comparison of the reverse to Morgan’s work on pattern coins of the 19th century would seem to confirm the relationship.”

The Act of January 16 provided for the coinage of 200,000 Pan-Pac half dollars, at least some of which were initially intended to be struck on the Exposition grounds as part of a working Mint exhibit. However, only 60,030 pieces were ever struck (including assay coins), and 32,896 were eventually melted as unsold, leaving a net distribution of just 27,134 coins. Surviving examples are generally available to collectors, but the population thins in the higher grades. This Choice example displays satiny, ivory-tinted luster and a bold strike. The surfaces are devoid of abrasions visible to the naked eye, while a loupe reveals only minor imperfections.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar, MS65 NGC.

“One-dollar piece, weight 25.8 grains, 0.900 fine. — Obverse: Head, representing labor, through whose efforts the Panama Canal became a reality. Reverse: Two dolphins, indicating the meeting of the two oceans.” — Mint Director’s Annual Report, June 30, 1915

Charles Keck’s design for the gold dollar shared a design celebrating with the other Pan-Pac commemoratives, in part, the completion of the Panama Canal, although somewhat more literally than allegorically. The obverse depicts the portrait of a canal worker, with a rugged face and a cap, a motif that was often confused for a baseball player by some contemporary viewers, but which calls attention to the common man of the era on whose labor industry was built. Keck’s reverse design harmonized well with the other Pan-Pac issues, portraying a pair of dolphins circling each other in an allegorical representation of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans being

joined by the Panama Canal.

All 25,000 Pan-Pac gold dollars authorized by Congress were struck at the San Francisco Mint, plus 34 coins reserved for assay purposes. However, only 15,000 pieces were distributed, most purchased individually or in three-coin sets with a half dollar and quarter eagle. The remainder of the mintage was melted. This Gem example displays a sharp strike and luminous, frosty mint luster. Warm peach-gold and pale lilac hues adorn each side.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS65 NGC.

"Two-and-a-half-dollar piece, weight 64.50 grains, 0.900 fine. — Obverse: Columbia, representing the United States, seated on the mythical sea horse, riding through the waters of the canal, with caduceus in grasp, the emblem of trade and commerce, inviting the nations of the world to use the new way from ocean to ocean. Reverse: American eagle, resting on a standard bearing the motto 'E Pluribus Unum.'" — Mint Director's Annual Report, June 30, 1915

The obverse design of the Pan-Pac quarter eagle is attributed to Charles Barber, and carries with it strong artistic ties in symbolism and style to classical Greek inspirations. In *Numismatic Art in America*, Vermeule writes, "In this instance the source was the Nereid, perhaps Thetis, who bears the shield of Achilles astride a hippocamp on the reverse of a silver didrachm of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus in the third century B.C. Barber has reinterpreted this motif, so popular also on Greek mirror cases, in mosaics, and in jewelry, using some of the crisp prettiness of French medallion art in the 1890s or early 1900s." Columbia is shown riding the mythical creature through the waters of the Panama Canal, symbolizing the new path of trade and commerce.

Congress authorized 10,000 quarter eagles to be struck, but only 6,749 were distributed, the remainder being melted. This Gem example displays satiny orange-gold luster and a bold strike. No distracting abrasions are seen.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar Round, MS64+ NGC.

"Fifty-dollar piece, weight 1,290 grains, 0.900 fine. — Obverse: Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, skill, contemplation, spinning, weaving, and of agriculture and horticulture. Reverse: Owl, sacred to Minerva, the accepted symbol of wisdom, perched upon a branch of western pine." — Mint Director's Annual Report, June 30, 1915

Congress authorized the coinage of only 1,500 Round Pan-Pac fifty dollar gold pieces, but in the end, only 483 were distributed. In the August 1915 issue of *The Numismatist*, Edgar H. Adams wrote:

"Another of the disappointments is the very high premium which has been placed upon the fifty-dollar pieces. Fifty dollars premium on each of those coins is, in our opinion, exorbitant, and surely will have the effect of limiting their sale. Of course there are a number of persons who will pay almost any premium, but the great majority of collectors will be compelled to forego the purchase of the fifty-dollar pieces and will confine themselves to the minor denominations, the prices of which are more within reason. The price of \$75 would have been ample for either of the fifty-dollar coins, and undoubtedly a good many more would have been sold at that figure."

Most of the round Pan-Pac fifties that were distributed were sold in framed five-coin sets, which Zerbe marketed directly to wealthy bankers in an attempt to move them. Although sales were stunted by the high premium attached to the coins, the limited distribution created the single most sought-after U.S. commemorative among modern collectors. For students of the classic commemorative series, a high-grade Round Pan-Pac fifty is the crowning achievement of a landmark collection, and for many, a lifetime acquisition.

This high-end near-Gem presents beautiful eye appeal, embodied in the luminous satin luster and rich honey-gold color. Even a loupe fails to reveal noteworthy abrasions or hairlines, giving this piece eye appeal beyond its technical grade. Without doubt the hallmark of this original set.

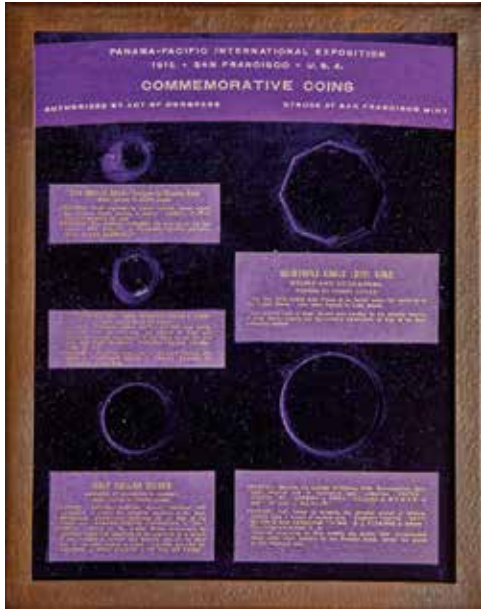
1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar Octagonal, MS63 NGC.

"Dolphins, suggesting, as they encircle the central field, the uninterrupted water route made possible by the Panama Canal, occupy the angles of the octagonal coin." — Mint Director's Annual Report, June 30, 1915

Robert Aitken's Octagonal Pan-Pac fifty dollar design was similar to that of the Round variant with one exception: dolphins in the peripheral angles created by the reduction of the Round design into the octagonal shape. The Act of January 16 stipulated that half of the fifty dollar pieces struck (1,500 out of 3,000 coins) be octagonal in shape, reflecting the history of California's Gold Rush in 1851, when the U.S. Assay Office of San Francisco issued octagonal ingots worth fifty dollars in gold. When the first Pan-Pac fifties were struck, it was the Octagonal variant that was produced, in a special coining ceremony, at the San Francisco Mint on June 15, 1915. The coins were produced on a large medal press that had been shipped to San Francisco for this very purpose. Upon being presented with the first piece struck, Panama-Pacific International Exposition President Charles C. Moore declared, "Numismatists will seek these coins with zeal." Perhaps no contemporary numismatic declaration has been more proven by generations of modern collectors.

The Octagonal variant of the fifty dollar piece proved more popular than its Round counterpart with fairgoers who purchased only a single coin. A majority of the four-coin sets that came with only one fifty dollar coin were sold with an Octagonal specimen. As a result, distribution of the Octagonal coin reached 645 pieces. This example is beautifully satiny with rich honey-gold luster. A few faint hairlines are all that deny a finer grade, but to the unaided eye this coin far exceeds expectations for the grade.

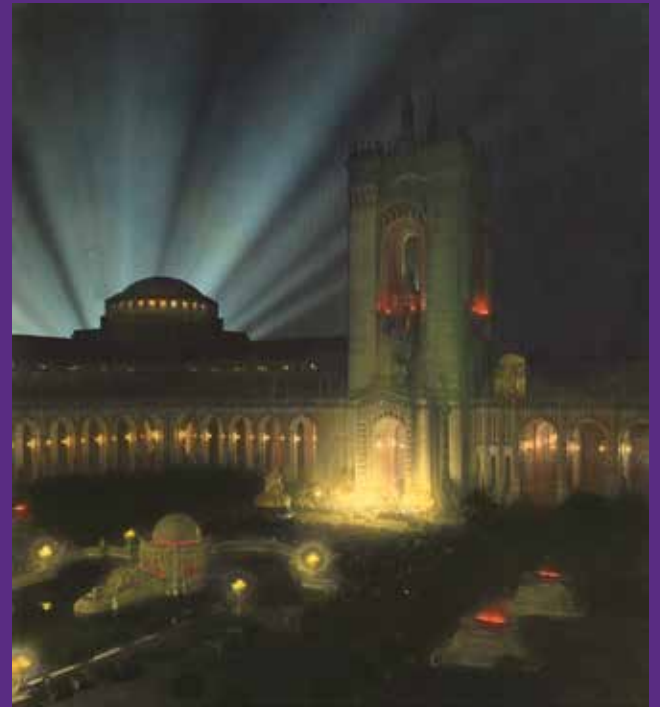
From The Oswald Maxwell Collection. (Total: 5 coins)



Panama-Pacific International Exposition Five-Slot Shreve & Co. Copper Frame Pristine Condition

3509 (1915) Panama-Pacific International Exposition Five-Coin Copper Frame. 8x10 inches. The velvet-lined and hammered copper Shreve & Co. glass-front frame that until recently housed the original five-piece Panama-Pacific International Exposition commemoratives set offered in the previous lot. Farran Zerbe had San Francisco firm Shreve & Co. make several hundred of these five-slot frames to house five-piece Pan-Pac coin sets that he marketed to wealthy bankers and select other individuals. Q. David Bowers estimated in his commemorative coin *Encyclopedia* that about 300 framed five-piece sets were sold. Today, only a few dozen Shreve & Co. frames are known to survive. This one is in truly exceptional condition and is the most well-preserved Pan-Pac frame we have seen in many years, if ever. Other than a few microscopic marks, the outer copper frame is undamaged, showing only uniform copper-brown patina. The purple velvet lining, ribbon banner across the top, and gold-lettered paper coin identification cards are — as exceptional as this is — like new. No fading, fraying, or creasing is seen. The glass is also intact and original, showing the expected crudely cut edge.

From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.



San Francisco
History Center

TERRITORIAL GOLD



1830 Templeton Reid Ten Dollar, K-3, VF Details
Rare First U.S. Private Gold Striking
Only Five Examples Known
Ex: Norweb

3510 1830 Templeton Reid Ten Dollar — Repaired — NGC Details. VF. K-3, R.7. Ex: Norweb. (15.80 g). The Templeton Reid ten dollar gold piece is among the rarest issues in the territorial gold series. Only five examples have been reliably reported. Of those five pieces, one example is included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and another was stolen from Willis du Pont's collection in 1967 and has been missing ever since. Of the three examples available to eager collectors, the coin offered here is the second finest. In the 191 years since the coins were struck, there have been only five auction appearances of any 1830 Templeton Reid ten. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present this extremely rare pioneer gold issue in this important offering.

Templeton Reid and His Coinage

Templeton Reid was a man of many talents who made a living at different times as a watchmaker, jeweler, metal worker, gunsmith, and manufacturer of cotton gins. In addition, for a few months between late July and early October of 1830, Reid became the first private citizen in this country to issue gold coinage since Ephraim Brasher produced his famous doubloons in 1787. Accordingly, he was the first private minter to issue gold coinage after the Constitution was ratified, causing some concern in legal circles because that document specifically forbids coinage by the states. Most scholars agreed that Reid was not acting illegally at the time, because the proscription against state coinage did not apply to individuals. Reid thus opened the door to the flood of private coiners that would follow him, first in North Carolina in 1831, when the Bechtlers began their extensive coinage operations, and 20 years later, when more than 40 private coiners set up operations in California, during the Gold Rush.

When the first American gold rush took place in the hills and mountains of Georgia and North Carolina in the 1820s, the influx of prospectors overwhelmed the economy of the isolated region. Economic activity in the area consisted mostly of subsistence farming. Coinage of any kind was rarely seen in circulation and most exchanges were accomplished through barter. It was estimated that there was less than one single federal coin per person living in the region in 1829. To help solve the coin shortage that was exaggerated by the expanding gold rush economy, Templeton Reid established his private mint, first in Milledgeville, Georgia, the state capital at the time, and later in Gainesville, the center of the mining district. Reid received deposits of gold dust and ore from the miners and struck coins in \$2 ½, \$5, and \$10 denominations. There were two varieties of the ten dollar coins, one with the 1830 date on the obverse, designated as K-3 in Don Kagin's series reference, and the other with a circle of 40 stars around the obverse and no date, designated as K-4.

On July 24, 1830, the *Georgia Journal* announced Reid's coinage operations:

"We have examined, during the last week, with great pleasure, an apparatus constructed by our very ingenious fellow citizen, Mr. Templeton Reid, for the purpose of putting gold into a shape more convenient than that in which it is originally found. He makes with great facility and great neatness, pieces worth ten, five and two and a half dollars. No alloy is mixed with it and it is so stamped that it cannot be easily imitated. He sets out soon for the mines, and intends putting his apparatus into operation, as soon as he reaches them."

There is some debate about the size and scope of Reid's operations. On January 13, 1831, the *National Gazette of Philadelphia* reported:

"Gold - Upwards of \$200,000 in gold are said to have been coined in Georgia, the present season in \$2.50, \$5, and \$10 pieces. On one side is 'Templeton Reid, Assayer'; on the other 'Georgia Gold.'"

Later researchers have cast doubt on such a large mintage, however, and it seems most unlikely that Reid could have produced so many coins working by himself in such a short time. In his groundbreaking study, *The 1830 Coinage of Templeton Reid*, published by the American Numismatic Society (1977), Dexter Seymour conducted an extensive analysis of the available records. He estimated the total number of coins Reid could have produced at 1,500-1,600 pieces, all told, including approximately 1,000 quarter eagles, 300 half eagles, and 250 eagles, including both types. The surviving population certainly favors Seymour's smaller estimate.

Although Reid was probably an honest businessman, his skills as an assayer left much to be desired. He seemed to believe that no chemical refinement of his ore was necessary after it was separated from the sand and other debris that was mixed in with the initial deposit. On August 16, 1830, just 23 days after the announcement of the commencement of Reid's coinage operation, a letter to the editor of the *Southern Recorder* attacked Reid's credibility as a minter, claiming that one of Reid's \$10 coins had been assayed at the Philadelphia Mint and found to have an intrinsic value of just \$9.38. The accuser signed himself No Assayer. Reid vehemently defended his coinage, and there is some room for doubt about No Assayer's accusation, as it would have been an extremely fast turn around for a coin to be shipped to the Philadelphia Mint, assayed, and the results returned in 23 days, even if No Assayer acquired the coin on the first day of coinage. It is likely that the intrinsic value of Reid's unrefined gold varied somewhat from coin to coin, as an 1842 assay of some Reid coins at the Philadelphia Mint resulted in a much different finding. Those coins were .942 fine, the highest quality of any pioneer gold issue, and significantly higher than their federally issued counterparts. This report convinced Edgar Adams that Reid's coins contained more than their face value in gold and he believed the coins were so rare because they were heavily melted for recoinage. Whatever the truth of No Assayer's accusations, confidence in Reid's coinage collapsed and he suspended coinage operations soon after.

Years later, Templeton Reid is rumored to have moved to California and produced a small coinage of 1849-dated \$25 and \$10 gold coins there. A single example of each denomination was acquired by the Mint Cabinet, but the \$25 piece was later stolen. Many researchers doubt that Reid ever actually went to California, as he was 60 years old in 1849, and died in 1851. If he actually produced the 1849-dated coins, they were probably some kind of experimental coinage that he struck in his familiar mint in Georgia.

There was no numismatic interest in Reid's coins in 1830 and they were not widely accepted after No Assayer's comments were repeated in the local papers. By the time coin collecting became a widespread hobby in the late 1850s, nearly all of Reid's coins had

been lost or melted for recoinage. Today, fewer than 25 examples of Reid's quarter eagles have been traced, and Ron Guth reports only six half eagles are known to collectors. Five examples of the 1830-dated K-3 ten dollar coins are known and three specimens of the undated K-4 variety have been accounted for.

History of the Present Coin

This coin first surfaced in the collection of Charles Ellsworth Gilhousen, President of the California Coin Club, who exhibited it at a club meeting on March 7, 1933. The April 1933 issue of *The Numismatist* reported on the meeting:

"Mr. Gilhousen spoke of some of his experiences in collecting pioneer gold pieces in California some 30 years ago, when he rode horseback over the State for many months, through all the gold fields. He had on display the following gold pieces: \$10 Templeton Reid; a very fine Oregon \$5; Bechtler \$5, 1834; extremely fine Norris, Grieg & Norris \$5; Mormon \$5, 1849; U.S. \$5, 1802 over 1; U.S. \$5, 1800, and U.S. \$10, 1795."

We doubt Gilhousen discovered his Templeton Reid ten in the gold fields of California, but it is possible, if Reid actually made the trip out there to strike his later Gold Rush era coinage. It is more likely that he purchased this coin from a dealer like Henry Chapman, with whom he is known to have done business and who handled at least one other Templeton Reid ten in the early 20th century. Gilhousen apparently sold this coin to California coin dealer J. Milnor Brown shortly after the coin club meeting, because Brown advertised it for sale in the same April 1933 issue of *The Numismatist*. Brown published a picture of this coin and noted:

"Above is illustration from photograph of a Georgia 1830 \$10 Gold Piece I have for sale. Please make an offer for it."

Brown listed his address as 1122 Windsor Place, South Pasadena, California. Unfortunately, Brown died in 1934, shortly after he acquired the coin.

The next owner of record for this coin was prominent collector Jacob Shapiro, perhaps better known by his pseudonym, J.F. Bell. Shapiro bought and sold several remarkable collections in the 1940s, through the Stack's and Numismatic Gallery firms, and his final collection was sold through RARCOA in 1963. Shapiro sold this piece in lot 940 of the Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), the first time any 1830-dated Templeton Reid ten was offered at auction. The lot description read:

"10 Dollars 1830. The first private gold coin struck in this country and of the purest gold. This coin was worth more than its face value merely for its gold content. This accounts for its present rarity as most of the coins were remelted. The \$10.00 coin is the rarest of the Templeton Reid series. Edgar Adams knew of only one specimen, but this is another. A few years ago we offered the \$5.00 piece of this series at \$7,000.00, but that was in choice condition. This coin though more rare is only about fine. It is listed in the Standard Catalogue very fine at \$5,000.00."

The coin was purchased by coin dealer James P. Randall, who advertised it on page A166 of the April 1949 issue of *The Numismatist*.

This 1830 Templeton Reid ten passed into the remarkable collection of Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb at some point, though exactly when they acquired it is not clear. The Norwebs formed one of the most valuable numismatic collections of all time, building on an already extensive collection inherited by Mrs. Norweb from her father. The Norwebs remained active in numismatics for many years and maintained their collection until they both passed away within months of each other in the early 1980s. Their heirs sold most of the collection through a series of auctions by Bowers and Merena in the late 1980s, with the Templeton Reid ten selling in lot 3349 of the Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988). The lot realized \$37,400, a strong price at the time. It has not been publicly offered since, but pioneer gold specialist Don Kagin owned this coin for a time.

Physical Appearance

Like all known examples of the 1830 Templeton Reid ten, this moderately worn specimen shows an uneven strike, with some softness on the lettering and the numerals in the date. The slightly granular yellow and orange-gold surfaces exhibit a number of minor abrasions, with a dent above the first S in ASSAYER that can serve as a pedigree marker. This coin was polished long ago, but a few traces of original mint luster are still present. Some light tooling is evident in the fields. With all its acknowledged faults, this coin is still the second-finest available example of this landmark pioneer gold rarity.

No example of an 1830 Templeton Reid ten has been publicly offered since the Norweb sale, 33 years ago, making this coin both the first (1948) and last (1988) example of this rare issue to appear at auction. Private sales data is also sparse, meaning there are no meaningful comparables for this coin. However, other rare territorial gold issues have realized higher and higher prices in recent years. The 1851 Baldwin & Co. twenty (four examples known), graded XF45 PCGS, sold for \$646,250 in the Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), and the 1849 Pacific Company Five (also four known), graded AU58 by PCGS, realized \$763,750 in the same sale. With only three examples available to collectors, it may be decades before another specimen of this first U.S. private gold issue appears on the auction scene. This lot represents a once in a lifetime opportunity to acquire this legendary pioneer gold rarity.

Roster of 1830 Templeton Reid Ten Dollar Gold, K-3

This roster was compiled with the help of numismatic researchers Wayne Burt and Saul Teichman.

1. AU53 NGC. George D. Case, of Milledgeville, Georgia; purchased by Samuel Guthman, of Macon, Georgia for \$150; purchased by the Chicago Coin Co. (Theophile Leon) for \$1,250 in October 1909; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal number 50193); Armin Brand; Jane Brand Allen; Virgil Brand Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 1537; Ed Milas; Hancock & Harwell; Duke's Creek Collection; Donald Kagin; the Southern Gold Society reports this coin was recently sold privately, along with the Templeton Reid \$5 and \$2 ½ coins from the Duke's Creek Collection, for \$1.2 million. The current *Guide Book* plate coin.

2. AU estimated grade. DeWitt Smith; purchased along with the rest of Smith's collection by Virgil Brand, Brand Journal number 47029; Chicago Coin Company (Brand and T.E. Leon) in 1909, after Brand bought the coin in number 1, above; purchased by Henry Chapman on 10/24/1910 for \$3,250; offered to H.O. Granberg, but refused; Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl, pictured in Mehl's Newcomer plates; Charles M. Williams; Numismatic Gallery Fixed Price List (1951), lot 3, sold for \$8,750; Lammot du Pont; Willis du Pont; stolen in 1967; the plate coin in early editions of the *Guide Book of United States Coins*, present whereabouts unknown. This coin is pictured in Don Taxay's *Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of United States Coins*.

3. XF repaired estimated grade. Obtained from an unknown source in Georgia by S.H. Chapman in 1910; H.O. Granberg purchased the coin for \$2,000 and exhibited it at the 1914 ANS Exhibition, Plate 34; William Woodin; Waldo Newcomer; Edgar Adams (acting as agent for Newcomer) offered the coin in the *Coin & Medal Bulletin*, Volume I, No. 1 in April 1916; Adams exhibited the coin at the 1916 ANA Convention, on behalf of Newcomer; B. Max Mehl purchased the coin in 1917 and sold it privately to Fred Joy; Mehl purchased Joy's collection, including this coin, in 1925; sold privately to "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; the partnership of B.G. Johnson and Eric P. Newman purchased this coin in 1944; B.G. Johnson; Johnson Estate; purchased privately by Frank Smith; Smith & Son; acquired privately by Charles E. Green; advertised by Ruth Green in the June 1954 issue of *The Numismatist*; Josiah K. Lilly, via Stack's; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Plated in the *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins*, 18th edition, Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, and Don Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*.

4. Fine estimated grade. C.E. Gilhousen exhibited this coin at a meeting of the California Coin Club on March 7, 1933, as reported in the April 1933 issue of *The Numismatist*, page 283; sold to coin dealer J. Milnor Brown; advertised in the same April 1933 edition of *The Numismatist* on page 297; Brown Estate in 1934; Jacob Shapiro (a.k.a. J.F. Bell); Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 940; coin dealer James P. Randall; advertised in the April 1949 issue of *The Numismatist*, page A166; Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3349; Donald Kagin; **the present coin.**

5. VG8 PCGS. Advertised in the October 1966 issue of *The Numismatist* by Abner Kreisberg; 10th Anniversary Auction (Kreisberg-Schulman, 4/1967), lot 601; Irving Moskowitz; Moskowitz Collection (Quality Sales, 2/1977), lot 1485; Donald Kagin; unknown intermediaries; advertised by Marin Numismatics in the October 1992 issue of *The Numismatist*, page 1450; Robert Bass; advertised by Kagin's in the January 1999 issue of *The Numismatist*, page 76. This coin is pictured on the NGC website.

Additional Appearance

A. "Colonel" E.H.R. Green owned a second example of the 1830 Templeton Reid ten, according to the posthumous appraisal of his collection; B.G. Johnson offered the coin to James Kelly on April 17, 1945, for \$800, but Kelly returned the coin; possibly number 4, or 5 above.

Note: A mysterious sixth specimen of the 1830 Templeton Reid ten dollar gold piece has long been rumored. Some researchers (including Walter Breen and the cataloger of the Norweb Collection) believed there was a specimen in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. It is true that an example was exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition, but that coin belonged to H.O. Granberg, and David Hill confirms there is no example in the collection today. Years later, another rumor surfaced based on an image that appeared in an article by Templeton Reid biographer Dexter Seymour in the July 1978 issue of *The Numismatist*. That image appeared to be a different coin from any of the known specimens. A careful study of the plates on page 249 of Don Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* reveals that the Seymour image was a composite, combining the obverse of the Lilly 1830-dated Templeton Reid ten dollar gold piece (the coin in number 3 above) with the reverse of the undated Templeton Reid ten at the bottom of the page. Rumors of a sixth specimen remain unsubstantiated.

From The Long Island Collection.



**C. Bechtler Two and a Half, MS60
64G, Uneven 22, K-11
Rare Guide Book Variety**

3511 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle, 64G., Uneven 22, MS60 NGC. K-11, R.6. A rare variety distinguished by the misaligned 22 below the weight. None are graded above MS62 by either leading service (6/21). Light orange-gold toning accompanies satiny and unblemished surfaces. The eye appeal is superior for the designated grade. A fairly early die state with a radial crack through the T in BECHTLER and a die break within the R in BECHTLER. Late die state examples show additional radial obverse cracks at 9 and 10 o'clock. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. Listed on page 394 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 60, 8 finer (6/21).

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2B9G, PCGS# 10073



**C. Bechtler Five Dollar, Choice AU
K-17, RUTHERFORD.**

3512 (1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHERFORD, Plain Edge, AU55 NGC. CAC. K-17, R.5. 20 close to CARATS. Period after RUTHERFORD. Substantial semiprooflike luster fills the legends of this lightly circulated Bechtler five. The strike is good, though the BECHTLER side retains the planchet texture on the rim near 3 o'clock. The canary-gold surfaces are free from distracting marks. An important example of the challenging Kagin-17 variety, distinguished from the similar K-18 and K-18a by the presence of a period following RUTHERFORD. The significance of the star (also following RUTHERFORD) is unknown, although it is seen on numerous Bechtler marriages. Housed in a former generation holder. Listed on page 395 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2B9P, PCGS# 10091



**C. Bechtler Five Dollar, MS61
Period After RUTHERFORD, K-17**

3513 (1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHERFORD, Plain Edge, MS61 NGC. K-17, R.5. 20 close to CARATS. Period after RUTHERFORD. K-16 and K-17b are similar but, among other minor differences, lack a period after RUTHERFORD. Kagin-17 is a 4th Series variety, bearing the new tenor date August 1, 1834. The fineness is 20 carats, and the weight is 28 grains per dollar. The present lot is an important example of the die marriage, since luster accompanies the legends and marks are minor for the MS61 level. The wedge-shaped raised element within RUTHER is as made and seen on about one-third of K-17 fives, apparently caused by a die injury. Another curiosity is the use of an inverted V punch for the letter A, throughout both the small and large letter legends. Listed on page 395 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Census: 8 in 61 (1 in 61+), 3 finer (6/21).

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2B9P, PCGS# 10091



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, AU58 K-2, 880 Thous., Lettered Edge

3514 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 880 Thous. AU58 NGC. K-2, R.5. Lettered edge, no 50 on reverse. The octagonal fifty dollar "coins" were the lowest value ingots initially authorized for the U.S. Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco to produce, established by congressional legislation on September 30, 1850. Large-size ingots were authorized in values up to \$10,000, but it is not known whether all authorized "denominations" were produced. In *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, Don Kagin notes that records compiled by Augustus Humbert (U.S. Assayer for the San Francisco Office) indicate "that only \$50, \$500, and \$1,000 ingots were issued for general use."

The private San Francisco firm Moffat & Co., one of the few well-respected private assayers of the time, acquired the government's coinage contract to operate the U.S. Assay Office. Moffat & Co. ceased operations under its own banner and relocated to a new building on Montgomery Street to produce the federal ingots. The coins were well received by merchants and traders, despite reservations held by local newspapers who would have preferred a full-fledged federal branch mint.

The earliest octagonal fifty dollar "slugs" struck by the U.S. Assay Office under Moffat & Co. bore a lettered edge, set with punches that read: "AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851." Later issues featured a reeded edge with the date and assayer descriptions relocated to the obverse peripheries.

Six Lettered Edge varieties are listed in the Kagin reference, two of which are unique and one is unconfirmed to exist. Of the remaining three, Kagin-2 is distinctive for omitting the "50" stamp from the center of the reverse. The obverse is similar to the Kagin-1 variety, showing the fineness as: 880 THOUS.

This Kagin-2 coin displays near-Mint sharpness with light wear over the high points of the devices. The protected fields retain subtle semireflective luster, while scattered light abrasions pass by with little impact. Straw-gold color is warm and pleasing.

NGC ID# ANH3, PCGS# 10196



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, AU Details Reeded Edge, 887 Thous., K-6

3515 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. — **Rim Filing** — NGC Details. AU. K-6, R.4. Kagin-6 and Kagin-7 are similar, distinguished by the proximity of the reverse peripheral ribbon to the scrollwork. 1851 varieties are also known with the date on the edge instead of the obverse exergue, and with 880 Thous. fineness. All are pursued by pioneer gold collectors as examples of the hefty and iconic Old West slug. This caramel-gold representative displays faint filing on the reverse rim near 1:30, and wear is evident on the eagle's leg and the top edges of the wings. The field above the eagle's head shows a small depression. AUGUSTUS is indistinct. Otherwise, this is a charming piece certain to be a cornerstone of an advanced territorial holding. Listed on page 397 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.



1852 Assay Office Fifty, Choice XF 900 Thous., K-14, Old Holder

3516 1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 900 Thous. XF45 PCGS. **K-14, High R.5.** The fineness of the Assay Office "slugs" was raised on the final issue to conform with the Federal standard, after the U.S. Customs Office refused to accept examples struck in the prior 880 or 887 Thousands alloy. No octagonal fifties were struck dated 1853, with denominations limited to round five and ten dollar issues. This is a sharp example that retains most breast feathers. The pumpkin-gold surfaces are pleasing for the XF45 level, though the corners display minor knocks associated with circulated Old West "slugs." Housed in an old green label holder. Listed on page 399 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 16 in 45, 34 finer (6/21).

Ex: Klamath Mountain Collection, Part II / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5622.

NGC ID# ANHH, PCGS# 10019



1850 Baldwin & Co. Five Dollar Uncirculated Details, K-2

3517 1850 Baldwin Five Dollar — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. K-2, R.5. Baldwin & Co. was a leading San Francisco private coiner until assays revealed that the firm's output was underweight. By that time, the U.S. Assay Office was up to the task of converting gold dust to gold coin. The sole Baldwin five dollar variety was the 1850 K-2. Although likely a familiar sight to bankers of the day, most examples were eventually melted and the issue is rare today. Mint State examples are very rare. This green-gold representative is unworn but slightly glossy from a long-ago wipe. The obverse has a minor edge knock at 3:30, and the reverse rim shows a mark at 5 o'clock, but abrasions are minor overall. Listed on page 403 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.



The oldest photograph
of San Francisco, a
Daguerreotype of 1850



1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. Fifty Dollar XF40 Prized California Gold Issue Scarce K-9 Variety

3518 1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar XF40 NGC. K-9, R.5.

Wass, Molitor & Co. was founded by two Hungarian patriots who fled their homeland after their country's 1848 bid for freedom from Austria was quashed. Count Samuel Wass and Agoston P. Molitor had both worked extensively in the mining industry in Europe before coming to California. They established an assay office in San Francisco in October 1851. The firm issued private coinage in several denominations at various times in the early 1850s, often in response to a direct petition from local businessmen to ease the chronic coin shortage that plagued the regional economy. The firm was scrupulously honest in all its dealings and their coins were found to contain more than the stated face value in gold when assayed.

The 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. fifty dollar gold piece is the signature coin of the firm. Other issues are more elusive and some are more valuable, but the fifty dollar piece is the most recognizable of all the firm's issues. They were struck in 1855, during a period when the newly opened San Francisco Mint had to shut down, due to a shortage of parting acids. The coins were produced in large numbers and circulated widely, as their high face value made them ideal for large transactions and bank transfers. Wass, Molitor & Co. ceased coinage operations after 1855, when the San Francisco Mint resolved its difficulties and could meet the needs of the local economy.

Most examples seen today are in XF grades, with the present coin being an attractive example. The design elements are well-detailed and lightly worn, and the bright orange-gold surfaces retain significant amounts of original mint luster. Like most large gold coins that have spent any time in circulation, the Wass, Molitor fifties tend to show many bagmarks and abrasions. The surfaces of this XF specimen are about average in this respect, with a few marks and abrasions in the left obverse field that serve as easy pedigree markers. The overall presentation is quite pleasing for this important historic issue. Listed on page 405 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 40, 30 finer (6/21).

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5470.
NGC ID# ANJU, PCGS# 10363



1850 Mormon Five Dollar, XF45 K-5, Important Territorial Issue

3519 1850 Mormon Five Dollar XF45 PCGS. K-5, High R.5. Mormons participated in the great California Gold Rush. The miners returned to Salt Lake City with quantities of gold dust. A mint was established for the Deseret community, and gold coins were struck dated 1849 from the dust in four denominations, equivalent in stated value to the Federal gold dollar, quarter eagle, half eagle, and eagle. Additional five dollar pieces were struck in 1850 and 1860, the latter from Pikes Peak Gold Rush bullion. The 1850 obverse iconography is more ornate than on the 1849 issue. The Eye of Providence is surmounted with a halo and crown, and surrounded by nine stars. The upper reverse legend is an abbreviation of Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold. This caramel-gold representative is minimally abraded with slightly glossy surfaces. Wear is even, and luster perseveres in protected areas. Listed on page 408 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Anaheim ANA (Stack's Bowers, 9/2016), lot 3542; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 3167.*

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 6J6X, PCGS# 10265



1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten, AU55 K-3, Important Pioneer Coiner

3520 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar AU55 NGC. K-3, R.5. As they did in prior gold discoveries in Georgia and California, private coiners participated in the Pikes Peak Gold Rush of 1858 to 1861. Paramount among those was Clark, Gruber & Co. of Denver, then a boom town in western Kansas Territory. The firm struck gold coins in four denominations during 1860 and 1861, before their facility was purchased by the Federal government to operate as an assay office. The 1860 tens and twenties are notable for their inaccurate depiction of Pikes Peak as a nearly triangular volcano. The other Clark, Gruber issues closely imitate their Federal counterparts. The present Choice AU 1860 ten dollar example displays rich golden-brown toning throughout the borders. The devices display moderate wear. Marks are relatively few, though we note a thin horizontal line below GRUBER, and a slight obverse rim bump at 8 o'clock. Listed on page 409 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# ANK3, PCGS# 10137



1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten, AU58 K-7, Conditionally Rare Second-Year Issue

3521 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar AU58 PCGS. K-7, R.4. Clark, Gruber & Co. was the dominant private gold coiner during the Pikes Peak Gold Rush. The firm struck four gold denominations in two different years (1860 and 1861) before selling their operation to the Federal government. The facility was used as a Federal assay office for many years, until the Denver Mint was established at a new location in 1906. The 1860 ten and twenty dollar issues featured an inaccurate depiction of Pikes Peak, but their 1861 equivalents merely copied Federal designs, with the substitution of CLARK GRUBER & CO for UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and PIKES PEAK for LIBERTY. Survivors are very scarce, but affordable relative to other Denver-area coiners such as John Parsons & Co. and J.J. Conway & Co. This is a desirable near-Mint example with partly lustrous apricot-gold surfaces. Light wear on the hairbun confirms brief Western circulation. One hair-thin horizontal mark is noted above the eagle. Housed in an old green label holder. Listed on page 409 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 19 in 58 (2 in 58+), 4 finer (7/21).

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# ANK4, PCGS# 10141



S.S. CENTRAL AMERICA GOLD INGOTS



Henry Hentsch Gold Ingot, 66.78 Ounces
Ex: S.S. Central America

3522 Henry Hentsch Gold Ingot. 66.78 Ounces. CABG-214. Henry Hentsch was a man familiar with tremendous success and devastating financial loss. The boom-and-bust way of life was typical of Gold Rush-era California, where “Forty-Niners” from across the United States and Europe traveled in search of fortune. However, while Hentsch’s life may have been characteristic in terms of its ups and downs, it was also among the more eclectic and adventurous that we read and hear about from that time.

Hentsch was born in Switzerland in 1818 into prominent banking family, well-known throughout Western Europe. Unlike those who traveled to the American frontier out of necessity, Henry simply sought a new and exciting life.

The 36-year-old arrived in San Francisco in May 1854 and established a banking office soon after. By February 1856, he had also set up an assaying firm at the northwest corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. Hentsch’s connections in Europe made his banking and assaying operations highly appealing to those doing business in major financial markets.

While banking and assaying are the two ventures we associate with Henry Hentsch, the Swiss businessman knew well the importance of diversification. Buildings represented a sizeable portion Hentsch’s holdings, including the Forrest Theatre, built in 1855 at a cost of \$98,000, the Metropolitan Theatre, built in 1853 for about \$80,000, and a broom factory. All three burned down between 1857 and 1861. None were insured — an inexcusable misstep for a banker — and losses exceeded \$41,500.

Henry Hentsch’s entrepreneurial spirit must have been what spurred his interest in sericulture, developing the silk industry in California. Inspired by and working with French botanist Louis Prevost, who set up a mulberry tree farm in San Jose, Hentsch became the first person to successfully import and develop silkworm eggs in the state in 1860, although this was only after numerous egg shipments from Europe and China either failed to hatch after long overseas voyages or never developed into cocoons. It seems Hentsch’s involvement in the silk industry was relatively limited and not especially lucrative, but it gives us an understanding of the lengths he would go to try something new and exciting, risking time and capital.

Perhaps Henry Hentsch’s life as it relates to financial gains and losses is best encapsulated in the gold ingot offered here, recovered from the wreckage of the *S.S. Central America*. This was among 33 Henry Hentsch gold bars salvaged from that ship totaling \$51,457.39 in value in 1857. It serves as proof of both Hentsch’s success as a well-connected San Francisco assayer and as a man who had known tremendous loss. This is a large-size ingot that is vertically laid out: No 3124 / 880 FINE / Hy HENTSCH / Oz 66.78 / \$1214.80. The surfaces are remarkably bright and yellow-gold. In terms of overall appearance, we cannot remember another ingot with surfaces that are this free from contact marks or other problems. None of the six sides show any trace of rust from the iron hull of the ship. Poured into Mold HH-04, which means this bar measures 56 mm x 105 mm.



Justh & Hunter Gold Ingot
22.28 Ounces
From the *S.S. Central America*

3523 Justh & Hunter Gold Ingot. 22.28 Ounces. CABG-325. At the end of 1856 there were 11 gold assaying offices in California, several of which are now familiar names: Blake & Co.; California Metallurgical Works; E. Ford; Harris, Marchand & Co; Henry Hentsch; Justh & Hunter; Kellogg & Humbert; Nevada Assay Office; San Francisco Mint; Wass Molitor & Co.; and Wass, Uznay & Co. The names we recognize today are a result of the shipwreck of the *S.S. Central America*. Had that treasure-laden ship not sunk in September 1857, names like Blake & Co., Harris, Marchand, Henry Hentsch, and Justh & Hunter would be relegated to footnote status in the history of the California Gold Rush. However, on its 44th and final voyage, when the sidewheeler sank Justh & Hunter was the second-most recovered ingot with 382 bars raised.

This small to medium sized ingot has a particular charm that we have not seen on the other recovered ingots from this famous shipwreck. It appears that 131 years on the ocean floor was sufficient time for the ocean to stake its own claim on the bar. Three of the six sides show light to moderate accretions of a whitish incrustation. We aren't quite sure what this is, but it is definitely a memento of the time this ingot spent underwater. The devices are laid out vertically and the individual ingot number identifies its source as the San Francisco office, rather than Marysville: No 4268 / Justh & Hunter hallmark / 22.28 OZS / 871 FINE. / \$401.16. Poured into mold J&Hsf-04, meaning it is 42 mm x 61 mm. A spectacular starburst pattern was formed when the ingot was poured, seen over the 22 in the weight. The surfaces are completely original and bright yellow-gold throughout. Accompanied by a small metal "treasure box."

From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.

PATTERNS



**1863 Motto Seated Dollar in Copper
Judd-346, Incredible PR66★ Red Cameo**

3524 1863 Motto Seated Dollar, Judd-346, Pollock-418, Low R.7, PR66★ Red Cameo NGC. This is a so-called transitional issue. This pattern uses the dies of the regular Seated Liberty dollar of the year, but it bears the addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a swirling scroll on the reverse, of the type introduced on regular-issue coinage in 1866. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. As stated on the USPatterns.com website, "These and the other 'with motto' patterns of this date and also 1864 and possibly 1865 are actually restrikes made circa 1869 and into the early 1870s and were offered with restrikes of the other denominations in complete sets."

The silver and copper strikes are of about equal rarity "with about a dozen known" stated on the website. The metallic rarity in this issue is the aluminum variant, with only four estimated known, one of which is housed permanently in the ANS. However, of even greater rarity is the copper strike designated Red and Cameo, and here with the added Star for superior eye appeal. This is the only Red Cameo coin.

The surfaces show rich cherry-red color and no mentionable variation in hue. The cameo contrast is profound with thick mint frost over the devices on each side against the deeply mirrored proof fields. By way of identification, there is a lilac-gray accent of color over Liberty's face and a thornlike projection in the planchet on the top left of the O in DOL.

Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7734; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5530.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 26VG, PCGS# 80508



**1870 Standard Silver Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1000, PR64
'Coin Without a Country'**

3525 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1000, Pollock-1132, R.8, PR64 PCGS. This pattern series marks the first appearances of the dollar denomination in the Standard Silver series. The Judd-1000 depicts William Barber's Seated Liberty design, interesting for its design of the Liberty pole, which appears to pierce Liberty's arm. A circle of stars rings the obverse. The reverse depicts an agricultural wreath, with STANDARD above and 1 / DOLLAR in the center, the latter in an arc. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is omitted from both dies. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

This well-struck near-Gem is smooth aside from a few trivial hairlines above the D in DOLLAR. The subtle iridescence on each side suggests this pattern was lacquered at one time. Certified in an old green-label holder. An extremely rare Judd variety, with only two or three other pieces known. This is the finest certified of the few pieces known.

Ex: Milwaukee Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2181; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 5033.

From The Dickson Collection.
PCGS# 61247



**1870 William Barber Dollar
Stuck in Copper
Judd-1004, PR64 Red and Brown**

3526 1870 One Dollar, Judd-1004, Pollock-1136, R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. A William Barber design for the Seated dollar, Liberty facing left, with an oddly shaped, nearly rectangular shield in the right hand but nearly hidden behind the knees. The reverse is the same as the regular dollar die for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Also struck in silver and aluminum and sold by the Mint as part of complete off-metal sets. This example displays purple highlights over deeply reflective, copper-orange fields. The motifs show just a touch of frost over fully struck elements.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 5034.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 29ZR, PCGS# 71251 Base PCGS# 71251



1871 Standard Silver Dollar in Silver PR63 Cameo Judd-1120, The Harry Bass Specimen

3527 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1120, Pollock-1256, High R.7, PR63 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bass. The James Longacre Indian Princess design dominates the central obverse, showing no stars or other peripheral elements. The initials J.B.L. appear at the lower right of Liberty's rock, in the field. The date 1871 appears below the rock. The 1870 Standard Silver reverse features an open agricultural wreath enclosing 1 / DOLLAR, with STANDARD at the top rim. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. These were apparently fashioned by Chief Engraver William Barber, as Longacre died in 1869. The Standard Silver patterns sold in sets to collectors, complete from half dime to silver dollar. USPatterns.com estimates that only three or four pieces are known of this issue. This piece shows surfaces that are mostly brilliant, with a touch of light champagne toning on each side.

Ex: Gene Henry, private sale to Harry W. Bass, Jr. (4/1972), lot ; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part One (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1252; Teletrade iAuction 1383 (12/2000), lot 1596; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4498.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 26W5, PCGS# 61379

1871 Commercial Dollar in Silver Judd-1154, PR65 Finest of Only Three Known

3528 1871 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1154, Pollock-1298, R.8, PR65 NGC. Ex: Share. Commercial dollar pattern that depicts Liberty seated on the obverse, conjoined flags behind, left hand resting on the globe, and right hand wrapped around a Liberty pole with Phrygian cap on top. The reverse has COMMERCIAL DOLLAR / 420 Grs / 900 FINE in the center, surrounded by an olive wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper margin. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. In our cataloging of the Bass coin, we stated:

"The Bass catalog points out this was the first Trade dollar but was called a Commercial dollar. It also mentions the distinctive GOD OUR TRUST motto on the reverse ribbon, a curious throwback considering the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was adopted in 1864 on the two cent piece. John Haseltine stated only three pieces were struck of this pattern, and that appears to be the case, as USPatterns.com only traces three separate examples."

The Share dollar displays remarkably deep mirrors in the fields. The centers are light but not completely free from color, while surrounded by irregular dabs of rich golden-rose peripheral color.

Ex: J. Hewitt Judd Collection; Illustrated in Abe Kosoff's price list Illustrated History of United States Coinage, lot 430; Classics Sale (ANR, 9/2003), lot 82.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 2A5D, PCGS# 61416



1872 Amazonian Half Dollar in Silver Judd-1200 Beautifully Toned PR66 Cameo

3529 1872 Half Dollar, Judd-1200, Pollock-1340, Low R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is of the William Barber Amazonian design. A seated Liberty faces left, holding a sword in her left hand and resting her left arm on a large shield. Her outstretched right hand is on the head of an eagle, wings partially spread at her feet. Thirteen stars arranged seven and six are before and behind her head, respectively, and the date 1872 is in exergue. The reverse depicts a spread-winged eagle holding three arrows in its right talon and a shield in its left. An olive branch is in front of the shield. The usual national reference is above, with denomination spelled out HALF DOL. below. The scroll crossing the shield reads IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Possibly two or three examples of this rare Amazonian half dollar exist in addition to the 10 pedigreed coins listed at USPatterns.com. Naturally, all surviving examples are highly sought-after, with the design often ranking among the most beautiful ever produced in this country. Rich reddish patina is seen over each side with a streak of lavender on the left margin. Phenomenal strike detail and quality for the grade.

Ex: Part of Robert Branigan Estate / 1978 ANA Auction (Bowers and Ruddy, 8/1978); Rudy Sieck / ANA Auction (Bowers and Ruddy, 7-8/1981), lot 224; Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 7/2003), lot 499; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6423; Orlando Sale (Stack's, 1/2009), lot 815, as NGC PR66.
PCGS# 535354



1872 Amazonian Half Eagle in Aluminum Judd-1242, PR65 Cameo One of Just Three Known

3530 1872 Amazonian Five Dollars, Judd-1242, Pollock-1384, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design is among the most famous in the pattern series. It features a head of Liberty facing left, headband inscribed LIBERTY, hair flowing. The reverse depicts Barber's standing eagle with talons holding a shield. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. A unique denomination set was struck in gold, and the design was also struck in copper. Judd-1242 is a great rarity. Our online auction archives, which date to 1993, show no prior Heritage appearances of the variety. According to USPatterns.com, there are only three known examples, respectively pedigreed to prior owners John J. Pittman, Conrad Bolt, and Belden Roach. The present Premium Gem is identified by a small oxidized area on the reverse rim at 6 o'clock. Partial wire edge. The strike is needle-sharp, and the frosty motifs contrast with glassy fields.

Ex: Dr. Conway Bolt Collection (*Stack's*, 4/1966), lot 1678; ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 8/1966), lot 1201; Terrell Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 5/1973), lot 628; William R. Sieck Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 7/1981), lot 337; J.E. Drew; Bob R. Simpson Collection; Simpson Collection / Long Beach Signature (*Heritage*, 2/2021), lot 3270.

NGC ID# 2A7C, PCGS# 389298



1873 Trade Dollar in Copper Judd-1312, PR66+ Red Finest Known Specimen

3531 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1312, Pollock-1455, R.7, PR66+ Red NGC. CAC. The obverse features Liberty seated, wearing an Indian headdress, Liberty pole and cap in her right hand, left hand resting on a globe, and conjoined flags behind. The reverse has a small eagle in the upper half with the weight and fineness below and the statutory legends on scrolls both above and below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The obverse and reverse dies for Judd-1312 were also used to strike patterns in silver, aluminum, and white metal, with both plain and reeded edges. As might be expected, many Trade dollar patterns were produced in 1873, the year that regular-issue coinage of the denomination began. The Mint marketed many of the silver designs, including Judd-1310 and 1311, which share the same obverse and reverse designs as Judd-1312, in six-piece sets that sold for \$30. These silver sets were occasionally offered in 19th century auction catalogs, but there seems to have been a limited demand for the copper pieces, which appear infrequently.

This high-end Premium Gem possesses stunning eye appeal to complement its high technical grade. Intricate detail is evident on all design elements, with complete star central lines and full definition on the eagle's feathers. Close inspection reveals only the most insignificant flaws on the delightful original red surfaces, and the fields are brightly reflective throughout.

From The Eric P. Newman Collection / Chicago Signature (*Heritage*, 4/2013), lot 4003.

From The Dickinson Collection.

PCGS# 81598



**1875 Commercial Dollar in Copper
Judd-1424, PR65 Red and Brown
Liberty at the Seashore**

3532 1875 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1424, Pollock-1567, Low R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. A seated figure of Liberty faces left at the seashore, with 13 stars surrounding the rim and the date 1875 below. She holds an olive branch and rests her left hand on a globe reading LIBERTY. Two flags and a sheaf of wheat flank her. A steamship appears on the sea horizon. A scroll above the date reads IN GOD WE TRUST. On the reverse an olive wreath contains COMMERCIAL / (ornamental cornucopias) / DOLLAR / (ornaments) / 420 GRS / 900 FINE / (ornament), with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the rim. On the bow is the motto GOD OUR TRUST. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Adams and Woodin (1913) stated that eight pieces were struck in copper, the same number of pieces accounted for today. The "Liberty at the Seashore" pattern is famous for its incompatible wind directions on the steamship, which shows steam heading west and the sails billowing east. The well-struck surfaces are primarily cherry-red, with hints of sea-green on the left obverse field. One small spot southwest of star 1 provides an identifier. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 1 in 65 Red and Brown, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 1 finer (7/21).

Ex: Bill Mitkoff, 9/1972; David Faraday; Detroit ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/1994) lot 6149.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 26WS, PCGS# 71731



**1878 Silver Dollar in Copper
Judd-1555, PR66 Red
Finest Certified Pollock-1742**

3533 1878 Silver Dollar, Judd-1555, Pollock-1742, Low R.7, PR66 Red PCGS. A head of Liberty faces left, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is above with the date below. The left obverse field has seven stars near the border with six more along the right border. The reverse has an eagle with wings spread, holding an olive branch and three arrows. The statutory legend is above and the denomination is below, with E PLURIBUS UNUM in the field above the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Although only 12 to 15 specimens are known of Judd-1555, Pollock documented four different positional varieties. On Pollock-1742, star 13 is distant from the shoulder curl, relative to his varieties 1734, 1738, and 1746. Since the year 2000, there have been 16 Heritage auction appearances of Judd-1555 patterns, but only a single piece, the New Millennium Collection specimen we offered in 2003 and 2007, is additionally Pollock-1742. It is likely that the present lot is the single finest example of the variety. It is certainly the single finest certified by NGC or PCGS. It is a magnificent fully-struck Premium Gem with orange-gold color and noticeable contrast between the radiant devices and the unblemished fields.

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2013), lot 1673.

From The Dickson Collection.

NGC ID# 2AF8, PCGS# 81916



1879 Metric Dollar in Copper Judd-1623, PR67 Red and Brown

3534 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1623, Pollock-1819, R.7, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Metric dollar design by George Morgan, featuring a rarely seen head of Liberty, hair brushed back and fastened in a bun, and with a wide ribbon at the top of the head. The reverse is the standard Metric dollar design with DEO EST GLORIA featured prominently above the composition in the center. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. More than a dozen examples of this copper pattern exist, but it remains absolutely rare and highly sought-after because of its association with the famous four dollar stella. This Superb Gem, formerly part of Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, is largely copper-orange with deeper brick-red color in the fields. Flashy accents of violet, magenta, and peach-orange significantly enhance the eye appeal.

Ex: Brinton T. Schorer; Harry W. Bass, Jr. via private treaty (5/1973); Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1297. NGC ID# 2AHB, PCGS# 72001



1882 Judd-1699 Quarter, PR66+ Brown Morgan's Shield Earring Design The Finest Certified Specimen

3535 1882 Judd-1699, Pollock-1901, R.7, PR66+ Brown NGC. CAC. The Shield Earring design of George T. Morgan features a youthful Liberty facing right wearing a band inscribed LIBERTY; the band compresses the back portion of her hair. She wears a shield-shaped earring, with stars six right and seven left, the date 1882 appearing below. On the reverse a perched, defiant eagle clutching an olive branch and arrows occupies the center. The reverse design is reminiscent of the Flying Eagle cent obverse and the Gobrecht dollar reverse, although the eagle faces right in this instance. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and QUARTER DOLLAR are the peripheral legends. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The mirrored fields enjoy moderate depth of reflectivity around boldly defined devices with pristine surfaces that show splashes of orange mint luster over olive-brown patina. Violet overtones add to the aesthetic presentation of this Premium Gem.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4036.

From The Dickson Collection.
PCGS# 62105





**1888 Indian Cent, MS64
Nickel Die Trial, Snow-2
Unique**

3536 1888 Indian Cent, Nickel Die Trial, Snow-2, Unique, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Maroskos Specimen. Housed in a Regency holder. Much has been written about this coin since its discovery in 1997 by George Maroskos. According to Rick Snow, this piece is struck in the same alloy as nickel coinage. Which is to say, it is a copper-nickel alloy, not pure nickel as one might think from what is on the PCGS insert. Snow states this is not a blank intended for the three cent nickel, as those pieces are typically weak around the rims. Even though it is labeled a die trial, there was really no reason to strike a cent in even harder metal in 1888. One theory is posited by Rick Snow:

“One plausible theory has it that copper-nickel strip intended for five cent nickels was put through the cent-sized blanking press. The blanks for cents, three-cent and five-cent coins were manufactured by Joseph Wharton and shipped to the Mint. There is certainly a possibility that wrong planchets were included in the cent planchet shipments. ... Perhaps one Cu-Ni blank escaped into the hopper with the rest of the bronze cent blanks. By pure chance, the die pair that struck this special blank was the S2 die pair.”

To his last point, the S-2 die pair was once thought to be a second 1888/7 overdate. Considerable doubt has been cast on this assertion, and now it is safely considered a repunched date. One interesting aspect of this die pair is the top flag of a 1 that protrudes from the first pearl in the necklace.

A second opinion is posited by Saul Teichman:

“The coin is almost certainly a mint error struck on a Columbian 5 centavo planchet supplied by the Waterbury Mint. Waterbury was striking these coins for Columbia in 1886 and 1888 and also was a supplier of copper-nickel planchets to the U.S. Mint during that timeframe.”

The surfaces are bright and untuned with the white-nickel appearance one would expect. A few flecks of carbon are seen on each side, limiting the grade.

Ex: Morris Sale (*H. and S.H. Chapman, 1905*), lot 397. George Maroskos; Lee J. Bellasario; private collection.

From The Dickson Collection.



BETTS MEDAL



**Washington Before Boston Medal, MS60 Prooflike
Original Strike in Silver, Five in Private Hands
Among the Most Iconic American Medals**

3537 (c. 1790) Washington Before Boston Medal, Original Strike in Silver, Baker-47A, Betts-542, Julian MI-1a, Musante GW-09-P1, Mooney M5, MS60 Prooflike NGC. 69 mm. 149.1 grams. On March 25, 1776, the Continental Congress voted to have struck a gold medal commemorative of General George Washington's victory at Dorchester Heights, Boston just days earlier, on March 17. Responding to the authorization, General Washington wrote to John Hancock, president of the Congress: "Sir: Permit me through you to convey to the honorable Congress the Sentiments of gratitude I feel for the high honor they have done me ... The Medal intended to be presented to me by your honorable Body, I shall carefully preserve as a memorial of their regard."

The Washington Before Boston medal was the first in what would develop into a series of medals "voted by Congress, [to] commemorate significant victories during the war by honoring the officers who achieved them," as John W. Adams and Anne E. Bentley write in *Comitia Americana and Related Medals: Underappreciated Monuments to Our Heritage* (2007). The project to have medals struck ebbed and flowed over the course of nearly two decades. At one point, John Jay and Thomas Jefferson agreed that complete sets should be struck in silver and copper for diplomatic and presentation purposes, to be distributed to European heads of state, American colleges, and members of Congress. However, a variety of challenges, not the least of which was financing, made that ambitious idea an impossibility.

Medals were eventually designed and manufactured to commemorate the victories of George Washington, Horatio Gates, Anthony Wayne, Francois-Louis Teissedre de Fleury, John Stewart, John Paul Jones, Daniel Morgan, William Washington, John Eager Howard, and Nathaniel Green, though in much smaller quantities, apparently, than was originally proposed. The circumstances of their production all vary from one medal to another. They exist mostly in silver and bronze, with some proving extremely rare or unique. Others were struck over a long period of time from various dies. The existence of originals and restrikes in varying die states can make collecting both fascinating and challenging.

Undoubtedly, the Washington Before Boston medal serves as one of the most iconic medals in American numismatics, second only, perhaps, to the *Libertas Americana*. As Neil Musante writes in *Medallic Washington*: "It celebrates the first great victory in our nation's struggle for independence. It honors the first great commander-in-chief, the first president of the United States and the first man in modern history to voluntarily relinquish power." It is also extremely rare as an original strike in silver, identified by the M in MARTI directly above the L below, among numerous other diagnostics. Originals in gold (unique), silver, and bronze were first struck at the Paris Mint in 1789 from dies executed by Benjamin DuVivier. Although Thomas Jefferson left Paris for the United States in September 1789 and delivered Washington's gold medal plus a set of *Comitia Americana* medals in silver in March 1790, it is possible that additional originals were struck through 1792 and perhaps as late as 1803.

Adams and Bentley cited 10 original Washington Before Boston medals in silver in their 2006 census. That included six in institutional collections and just four in private hands. An eleventh silver original turned up in May 2019, bringing the total in private hands to five. This particular medal made its first public appearance as part of the John W. Adams Collection in November 2019, where its provenance was described as follows: "According to our consignor [Adams], this medal sold from 'a junk dealer to a bullion dealer, discovered among a small set of other *Comitia Americana* medals: William Washington, John Eager Howard, John Paul Jones, and the related Benjamin Franklin portrait medal (Betts-620).'"

The obverse, featuring Jean-Antoine Houdon's iconic portrait of Washington, and the reverse, showing Washington and his officers overlooking the Continental Army's advance on the city of Boston, exhibit exquisite detail with the devices set against noticeably reflective fields. Pale gold and gunmetal-blue patina faintly accents what are otherwise mostly brilliant surfaces. Abrasions occur on the portrait and in the upper reverse field, and both sides are lightly hairlined with a few tiny rim nicks. However, none of these imperfections have any bearing on the appeal or, certainly, the historical and numismatic significance of the present offering.

Ex: *Acquired from Rossa and Tanenbaum via John J. Ford, Jr. (10/1983); John W. Adams; The John W. Adams Collection of Comitia Americana and Related Medals (Stack's Bowers, 11/2019), lot 2001.*

PCGS# 661010

INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Benjamin Harrison Indian Peace Medal Silver, AU Details, Julian IP-48 Rare Final Awarded Issue

3538 (1890s) Benjamin Harrison Indian Peace Medal — Edge Damage — NGC Details. AU. Julian IP-48, R.7. Silver, 77 mm. The final Indian Peace medals, aside from restrikes of prior administration designs, were issued during Benjamin Harrison's term. Julian IP-47, the 60 x 76 mm oval medal that repeated the reverse design used since Hayes was President, was intended to be Benjamin Harrison's only Indian Peace medal variety. It was struck only for collectors, in bronze. But in 1890, a Missouri and Oto delegation visited Washington and requested Indian Peace medals. They were specific: they wanted large-size round silver medals with a new reverse design, and they would pay for them. Chief Engraver Charles Barber prepared an appropriate design with a theme of progress. A mere five medals were struck in silver and shipped to the Missouri and Oto Native Americans in October 1890. The next month, 18 additional medals were distributed to Cheyenne and Arapahoe recipients. The eventual total mintage was 26 pieces, per Prucha. A majority of the medals are untraced, with several presumably buried with their owners. Others are held by museums and other institutions. Only a few pieces are known in collector hands. All are holed, as they were intended to be worn, and none remain in Mint State. Some have the names of owners entered, though this medal shows no indication of its original owner. There are a few slight edge knocks, but wear is minimal wear and no marks are consequential.



U.S. MINT MEDALS



1976 National Bicentennial Medal
Three-Inch Gold Medal
423 Examples Issued

3539 1976 Bicentennial Gold Uncertified. The National Bicentennial Medal was released on January 1, 1976. The obverse, by Chief Engraver Frank Gasparro, features the Statue of Liberty, with the legend LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS and the dual dates 1776 and 1976 on either side. The reverse, by sculptor Edgar Z. Steever, is based on the Great Seal of the United States, with the legend AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL above and WE THE PEOPLE below. The medals were issued in several sizes and compositions. This three-inch, .900 fine gold medal contains 13.18 ounces of pure gold. It is believed 423 examples were actually sold, but some of those may have been melted in the extensive bullion melts of the 1980s. This fully struck and impeccably preserved example is housed in the original velvet lined wooden box, inside the original cardboard box and contains a message explaining the issue signed by John W. Warner.
 PCGS# 523312



1988-P Troy Pound Gold Medal
Space Shuttle in Flight, Young Astronauts
Only 38 Examples Issued

3540 1988-P Gold Space Shuttle, Young Astronauts, Uncertified. 76 mm. This rare U.S. Mint medal contains one troy pound of .900 fine gold. Congress authorized the production of up to 750 examples of this handsome issue, but only 38 specimens were issued before the authorization expired. A number of those may have been melted during the intervening 33 years since these pieces were struck. Brian Kachel of Jersey City, New Jersey, then 12 years old, is credited as designer, though the engraving was executed by U.S. Mint sculptor Chester Y. Martin. The design was also issued in 0.845-inch gold format. The present 3-inch caramel-gold medal has a pristine appearance and is fully struck. An original box accompanies the lot, along with a certificate of authenticity stating this coin was number 26 in the production run and an official letter from the AMERICA IN SPACE distribution center signed by Joseph W. England.
 PCGS# 20510

HARD TIMES TOKEN



1838 Am I Not a Man and a Brother Hard Times Token Extremely Rare Low-54A, HT-82, XF40

3541 1838 Am I Not a Man and a Brother Hard Times Token, Low-54A, HT-82, High R.7, XF40 NGC. Copper. Just four examples of this famous Hard Times token are known. The other three specimens are the John J. Ford, Jr. example, also in a major private collection, the Don Miller piece that is now in an advanced Long Island Collection, and the granular example that was recently discovered in Canada.

The John Ford example in the June 2004 offering of his Hard Times tokens was graded Extremely Fine and it realized \$71,875 at that time. The Ford and Newman coins are virtually identical. We are unaware of the grade of the Don Miller example. Graded Fine Details with environmental damage, the Canada discovery piece was offered in the September 2011 Stack's-Bowers sale where it realized \$37,950.

These tokens are patterned after late 18th century British Conder tokens. A similar token, Low-54, has a kneeling female figure and the inscription "Am I Not a Woman and a Sister"; those tokens are relatively plentiful. The Low-54A rarity is thought to be a pattern issue.

This attractive olive and chestnut-brown piece has exceptional surfaces with trivial rim bumps visible only under magnification. This important rarity, destined for a specialist's collection, represents an important opportunity as many years can pass between appearances.

Ex: Charles Ricard; Bowers and Merena Galleries (privately, c. 1993); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Long Beach Tokens and Medals Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 98196.

From The Dickson Collection.

PCGS# 661090

End of Session Two

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\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
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NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
U.S. Currency	Chicago	August 17-20, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Chicago	August 18-22, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Chicago	August 19-20, 2021	Closed
U.S. Currency	Long Beach	September 29-October 4, 2021	August 9, 2021
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	September 29-October 3, 2021	August 16, 2021
World Paper Money	Dallas	October 22, 2021	September 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	October 28, 2021	September 3, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	July 14, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	July 15, 2021	Closed
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	Closed
Estate of Phyllis McGuire	Dallas	August 10, 2021	Closed
Nature and Science	Dallas	September 2, 2021	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	September 22, 2021	July 13, 2021
Design	Dallas	September 30, 2021	July 21, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 4, 2021	August 2, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 17, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 3, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	November 9, 2021	September 7, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	November 16, 2021	September 7, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 17, 2021	September 15, 2021
Ethnographic & Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	December 2, 2021	September 22, 2021
European Art	Dallas	December 3, 2021	October 1, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports	Dallas	July 15, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 16-18, 2021	Closed
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24-25, 2021	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	July 24-25, 2021	Closed
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 31, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 31, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	August 6-7, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	August 21-22, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	September 9-10, 2021	July 20, 2021
Comic & Comic Art International	Dallas	October 2-3, 2021	August 12, 2021
Trading Card Games	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 25, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	October 16, 2021	August 18, 2021
Sports	Dallas	October 23, 2021	September 22, 2021
Video Games	Dallas	October 29-30, 2021	September 8, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 7, 2021	September 9, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 20-21, 2021	September 28, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Space Exploration	Dallas	September 24, 2021	August 3, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 20, 2021	August 23, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 12-13, 2021	September 14, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	December 9-10, 2021	October 11, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Wine	Dallas	September 10, 2021	July 20, 2021
Real Estate	Maui, Hawaii	September 14, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	September 26, 2021	July 29, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	July 13, 2021
Timepieces	Dallas	November 17, 2021	September 2, 2021

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SHOWCASE & SELECT AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sunday & Monday
Sports | 10 PM Sunday
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sunday
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesday
Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesday
Video Games & Trading Card Games | 8 PM Tuesday

U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesday & Wednesday
Comic Art & Animation | 6 PM Wednesday
Prints & Multiples Showcase | 1 PM Third Wednesday
Photographs Showcase | 1 PM Second Wednesday
Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesday

Sports Showcase | 10 PM Third Thursday
World Coins | 7 PM Thursday
Fine & Decorative Arts Showcase | 1 PM Second Thursday
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursday
Wine Showcase | 8 PM Second Thursday

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U.S. COIN AUCTION

AUGUST 18, 20 & 22, 2021 | ANA | CHICAGO/DALLAS





4130



4134



4132

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

U.S. COIN AUCTION #1331 | AUGUST 18, 20 & 22, 2021 | ANA | CHICAGO/DALLAS

3681 3887 3729 3549 4204 3542 3684 3974 4437 3854 3628 3545 4211 4207 3822 4024 4402 4067

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

U.S. COIN AUCTION #1331 | AUGUST 18, 20 & 22, 2021 | ANA | CHICAGO/DALLAS

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U.S. COINS

Featuring: A Selection From The Oliver Jung Collection | The Long Island Collection | The Dickson Collection | The Selman Family Collection, Part II | The Collection of Mike Orlando | The Oswald Maxwell Collection | The JDC Collection | The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection | The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III | The Timpanogos Collection

August 20 & 22, 2021 | ANA | CHICAGO/DALLAS

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FLOOR Sessions 1-4

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 – SIMPSON COLLECTION (see separate catalog)

Wednesday, August 18 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3234

Session 2 (see separate catalog)

Wednesday, August 18 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 3235–3541

SIERRA BIKER COLLECTION • Lots 3235–3282

PLATINUM NIGHT • Lots 3283–3541

Session 3

Friday, August 20 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3542–4010

Session 4

Friday, August 20 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4011–4486

Session 5

(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 5

Sunday, August 22 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7454

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Donald E. Stephens Convention Center | Room 1
5555 N. River Road | Rosemont, IL 60018

Monday, August 9 – Thursday, August 12 | 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM CT
Friday, August 13 | 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

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Wednesday, July 28 – Friday, July 30 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT
Monday, August 2 – Friday, August 5 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT
Wednesday, August 18 – Friday, August 20 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT

View lots & auction results online at [HA.com/1333](https://www.ha.com/1333)

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Available weekdays 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT starting Thursday, August 19 by appointment only. Please contact Client Services to schedule an appointment.

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Lots are sold at an approximate rate of 125 lots per hour, but it is not uncommon to sell 100 lots or 150 lots in any given hour.

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This auction is subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% (minimum \$19) per lot.

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

Heritage's multi-session ANA World's Fair of Money Signature® auction promises to be one for the record books! Several ultra-rare gold coins headline PLATINUM NIGHT, which is loaded from top to bottom with high-value lots. Earlier in the day, Important Selections From The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part VI is sure to set its own records. Together, the two sessions present a stunning array of rarity seldom equaled in any auction.

Stand-alone catalogs feature The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part VI and for The Sierra Biker Collection of Carson City Coinage, in addition to our regular PLATINUM NIGHT catalog. The main catalog (this one) presents many exceptional coins in two action-packed floor sessions, plus the always-popular online Internet Session.

A quick look at Heritage's ANA auction lineup is shown here, since each session is uniquely special and not to be missed:

- Wednesday afternoon August 18 (1:00 p.m. CT): **Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part VI.** The finest circulation strike 1794 Flowing Hair dollar leads an amazing selection of 234 lots from Mr. Simpson's superlative holdings, including patterns and regular U.S. series coins.
- Wednesday evening August 18 (6:00 p.m. CT, PLATINUM NIGHT): **The Sierra Biker Collection** (48 lots) precedes **PLATINUM NIGHT**, which includes presentation of the fabulous Paquet double eagle and other ultra-rare gold coins. PLATINUM NIGHT offers 214 high-value lots from colonial issues to outstanding copper, silver, and gold.
- Friday afternoon August 20 (1:00 p.m. CT): Floor Session 3, offering more colonials through dollars (376 lots).
- Friday evening August 20 (6:00 p.m. CT): All gold denominations and other numismatic specialties, including commemoratives, territorial gold, ingots, patterns, medals and tokens, plus the Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III – a total of 407 lots.
- Sunday Afternoon (2:00 p.m. CT): The online-only Internet Session, with 422 lots across all U.S. series.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our many individual consignors, and offer special appreciation to consignors of the Featured Collections that make this ANA event one to remember. These pedigreed collections provide lots throughout all auction sessions, and add greatly to the event's success.



A SELECTION FROM THE OLIVER JUNG COLLECTION

A lifelong collector and entrepreneur of worldwide renown, Oliver Jung has assembled many significant collections, with a special emphasis on the very finest examples of U.S. gold type. He consigns what for many is one of the ultimate coins in the U.S. gold series: The 1861 Philadelphia Mint Paquet twenty dollar gold piece, certified MS67 PCGS CAC. It is by far the finest-known of two known specimens and a legendary issue given the distinctive Paquet reverse, which was the authorized design for Liberty Head double eagles until production problems halted its use. Ex: Virgil

Brand, King Farouk, and the Norweb Collection, this Superb Gem twenty is nothing short of spectacular in its technical quality, eye appeal, and importance. Only the deepest pockets and strongest hands will prevail when this unrivaled gold coin crosses the block.

THE LONG ISLAND COLLECTION

Our consignor is an enthusiastic collector of early Americana, music, Greek and Roman art, as well as a gentleman with an abiding interest in the history of science. He is also a noted numismatist and author. The Long Island Collection represents only a portion of his rare coin holdings. The current consignment is a varied collection, featuring 28 Platinum Night coins ranging from Territorial gold to U.S. gold and silver type. Without question, the shining star is an extremely rare 1830 Templeton Reid ten dollar gold piece (Ex: Norweb). This famous early gold issue set the stage for private coinage within the Eastern gold rush states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Its mintage undoubtedly served as a precursor to the private minters who proliferated when the California Gold Rush changed the nation (and the world). This Templeton Reid ten dollar is the second-finest of just three pieces that are available to collectors. All of the other examples are tightly held in advanced collections or under institutional control. Many other great coins comprise the balance of this fine consignment. A number of early Federal issues include more than a dozen gold and silver examples from the 1790s. In all, 150 outstanding, high-quality lots will cross the block from The Long Island Collection, with coins suitable for all interests and budgets. Astute bidders will want to view them all and bid on many.



THE DICKSON COLLECTION

The Dickson Collection was assembled over a period of forty years by a Rhode Island manufacturer and his son. They started collecting colonials and Indian cents. Spurred by their combined interest in trade and finance, the collection soon grew to include Trade dollars and Hard Times tokens. From its beginnings, The Dickson Collection was assembled with an eye toward quality, and the collection includes a number of finest-known examples. A total of 34 PLATINUM NIGHT selections attest to the quality, while other fine examples appear in Floor Sessions 3 and 4, as well as in Sunday's online Internet Session. An 1858/7 Flying Eagle cent is certified MS65+ NGC CAC, an early die state of Snow-1, FS-301, where it is tied for the finest graded. A circa 1670 New Yorke in America token struck in brass grades AU50 NGC, the plate coin from the *Jaeger and Bowers 100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens* book.

Another famous token, the Am I Not A Man and a Brother issue, Low-54A, HT-82 grades XF40 NGC.



THE SELMAN FAMILY COLLECTION, PART II

Part one of this exceptional U.S. gold collection was featured in the 2021 Central States auction, where the lots were notably popular with bidders and realized strong prices. Part two of the collection glitters throughout Floor Session 4 and the online Internet Session. PLATINUM NIGHT lots include a 1795 Small Eagle five dollar gold certified MS65 Prooflike NGC, the scarce BD-6 "S over D" variety. A 1795 BD-4 eagle grades MS64 NGC, with only one coin finer at that service.



THE COLLECTION OF MIKE ORLANDO

Mike was a respected St. Louis coin dealer, numismatist, and entrepreneur for almost 50 years. His hobbies were playing racquetball, admiring classic cars, and spending time with friends at Starbucks. He was a fan of the St. Louis Cardinals, and enjoyed American history and collecting a variety of historical rarities. He was a lifetime member of the St. Louis Numismatic Association (SLNA) and the American Numismatic Association. He was especially proud of his SLNA membership and leadership responsibilities, and he hosted a number of coin club dinners that were popular with the members. Mike was honest and proud of his integrity as a dealer. His longtime clients often came to shows solely to buy from him. When selling a coin, he would always ask his customer to offer any purchases back to him should the customer later decide to sell. He was widely known and respected by his peers for having a sharp eye for quality. He was a Redbook contributor, which was a significant point of pride. Mike built his business by turning profits into more coins, always looking for the best grades he could find and afford. Other dealers at shows would consult Mike to see if they “got a good deal,” or if certain coins were authentic. He was asked to appraise large lots of coins, and at times served as a



consultant for the FBI. Mike's favorite coins included high-grade Walking Liberty half dollars, and he was known to always have a \$500 or \$1,000 bill in his display case. He won a “best dressed” award once, at a time he was into wearing suits (those plaid ones).

One of his early “breaks” came from Leon Hendrickson, who assisted him in building sets of better-date Morgan dollars. Mike attended shows throughout the country beginning in the early 1970s, often with his future wife, Julia. He had two sons, John and Michael Jr. Mike Orlando, 69, of St. Louis, MO, died peacefully after a battle with Parkinson's disease on March 4th, 2021. Coins from The Collection of Michael Orlando appear frequently in Floor Sessions 3 and 4. A beautiful near-Gem Uncirculated 1921-S Walking Liberty half is one of the collection's Choice PLATINUM NIGHT coins.

THE OSWALD MAXWELL COLLECTION

Our consignor was a passionate collector of scales, monetary history, and coins. He found joy in his collections for many years. His family now shares some of these treasures with other enthusiasts who will hopefully enjoy them as much as he did. The highlight of the collection is an original 1915-S five-piece Panama Pacific Set, now certified in NGC holders grading MS63 to MS65. The round fifty dollar piece grades MS64+ NGC, while the octagonal fifty is certified MS63 NGC. The metal frame that held the set is sold as a separate lot, and remains in amazingly pristine condition. Other notable pieces from this fine collection include an 1879 Flowing Hair stella graded PR65 PCGS CAC in a first generation holder, and a highly collectible Justh & Hunter gold ingot weighing 22.28 ounces.



THE JDC COLLECTION

Our consignor had the following thoughts to share about his collection:

“To me the Peace dollar is the most beautiful coin in U.S. coinage, and when you come across a stunning MS66 or MS67, there is nothing more attractive. About nine years ago, after being a collector for most of my life, I finally became interested in coins from the “renaissance” era, specifically silver dollars. Initially, I collected high-end Carson City Morgans, but this was a set of only 13 coins – I wanted to assemble a complete series set of dollars. The 24-coin Peace dollar series fit the bill. So, I set out to look for the best possible coins I could get, searching private collections and auctions all over America. I was very passionate in acquiring the highest quality examples for the grade, and I believe I accomplished this goal for each coin in the set. Over the last eight years, putting together the JDC Collection has been a labor of love, and I will miss my collection very much. It is my hope that the new owners of the JDC Peace dollars will enjoy and cherish them as much as I have.”



The JDC Collection ranks as the current second finest PCGS Basic Registry Set of Circulation Strike Peace dollars, and it is within the top five Sets in the all-time finest PCGS Registry Set census. As a testament to the quality of the coins in this collection, well over half qualify for our Platinum Night auction, and the balance highlight the silver dollar section of Signature Floor Session Three. The collection is complete by date and mintmark, and almost every coin is at least Condition Census quality, with many finest known or tied for finest known. Select highlights include a 1923-D MS67 PCGS – the single finest certified, a 1927-D MS66+ PCGS CAC – tied for finest known, and a 1935 MS67 PCGS (also tied for finest extant).



THE DIANE & ARNIE SCHAFFER COLLECTION

A number of attractive 19th century proofs in Gem or Premium Gem condition represent the collection, in denominations ranging from five cents to a dollar. The dollar proof is a lovely 1880 Trade dollar certified PR65 Cameo PCGS. Supplementing the proofs are a dime and a twenty cent piece in Mint State, the latter being an 1875-S MS66 NGC coin with immaculate silver surfaces, struck from an unlisted late die state. This is a nice group of high-grade collector coins, sure to please the fortunate winning bidders.

THE CHRIS DEMPSEY COLLECTION OF HOBO NICKELS, PART III

The third installment of The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels offers a cast of classic characters, most of which are by “named” artists including The Gambler, Dead Eye, Twofer, Tall Ear, Peanut Ear, Matt Ticolous, The Matchmaker, Schnozz, The Woodsman, and Cactus Face. A large number of known carvings by Bo Hughes and Bert Wiegand add importance to this exceptional offering for all hobo nickel collectors. Among the unknown carvers are two incredibly rare and desirable hobo nickels – one on a 1937-D Three-Legged nickel, the other on a 1918/7-D nickel. The Three-Legged date is unique as an original hobo nickel, while the 1918/7-D is the finer of two known hobo examples for the variety. There are 10 Bo Hughes carvings in this offering – several of them signed and/or dated – including a “Turtle” nickel and Bo’s unique portrait carvings of former Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Two Bert Wiegand nickels are sure to draw many bids from advanced hobo nickel specialists. Be sure to view all of the Dempsey Hobo nickels – they are seen in this catalog as lots 4450 through 4486.



THE TIMPANOGOS COLLECTION

Mount Timpanogos, often referred to as “Timp,” is the second-highest mountain in Utah's Wasatch Range – one of our consignor's favorite places. The collector of the Timpanogos Collection valued the outdoors, scouting, history, and spending time with family. The pleasing coins in this compact consignment are sure to be valued by a host of bidders. The collection includes a dozen choice gold pieces listed in Floor Session 4 and in the online Internet Session, plus an 1896-S silver dollar in a Paramount holder from the famous secret holdings of LaVere Redfield.



Heritage's ANA World's Fair of Money auction will be held at our World Headquarters in Dallas. Lot viewing will take place at the ANA Convention in Chicago. Our August 18 auction date for Platinum Night allows adequate time for those attending the Chicago ANA to complete travel prior to the live auction sessions. Live onsite floor bidding can be arranged by scheduling in advance with Heritage's client service (214-409-1150, or email Bid@HA.com). We look forward to your participation either in person or in real time via computer, phone, or tablet. Of course, advance bidding is available by mail, fax, or online prior to the auction.

As always, we welcome your questions, and will do our utmost to provide candid and thoughtful advice about coins, notes, and virtually any kind of collectible. Our email addresses are below. Please do not hesitate to write or call if we can be of personal service to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Greg Rohan".

Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Todd Imhof".

Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com

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SESSION THREE

COLONIALS

(1616) Sommer Islands Shilling, Fine 12
Small Sail, W-11460
Rare Early American Type



- 3542** (1616) Sommer Islands Shilling, Small Sail Fine 12 NGC. Breen-2, W-11460, R.5. Circa-1616 Sommer Islands "hogge money" is rare regardless of variety or denomination. The hog is an usual central obverse motif for that or any other era, but is featured on the early coinage for Bermuda since it helped save the lives of Sir George Somers' shipwrecked party. The island was populated by hogs from a prior ephemeral settlement, and fed the crew until the expedition to Virginia could resume. The present example is a dug piece, as are all known, and exhibits scattered specks of aqua verdigris across granular walnut-brown surfaces. When evaluated beneath a loupe, substantial design definition emerges. Listed on page 31 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4003.
NGC ID# AUBG, PCGS# 6

1662 Oak Tree Twopence, XF40
Noe-29, Scarce Denomination



- 3543** 1662 Oak Tree Twopence XF40 PCGS. Noe-29, W-240, Salmon 1-A, R.4. An evenly defined deep gunmetal-gray representative. Moderately wavy, as issued from a rocker press. A small flan split (as made) at 6 o'clock. The obverse is off-center toward 7:30, as often seen on Noe-29, due to misaligned dies. The reverse is slightly off center toward 1:30, though the legends are complete. Listed on page 33 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 17

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, XF Details
Small Planchet, Noe-29



- 3544** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet — Surfaces Smoothed — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Noe-29, W-930, Salmon 11-F, R.3. 68.82 grains. Noe-29 is attributed by an oversized 5 in the date. The D in ENGLAND is entered over a reversed D, and the M in MASATHVSETS is repunched. This example has a well-centered reverse. The obverse appears misaligned toward 10 o'clock, with the tops of ASATHV off the flan. The gunmetal-gray surfaces are lightly and evenly granular. One unobtrusive horizontal mark is noted west of the top of the tree. Listed on page 34 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

(1694) London Elephant Token, MS64 Brown
Betts-81, Rare Thin Planchet Variety



- 3545** (1694) London Elephant Token, Thin Planchet, MS64 Brown NGC. Betts-81, Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2. Most Elephant tokens were struck on a thick planchet, but according to the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*, "a few are on thin, wide planchets." Breen (1988) states that the thin flans were "60 to the pound" while the thick flans were "30 to the pound." The (6/21) NGC Census shows only three examples certified as thin planchet, with the present lot finest by two grades. This is a lovely chocolate-brown Choice halfpenny token. The strike is sharp throughout the motifs, though striations from the planchet are visible at 5 o'clock on the obverse, and opposite at 7 o'clock on the reverse. Minor build-up is seen near the tusks, and the lower right portion of the pachyderm has a pair of small spots. GOD PRESERVE LONDON exhibits a stretched appearance typical of open collar coinage. Listed on page 41 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Museum of the Dedham Historical Society, Auction 96, (5/2/2004), lot 211.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 2U3B, PCGS# 58

London Elephant Token, MS64 Brown
Betts-81, Virtually Unimprovable



- 3546** (1694) London Elephant Token, Thick Planchet, MS64 Brown PCGS. Betts-81, Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2. A high-grade example of the popular Elephant token, a favorite of Early American numismatists due to its linkage with the rare Carolina and New England varieties. The reverse displays the London coat of arms. The chocolate-brown surfaces are sharply struck and free from evident marks. The obverse displays a few tiny magenta strike-throughs, as made. Listed on page 41 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 2U3A, PCGS# 55

1723 Hibernia Farthing, MS64
Struck in Silver, W-12500



- 3547** 1723 Hibernia Pattern Farthing, Silver, MS64 NGC. M. 3.2-Bc.10, W-12500, R.5. 11 harpstrings. More than a million Hibernia farthings were struck in "Bath metal," similar to copper. Silver pieces are much rarer, and their purpose is unknown. Per Breen, a group of 20 specimens were found in England in 1971. Four die pairs are known, but a majority of examples are from the present die pair. This is a sharply struck near-Gem draped in gunmetal-gray toning. The fields are semiprooflike, and no detractors are apparent. Listed on page 39 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 64, 3 finer (6/21).
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 2AT7, PCGS# 179

1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS64 Red
Exceptional Preservation
Martin 4.74-Gb.11
Tied for Finest Graded



- 3548** 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS64 Red NGC. M. 4.74-Gb.11, W-13120, R.4. Ex: The Old New England Collection. A splendid orange-gold, near-Gem that boasts a mark-free appearance and bold strike. The lustrous surfaces display minimal dove-gray toning, chiefly on the highest portions of the design. A fairly late die state with scattered evidence of light die rust and a noticeable die break on the obverse rim at 6 o'clock. Listed on page 39 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 3681.
From The Dickson Collection.
PCGS# 182

1670-A French Colonies Five Sols, MS62
Toned and Satiny, Martin 9-I



- 3549** 1670-A French Colonies 5 Sols MS62 PCGS. M. 9-I, W-11605, Breen-256. Ex: Troy Wiseman Collection. Breen (1988) classified this issue under "coinages intended for French America." Louis XIV authorized the production of these pieces on February 19, 1670. According to Bowers (*Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*), 200,000 examples of the silver 5 sols denomination were struck, although most were later melted. Surviving examples are scarce overall, and all of the individual 21 known varieties are decidedly rare. This Mint State coin is well struck in the centers, unlike many other pieces seen. A satiny dove-gray example that offers glimpses of russet and cobalt-gray peripheral toning. Listed on page 47 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *The Troy Wiseman Collection, Part Two / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 71.
NGC ID# 2AUW, PCGS# 158627

**1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, AU55
W-1730, No Wreath, Brass**



- 3550** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Brass, AU55 PCGS. Betts-562, W-1730, R.4. Not much is known of the origins of the Rhode Island Ship token, but it is likely a propaganda piece issued by the British for a Dutch audience, in an attempt to keep the Dutch out of the Revolutionary War. The legends are Dutch, but it is improbable that Holland would issue a medal extolling the naval triumphs of Admiral Howe. Although extremely rare examples show VLUGTENDE below the ship, most pieces either have nothing below the ship, or display a wreath, with the latter variety more common. This is a well-defined example with ample sun-gold luster in design recesses. Smooth save for a flan flaw on the upper right reverse field. Listed on page 45 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# D7HW, PCGS# 588

**1779 Rhode Island Ship Token
MS62 Red and Brown
Betts-562, No Wreath
Only Example Certified Red and Brown**



- 3551** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Brass, MS62 Red and Brown. PCGS. CAC. Betts-562, W-1730, R.4. This mysterious issue was produced to document the events surrounding the eventual British evacuation of Rhode Island on October 25, 1779. Breen (1988) does not know when or where these coins were produced, but their legends suggest that they may have been struck in England for a Dutch speaking audience. Tinges of original luster are evident in the more protected areas, the balance of the surfaces blend honey-tan and copper-brown toning. VLUGTENDE has been removed from the coin, as issued. Nicely detailed and with good eye appeal. Listed on page 45 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Ex: Baltimore Bullet Sale (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 11. **From The Dickson Collection.** NGC ID# D7HW, PCGS# 588

**1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, MS63 Brown
Brass, Betts-563, Wreath Below Ship
Ex: Ted L. Craig Collection**



- 3552** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, Wreath Below, Brass, MS63 Brown PCGS. Betts-563, W-1740, R.3. Rhode Island Ship tokens were struck in pewter and brass. According to Christopher McDowell, none were issued in copper, though this example is certified Brown by PCGS. The lot description from the Ted Craig catalog states that Craig referred to the present piece as "Gem Unc, Perfect!" Indeed, this is a splendid specimen. The strike is sharp throughout. Mahogany-brown luster illuminates design elements, with hints of steel-gray throughout the fields and high points. We note only mint-made flan flaws near the L in YLAND and above the 1 in 1779. Listed on page 45 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Ex: Abe Kosoff, 12/1960; Ted L. Craig Collection (Stack's Bowers, 2/2013), lot 200. **From The Dickson Collection.** NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 587

**1779 Rhode Island Ship Medal, W-1740, MS64
Wreath Below the Ship**



- 3553** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, Wreath Below, Brass, MS64 NGC. Betts-563, W-1740, R.4. The Rhode Island Ship medals have the date 1778 on one side (usually called the obverse) and the date 1779 on the other side, so they have usually been described as dated "1778-1779." Detailed research by Christopher McDowell, editor of the *Journal of Early American Numismatics* (published by the American Numismatic Society, December 2018) shows that these medals are actually satirical Dutch jetons minted in 1780. The first pieces incorrectly included the word "vlugtende" below the ship. Nearly all of those had the word removed from the medals by hand, although one or two survive with that word intact. Those with the word effaced might appear damaged, but that is not the case. Later examples, such as the present piece, substituted a wreath composed of two branches, but traces of "vlugtende" are still visible. Examples of these medals are known in brass and pewter. Those described in past literature as copper are now known to be toned brass. This Choice Mint State piece has exceptional eye appeal with smooth yellow surfaces and lovely pale blue and violet patina. NGC has certified seven Rhode Island Ship medals of all varieties as MS64 with none finer (7/21). Listed on page 45 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Ex: Dr. Angus Black (New Netherlands, 60th Sale, 12/1968), lot 440; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 587

1773 No Period Virginia Halfpenny
MS65 Red and Brown, Newman 5-Z



- 3554** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. N. 5-Z, W-1600, R.4. A magnificent Gem of the popular issue, struck at the Tower Mint in England for Virginia. Evenly struck and well centered. The orange-gold color approaches full Red. The sole imperfection is a small spot near the third I in VIRGINIA. Struck from a rusted obverse die, with a large rust lump on the jaw below the ear. Listed on page 40 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 65 Red and Brown, 1 finer (6/21).
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 244

1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS64 Red
No Period, N. 4-G



- 3555** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, MS64 Red PCGS. N. 4-G, W-1460, R.3. Seven harp strings. Copper halfpence were struck for the Virginia colony in London at the Tower Mint. The story goes that a small keg of Uncirculated examples was obtained by Colonel Mendes Cohen in Richmond, Virginia, not long after the Civil War. Few of those pieces remain full Red today. No Period examples with original mint bloom intact are especially rare. This orange-red and cherry-red Choice halfpenny is sharply struck and refreshingly unabraded. A finer example of the die marriage would prove a great challenge to secure. Listed on page 40 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 245

1787 Half Cent, MS65★ Brown
R. 4-C, Smooth and Well Struck



- 3556** 1787 Massachusetts Half Cent, R. 4-C, W-5940, R.2, MS65★ Brown NGC. CAC. A repunched M in MASSACHUSETTS characterizes Ryder 4-C. This lustrous and boldly struck commonwealth copper has medium brown and ice-blue toning. On an exceptionally nice planchet, despite a pair of tiny laminations near the O in COMMON. Carbon-free and nearly unabraded. As of (6/21), NGC has certified six pieces as MS65 Brown, and one example as MS65 Red and Brown, with none in finer grades. But among those coins, only the present example has received a Star designation from NGC. Listed on page 57 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 15.
From The Dickson Collection.
PCGS# 688343 Base PCGS# 296

**1785 Connecticut Copper, AU58
Miller 4.1-F.4, African Head
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3557 1785 Connecticut Copper, African Head, M. 4.1-F.4, W-2355, R.1, AU58 PCGS.** Ex: Frontenac. In its Frontenac catalog appearance, the present lot was described as “about as sharp as the [Frederick B.] Taylor coin, but with much nicer eye appeal.” Neither grading service has certified an African Head copper as Mint State. As of (7/21), PCGS has certified two pieces as AU58, and NGC has certified one coin as AU58. We offered the other AU58 PCGS example in our February 2018 Long Beach Signature, and the present coin is certainly sharper. The mahogany-brown surfaces are pleasing. A small obverse rim defect at 5:30 provides an identifier. Listed on page 67 in the 2022 Guide Book.
Ex: Frontenac Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/1991), lot 325; Anthony Terranova; Twin Leaf Collection; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2019), lot 8074.
PCGS# 685159 Base PCGS# 319

**1784 Machin's Mills Halfpenny
VF20, Rare Vlack 14-84A**



- 3558 '1784' Machin's Mills VF20 PCGS. Vlack 14-84A, W-8130, R.5.** A rare issue within the evasion British halfpenny series. W-8130 was listed by Robert Vlack in 1974 as a Machin's Mills variety, but delisted as such in the Howes-Rosen-Trudgen reference. This walnut-brown example shows impressive design detail for the variety and VF20 grade. Minor parallel marks on the central reverse do not distract. Listed on page 65 of the 2022 Guide Book.
Ex: Bonanza Coins (1975); Montgomery Collection (Stack's-Bowers, 1/2012), lot 7488; National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 3021; Poulos Family Collection, Part II; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 4524.
NGC ID# CVVA, PCGS# 935

**1787 New York Excelsior Copper
Whitman-5785, Eagle Left, Fine 15**



- 3559 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle on Globe Left, Fine 15 NGC. W-5785, R.6.** Several aspects of the Excelsior copper designs closely resemble those of the Brasher doubloon, most notably the similar reverse eagle, and the rising sun obverse motif, seen on the copper in the small central crest of the obverse. Three varieties of the Excelsior copper are known, two differentiated by the position of the obverse eagle, and one prohibitively rare variant with the arrows and the olive branch swapped on the reverse.
This piece represents the left-facing eagle variety, which is the most plentiful of the three, but is still itself exceedingly rare. The high points exhibit glossy medium brown patina, while the recesses are slightly darker and finely granular. All design elements are clear, and the overall visual appeal is outstanding for the issue. This is one of only three representatives certified at NGC, and PCGS has seen only 17 pieces in all grades (6/21). Listed on page 62 of the 2022 Guide Book.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society / Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30379.
NGC ID# 2B3M, PCGS# 427

1786 New Jersey Copper, XF40
Very Scarce Maris 19-M



3560 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield, M. 19-M, W-4900, R.5, XF40 PCGS. A search of our online archives confirms we have previously auctioned only five Maris 19-M coppers, with the two finest (from the fabulous Newman and Partrick collections) graded VF20. The finest certified appears to be the XF45 PCGS Garrett specimen, but the present lot is just behind. It offers unblemished chocolate-brown surfaces with hints of steel-gray at the shield corners and the obverse border near 5 o'clock. Well centered, and struck on a problem-free planchet. Listed on page 67 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *E Pluribus Unum Collection*; *Baltimore Sale (Stack's Bowers, 11/2019)*, lot 6049.

PCGS# 767879 Base PCGS# 498

1788 Vermont Copper, VG10
Rare RR-30
Backward C in AUCTORI



3561 1788 Vermont Copper, Backward C in AUCTORI, RR-30, Bressett 23-S, W-2225, R.6, VG10 PCGS. 113.5 grains. The rare RR-30 is one of the keys to the Vermont series. It is also one of the most distinctive varieties. The obverse is uncommonly crude: the bust is featureless, the C is entered backward, the V is widely double punched, and the layout of VERMON is inept. Additionally, the obverse die was installed misaligned, which makes the obverses of all survivors appear struck off center toward 2:30. One might assume that Machin's Mills struck the variety, but it is mentioned in the Howes-Rosen-Trudgen reference only indirectly, e.g. page 141. Each letter in AUCTORI is partially present on this example. The N in VERMON is faint, but the other letters are clear. INDE ET LIB is strong. The date does not show. The lavender fields and cream-gray high points are minimally granular, and free from mentionable detractions. Listed on page 55 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 10, 1 finer (7/21).

Ex: *Henry Phelps Collection (Lyman H. Low, 3/1908)*, lot 13; *Hillyer C. Ryder*; *F.C.C. Boyd*; possibly *John J. Ford, Jr.*; *Frontenac Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/1991)*, lot 116; *Q. David Bowers*; *Santa Ana Auction (Stack's Bowers, 6/2020)*, lot 231.

PCGS# 689362 Base PCGS# 566

**1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, VF30
Rare Fuld-1 No NEW YORK Variety**



- 3562** 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, Without NEW YORK, VF30 NGC. Fuld-1, W-8560, R.5. Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection. An unblemished lavender-brown representative that shows the characteristic die break through the first M in COMMERCE. A slight edge knock above the C in COMMERCE provides an identifier. The Without NEW YORK variety is rare relative to Fuld-2 and Fuld-4, especially in high grades. As of July 2021, the NGC Census shows only four examples, one each as Very Good and Fine, and two others as Very Fine. Listed on page 72 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection of Extraordinary Colonial Coinage (*Heritage*, 3/2021), lot 15396.
NGC ID# 2B62, PCGS# 637

**1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent, MS64 Brown
Baker-16, Semiprooflike Fields**



- 3563** 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent MS64 Brown PCGS. Baker-16, W-10630, Musante GW-17, R.3. The Small and Large Eagle cents were struck at the Westwood Mint in Birmingham, England, in an attempt to secure a coinage contract with the U.S. They are available in circulated grades, but near-Gems are rare and desirable. This unblemished example has smooth golden-brown and medium brown fields that contrast with steel-blue devices. The eagle's head and neck are lightly impressed. Struck from moderately rotated dies. The reverse is misaligned a few degrees toward 12 o'clock, though the legends are complete. Listed on page 77 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 26 in 64 (1 in 64+) Brown, 15 finer (6/21).
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 2B73, PCGS# 705

**Washington Success Medal, MS63+
Large Size, Reeded Edge, Baker-265**



- 3564** Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Reeded Edge, MS63+ PCGS. Baker-265, DeWitt-GW-1792-1, W-10900, Musante GW-41, R.6. It is unknown when the original Washington Success medals were struck, but DeWitt and Sullivan believed their purpose was to celebrate Washington's second inauguration. The "pellet" at the reverse center may have been intended as an all-seeing eye. As usual for GW-41 with a prominent crack through Washington's nose. Toned olive-green overall with the initial orange-gold color in protected regions. Well preserved, and virtually unimprovable. Listed on page 80 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 9 in 63 (1 in 63+), 2 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2VZ7, PCGS# 780

**Washington Success Medal, AU58
Small Size, Reeded Edge, Baker-267**



- 3565** Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Reeded Edge, AU58 PCGS. Baker-267, DeWitt-GW-1792-3, W-10875, Musante GW-44, R.5. The Small Size Success medals were likely struck contemporaneously with their original Large Size counterparts, circa 1793 for Washington's second inauguration. They are distinctive for the triangle-shaped bow in Washington's queue. This tan-brown representative shows only a hint of high-point wear. The centers lack a full impression, as usual for the series, but other design elements are bold. Each side shows only a couple of minor hair-thin marks. Listed on page 80 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 9 in 58, 7 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2VZB, PCGS# 783

1785 Immune Columbia Copper, VG8
George III Mule, W-1995



- 3566** 1785 Immune Columbia Copper, George III, VG8 PCGS. Vlack 15-85NY, W-1995, R.6. 121.8 grains. A rare Machin's Mint variety. A muling; the George III side was intended for use in the counterfeit British halfpence series, e.g. W-7940, while the IMMUNE COLUMBIA side was meant for New York state patterns, e.g. W-1960. Per the Howes-Rosen-Trudgen reference, W-1995 was struck in 1789, when "coins were likely struck from whatever dies they [Machin's Mills] had lying around." This collectible example displays evenly granular deep mahogany-brown and magenta surfaces. A lamination is noted on the obverse near 8 o'clock, west of the king's shoulder. Each side displays a few hair-thin marks. The legends are generally clear, although IMMUNE is faint. Listed on page 63 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 8, 5 finer (7/21). PCGS# 835

1820 North West Token, XF40
Struck in Brass, W-9250
Among the Finest Known



- 3567** 1820 North West Token, Brass, XF40 PCGS. Breen 1083, W-9250, High R.6. Like almost all known examples, the token is holed at 12 o'clock. This is a high-grade example of the scarce token that circulated primarily in the Pacific Northwest, believed to have been struck in Birmingham, England by John Walker & Co. In theory, these tokens were worth the equivalent of one beaver pelt — "One Made Beaver" — used throughout the 1820s in the Indian trade along the Columbia and Umpqua river valleys. Issued originally by the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company after the two companies merged in 1821.

Most examples show an extent of oxidation on the brass surfaces. Some dark discoloration exists on the current example particularly on the reverse legend, although the surfaces are mostly smooth and attractive. The portrait of George IV shows only moderate wear and no serious abrasions, while the reverse beaver motif retains sharp definition. Overall, the motifs are unusually bold for the issue, which is seldom listed higher than VF condition in the references. Listed on page 74 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. The present example is the finest certified at PCGS.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 3915.

From The Dickson Collection.

PCGS# 662

**1820 North West Token, VF35
Rare Copper Emission, W-9252**



- 3568** 1820 North West Token, Copper, VF35 PCGS. Breen-1084, W-9252, High R.6. The North West Company, which merged with the Hudson Bay Company in the 1821, issued brass and copper tokens dated 1820 and were likely struck by John Walker & Co. in Birmingham, England. These tokens, depicting King George IV on the obverse, were used in the Pacific North West to pay Indians for beaver pelts, explaining the reverse design. Brass tokens are relatively plentiful with nearly 200 examples thought to survive today. However, the copper pieces such as this one, are rare with only about a dozen pieces known. This example, like nearly all known pieces, is holed at 12 o'clock. The rich, dark chocolate surfaces exhibit ancient maroon corrosion. A pleasing piece nonetheless. *Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 4519.*
From The Dickson Collection.
PCGS# 956 Base PCGS# 662

HALF CENTS

**1793 Half Cent, VF20
C-2, Problem-Free Surfaces**



- 3569** 1793 C-2, B-2, R.3, VF20 PCGS. The Liberty Cap, Bust Left half cent is a single-year type struck during the first year of coinage at the fledgling U.S. Mint. Four die pairs are known for the date, and all are very scarce to rare without problems such as cleaning or corrosion. The present example displays rich mahogany-brown toning with hints of powder-blue in protected regions. All legends are clear, and marks are inoffensive for the Very Fine level. Our EAC grade Fine 12. NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35006 Base PCGS# 1000

**1793 C-3 Half Cent, VF30 Details
First Year of the Denomination**



- 3570** 1793 C-3, B-3, R.3 — Scratched — ANACS. VF30 Details. The mahogany-brown surfaces are only minutely porous, and although a few light thin marks are detected, only a diagonal pinscratch through HALF CENT is worthy of mention. Evenly struck with bold legends and suitably detailed types. Our EAC grade VG 8. *Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 101.*

**1793 C-4 Half Cent, VF25
Single-Year Design Type**



- 3571** 1793 C-4, B-4, Low R.3, VF25 PCGS. Manley Die State 2.0. The bust faces left only on the first year of the Liberty Cap series. A majority of survivors are well worn or have problems. Dr. Manley writes, "this variety [Cohen-4] is usually available only in low grades." The present deep mahogany-brown example is nicely defined and has few mentionable imperfections. The obverse rim has a minor knock at 5 o'clock, moderate granularity is noted near the CE in CENT, and a shallow scuff affects OF. There are only four die marriages of first-year half cents. C-4 is distinctive for its long ribbon ends, which practically reach the dentils. Our EAC grade Fine 15. NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35012 Base PCGS# 1000

**1794 C-2a Half Cent, XF40
Small Edge Letters**



- 3572** 1794 Normal Head, Small Edge Letters, C-2a, B-2b, High R.2, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Manley Die State 4, with a linear die defect slanting toward the bridge of the nose from the right branch of the Y in LIBERTY. This lightly circulated type coin displays smooth medium brown surfaces with complete border dentils on each side and bold interior devices. There is a mark in the field below the T in LIBERTY, and a small rim tick appears at 5 o'clock on the reverse, but the surfaces are otherwise problem-free. Our EAC grade VF20. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2017), lot 3613. NGC ID# 2223, PCGS# 35024 Base PCGS# 1003

**1795 C-5a Half Cent, XF45
No Pole, Plain Edge, Thin Planchet**



- 3573** 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, Thin Planchet, C-5a, B-5a, R.3, XF45 PCGS. CAC. A charming Choice XF representative of this conditionally challenging early type. Toned mahogany-brown overall, with distributed hints of cobalt-blue. Relatively minor marks are noted near the L and Y in LIBERTY, and on the reverse near the right ribbon end. The dies were slightly out of parallel, which causes a soft impression on the obverse border between 6 and 9 o'clock, and opposite on the reverse border between 9 and 12 o'clock. HALF CENT is clear but a bit faint. The remaining legends are bold, save for the first S in STATES. The heavy diagonal break above HALF is always seen on Cohen-5. Our EAC grade VF30. NGC ID# 2225, PCGS# 35083 Base PCGS# 1018

**1797 C-3a, B-3c Half Cent, XF40
Breen Die State IV Plate Coin**



- 3574** 1797 Plain Edge, Low Head, C-3a, B-3c, R.3, XF40 NGC. 82.2 grains. Breen Die State IV. Manley Die State 1.0. This is the Breen plate coin for Die State IV on page 192 in his *Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Two of the three die pairs of the 1797 half cents can be called blundered dies. Only the Centered Head 1797 C-2 is normally produced. The others are 1797 C-1 with the date initially placed too high, and then corrected, and this 1797 C-3 variety with the head punched far too low in the field, barely leaving room for the date.

Examples of the Low Head C-3 are known with three types of edges. In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857*, William Eckberg estimates about 210 pieces survive with a Plain Edge, 75 with a Lettered Edge, and 15 with a Grippled Edge. Although no undertype is present on this coin, it is believed that all examples were struck on cut-down spoiled cents. Some examples show a dramatic undertype, sometimes attributable, such as the famous example struck over a 1798 S-164 large cent that appeared in the Missouri Cabinet auction.

Struck slightly off center, this example has pleasing olive and light brown surfaces that show trivial circulation marks of no consequence. A few splashes of faded maroon patina are observed on the obverse. The fourth finest example known. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: Paul Magriel, Sr. Collection; Walter Breen; California Collector; Jon Hanson (9/15/2003); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2WCM, PCGS# 35110 Base PCGS# 35107

**1800 Half Cent, MS63 Red
Extremely Rare in Full Red**



- 3575** 1800 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS63 Red PCGS. Manley Die State 3.0, "very scarce." Full Red 1800 half cents are very rare. In fact, we have not located any auction appearances of a Red-certified example apart from the present piece. As of (7/21), NGC has yet to certify any examples as full Red. PCGS has graded six pieces as Red, but it is more likely than not that all of those grading events were from resubmissions of the same coin. This Select half cent is predominantly orange-red, with a hint of deeper color near the center-right portion of the wreath. Moderate carbon is distributed, as expected of the grade. No marks are apparent. A highly important opportunity for the half cent specialist. Our EAC grade MS64. PCGS# 35121 Base PCGS# 1053

**1806 Half Cent, MS63 Red
C-4, Large 6, Stems**



- 3576** 1806 Large 6, Stems, C-4, B-4, R.1, MS63 Red PCGS. Manley Die State 1.0. The Large 6 variety is collectible, but Red examples are rarely encountered. This Select example is exceptionally unabrased. The grade is limited solely by moderate peripheral carbon. The high points of the portrait display blushes of steel-gray color. Our EAC grade MS63. Population: 7 in 63 Red, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 222J, PCGS# 35202 Base PCGS# 1101

**1810 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65 Brown
Breen Die State III Plate Coin**



- 3577** 1810 C-1, B-1, R.2, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. 84.0 grains. Breen Die State III. Manley Die State 1.0. The recorded mintage for 1810 half cents was 215,000 coins, and most series students agree that those were all 1810-dated half cents. This sharply detailed (except for the right-side stars) and fully lustrous Gem has faded mint red on both sides. A minuscule mark in the right obverse field near the hair ribbon matches the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* plate for Die State III. While Mint State coins are not rare, survivors like this one in Gem Mint State are extremely rare. Census: 2 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (7/21). Our EAC grade MS62. Ex: Howard Hazelcorn; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 222R, PCGS# 35236 Base PCGS# 1132

**1811 C-2 Half Cent, VF30
Challenging Classic Date**



- 3578** 1811 Close Date, C-2, B-2, Low R.3, VF30 PCGS. Manley Die State 3.0. 1811 is a decidedly better Classic Head date. Only a few pieces have been certified as Mint State, and a majority are in grades below Fine. This midgrade example is toned deep gunmetal-gray and walnut-brown. The surfaces show only trivial contact. The reverse is lightly granular. Struck slightly off center toward 1:30. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Our EAC grade VF20. **From The Long Island Collection.** NGC ID# 222S, PCGS# 35242 Base PCGS# 1135

**1833 Half Cent, MS64 Red
C-1, Lustrous and Bold**



- 3579** 1833 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Red NGC. Manley Die State 2.0. A splendid orange-red near-Gem. Hints of lilac accompany the curls and right obverse field. Well struck and free from noticeable marks. Only one die pair is known for the 1833 half cent, despite a reasonable mintage of 120,000 pieces. Only a tiny percentage of the issue retains its introductory Red color. Housed in a pre-hologram holder. Our EAC grade MS64. Census: 8 in 64 Red, 0 finer (6/21). **From The Dickson Collection.** PCGS# 35284 Base PCGS# 1164

**1835 Half Cent, MS66 Brown
C-1, Second Finest at PCGS**



- 3580** 1835 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS66 Brown PCGS. Manley Die State 2.0. The C in CENT is repunched, one method of distinguishing C-1 from C-2. PCGS has certified many 1835 half cents, but only two examples at the MS66 level: the present lot, and another piece as MS66 Red and Brown. This lustrous and precisely struck Premium Gem exhibits ample orange-gold color, though it is just shy of securing a Red and Brown designation. The remainder of the coin is gunmetal-blue. Pristine save for a subtle fingerprint on the field near the nose. Our EAC grade MS63. NGC ID# 2233, PCGS# 35288 Base PCGS# 1168

**1855 Half Cent, MS65+ Red and Brown
C-1, Exemplary Type Coin**



- 3581** 1855 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Vibrant orange-red color dominates protected areas, while the open fields and high points have toned. No marks are of any consequence, though a small spot is northeast of Star 1. The strike is good except on the obverse dentils near 3 o'clock. All 1855 half cents are C-1. Proofs were struck from the same dies as the commercial mintage. Our EAC grade MS64. NGC ID# 26YZ, PCGS# 35334 Base PCGS# 1234

PROOF HALF CENTS

**1841 B-1 Original Half Cent, PR63 Brown
Ideal Type Candidate**



- 3582** 1841 Original, B-1, R.5, PR63 Brown NGC. CAC. 81.8 grains. The obverse crack is weak but complete from stars 3 through 7. Among the proof-only half cent issues, the 1841 Original is the best choice for type collectors, with nearly 70 examples known today. Like the 1840 Original half cent, this piece is interesting as it has traces of a flattened reeded edge. Splashes of steel toning appear on the chocolate-brown surfaces of this piece that has an area of deeper toning within the wreath. Census: 3 in 63 Brown, 10 finer. CAC: 3 in 63, 3 finer (7/21). Our EAC grade PR55. Ex: Lester Merkin (3/1967), lot 132; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 26Z6, PCGS# 1254

**1842 B-3 Second Restrike Half Cent, PR64 Brown
Breen's Series V**



- 3583** 1842 Second Restrike, B-3, High R.6, PR64 Brown NGC. 95.7 grains. The substantial weight of this piece identifies it as part of Walter Breen's Series V or Richard T. Coleman's Group II. For all the series or groups, Breen identifies nine pieces and notes that others are reported. Coleman records 13 examples in his monograph that was published in 1999. This piece has variegated tan and blue-violet toning on the obverse and medium brown on the reverse. Census: 3 in 64 (1 in 64+) Brown, 3 finer (7/21). Our EAC grade PR55. Ex: Jon Hanson (6/23/1973); Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 35357 Base PCGS# 1263

**1844 Half Cent, PR63 Brown
Second Restrike, B-3**



- 3584** 1844 Second Restrike PR63 Brown PCGS. B-3, R.6. Reverse of 1856. PCGS estimates there are "15 to 20 known" examples of 1844 half cents with the Small Berries 1856 reverse. That estimate includes both the B-2 and B-3 varieties. B-2 shows doubling on the T in CENT, while B-3 shows die lines from the rim near the RICA. Rose-red, powder-blue, and apple-green toning endows this crisply struck and exemplary specimen. A few tiny flecks near the obverse dentils cannot deny the eye appeal. Our EAC grade PR60. PCGS# 35366 Base PCGS# 1275

**1847 Half Cent, PR65 Brown
Second Restrike, B-3**



- 3585** 1847 Second Restrike PR65 Brown PCGS. B-3, High R.5. The 1847 Braided Hair half cent is an elusive proof-only issue. Both Originals and Restrikes are known. Originals are identified by large berries in the wreath and Restrikes have small berries in the wreath. There are two variations of proof restrikes. First Restrikes have a doubled T in CENT, and for 1847 are extremely rare. Second Restrikes have short die marks over RICA of AMERICA. This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the impeccably preserved surfaces are blanketed in attractive shades of lime-green, jade, and cerulean-blue toning. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Our EAC grade PR63. Population: 3 in 65 Brown, 3 finer (7/21). PCGS# 35384 Base PCGS# 1293

LARGE CENTS

1793 Chain Cent, VG Details
Sheldon-1, AMERI.



- 3586** 1793 Chain, AMERI., S-1, B-1, R.4 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VG Details. The AMERI cent was the first die marriage of any denomination struck for commerce by the fledgling U.S. Mint. Its historical importance is immense, and survivors are desirable regardless of condition. The reverse is fairly sharp, with all letters clear to bold. The obverse shows greater wear, but all four date digits are distinct, as is Liberty's profile and much of LIBERTY. The dark brown surfaces are lightly granular and likely burnished. Large obverse initials AK are faintly pinscratched. Our EAC grade Good 4.

1793 Chain Cent, Very Fine
S-2, AMERICA, Well Defined



- 3587** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-2, B-2, High R.4, VF20 PCGS. The second U.S. cent variety shares the same obverse die as S-1, but AMERICA is spelled out instead of abbreviated. This is a nicely detailed representative with bold legends and attractive chocolate-brown toning. The portrait shows wear, but the eye is sharp and the trailing curls show inner detail. The chain is sharp, as expected of the grade. A thin vertical mark is on the field near the portrait, and lesser marks are seen the O in ONE and the N in UNITED. Nonetheless, a desirable example of the introductory and short-lived Chain cent type. Housed in a green label holder. Our EAC grade Fine 12.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 5290.
NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35435 Base PCGS# 1341

1793 S-5, B-6 Wreath Cent, VF Details
Large LIBERTY



- 3588** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-5, B-6, R.4 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Fine granularity imparts a mattelike finish to the surfaces of this Sheldon-5 cent — still pleasing, although not entirely natural in appearance. Olive-brown accents overlay brownish-tan toning. The coin is smooth in-hand, with moderate high-point wear on well-defined devices. The obverse beading is weak along the left edge and below the date, while the reverse is well-centered and sharp. A thin planchet lamination runs horizontally across the reverse tangent to D in UNITED, through ONE, and through M in AMERICA. An attractive example of this better variety. Our EAC grade VG10.

1793 Wreath Cent, XF Details
S-8, Vine and Bars Edge



- 3589** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-8, B-13, R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. All legends are clear, but the fields are burnished, and the field below the AT in STATES is smoothed. Nonetheless, well-defined lavender-brown example of the popular first-year Wreath cent type. S-8 has a triangular wreath loop, and the sprig above the date has a narrow lower branch that points west. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

1793 Cent, Fine Details
Liberty Cap, S-13, Bold Legends



- 3590** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4 — Corrosion Removed — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. The Liberty Cap design is rarest among the three types of introductory year cents. Most 1793 Liberty Cap cents have problems, as fewer were set aside relative to their Chain and Wreath predecessors. The present example has evenly granular mahogany-brown and cobalt-blue surfaces. All legends are bold, and there are no detrimental marks. An opportunity to claim a sharp but affordable representative. Our EAC grade Good 4.

1794 S-31 Cent, AU50
Marred Field, Head of 1794



- 3591** 1794 Head of 1794, S-31, B-13, R.1, AU50 PCGS. Breen Die State I. A "Marred Field" variety, Sheldon-31 is also notable as the die marriage with the longest fraction bar. The present charming mahogany-brown representative is well defined and displays minimal carbon. Marks are minor, though as an identifier we note a tick on the neck and contact on the rim above the RI in AMERICA. Well above average quality for this popular variety. Our EAC grade XF40.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35558 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 Cent, AU Details
S-46, Head of 1794



- 3592** 1794 Head of 1794, S-46, B-36, R.3 — Corrosion — NGC Details. AU. Breen Die State I. Sheldon-46 is readily attributed by a bold obverse radial crack at 5 o'clock and a narrow diagonal die break on the central reverse. The present example shows only a hint of wear on the high points of Liberty's curls. The mahogany-brown surfaces are practically unabraded, though areas of deep gray verdigris are present, and more extensive on the reverse. A flan flaw on Liberty's cheek provides an identifier. Our EAC grade VF20.

1794 S-63 Cent, VF30
'Fallen 4' Variety



- 3593** 1794 Head of 1794, S-63, B-37, R.2, VF30 PCGS. The distinctive "Fallen 4" variety. This golden-brown example has bold features and moderate obverse marks. A small planchet flaw is noted on the field near the chin. Housed in a green label holder that incorrectly identifies the cent as a "Head of 1795." Our EAC grade Fine 12.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 135.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35651 Base PCGS# 901374

1798 S-172, B-34 Cent, AU58
Second Hair Style



- 3594** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-172, B-34, R.2, AU58 PCGS. Breen Die State V with a rim break on the Y of LIBERTY. This is an exceptional example of the S-172 die marriage with lovely medium-brown surfaces showing hints of faded mint red on both sides and bluish overtones on the reverse. Our EAC grade AU50.
NGC ID# 2244, PCGS# 36086 Base PCGS# 1434

1798 S-187 Cent, XF45
Second Hair Style, Well Defined



- 3595** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-187, B-40, R.1, XF45 NGC. Breen Die State III with an obverse rim break resembling Monticello. The long crack through TY is inherited from S-186. A bold example with golden-brown luster about the legends and wreath. Minimally abraded. A small spot is on the rim between the O and F in OF. The dies are moderately rotated. Encapsulated in a former generation holder. Our EAC grade XF40.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2244, PCGS# 36128 Base PCGS# 1434

1802 S-233 Cent, AU53
T Over Y in LIBERTY



- 3596** 1802 S-233, B-13, R.2, AU53 NGC. Breen Die State II with a wedge-shaped break below the 18 in the date. A richly detailed Draped Bust type coin. The deep brown surfaces show microgranularity near the bust tip but are free from mentionable marks. The T in LIBERTY was entered over a Y, as also seen on S-232 which shares the same obverse die. S-233 differs from S-232 in its placement of the wreath, which tilts left relative UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Our EAC grade VF35.
NGC ID# 224E, PCGS# 36308 Base PCGS# 1470

**1809 S-280, B-1 Cent, Unc Details
Scarce Classic Head Issue**



- 3597** 1809 S-280, B-1, R.2 — Corrosion Removed — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Although only issued for seven years from 1808 to 1814, the Classic Head cents are interesting as the even-numbered dates are common, and the odd-numbered dates, 1809, 1811, and 1813, are scarce. This is one of those scarce odd-numbered dates, and the present example is outstanding. Both sides have pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces with splashes of maroon patina on the reverse where slight corrosion was removed. This is a pleasing piece with good overall eye appeal. Our EAC grade XF40.

**1811 Cent, Mint State Details
S-287, Partial Red Color**



- 3598** 1811 S-287, B-1, R.2 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. Unc. Breen Die State I, without bulges. The 1811 mintage was only 218,025 pieces. Two varieties are known, the very scarce S-286 overdate and the scarce S-287 normal date. Both are listed in the *Guide Book*. This unworn example displays substantial brick-red across protected areas of both sides. The open fields and high points are steel-gray. The radial die line from star 5 is as made, but the thin vertical mark near star 2 corresponds to the NGC disclaimer. Small spots are seen near star 13 and on the rim above the TE in UNITED. The incomplete strike on stars 13 and 1 through 4 is usual on early die state examples, caused by improperly aligned dies. Our EAC grade XF40.

**1814 S-295, B-2 Cent, AU55
Plain 4 Variant**



- 3599** 1814 Plain 4, S-295, B-2, R.1, AU55 PCGS. Breen Die State IX. A die crack extends from star 11 to the low hair curl and the 8. A small die chip is noted at Liberty's throat, and the tops of ATES are merged into the rim. This lovely dark chocolate-brown cent retains considerable luster with trivial handling marks that are consistent with the grade. Our EAC grade XF45.
NGC ID# 224Y, PCGS# 36517 Base PCGS# 1576

**1817 Cent, MS65 Brown
13 Stars, N-13, Well Struck**



- 3600** 1817 13 Stars, N-13, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. Noyes Die State A/A. N-13 is readily attributed. A double dentil is west of the date, star 11 has a recut point, the C in CENT tilts right, the I in UNITED has no right foot, etc. It is not believed part of the Randall Hoard, comprised of Uncirculated 1817 to 1820 cents including the 1817 N-14. This N-13 Gem is tied for the finest graded that we have ever auctioned. It has a nice strike, smooth surfaces, and attractive dove-gray toning with plentiful glimpses of mint red in design crevices. Scattered minor carbon determines the grade. Our EAC grade MS63.
NGC ID# 2252, PCGS# 36586 Base PCGS# 1594

**1820 N-13 Cent, MS66 Brown
Exemplary Surfaces**



- 3601** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS66 Brown NGC. Noyes Die State B/A. The story goes that a small keg of Uncirculated large cents, dated 1816 to 1820, was discovered at a railroad station in Georgia circa 1869. Known as the Randall Hoard, the keg was the source of most high-grade Matron Head cents encountered today, with the 1820 N-13 as the most available die pair within the holding. But only a tiny percentage of those cents attain the lofty MS66 grade, and only a few are graded finer. This sharply struck and unabraded Premium Gem displays pleasing plum-red and mahogany-brown toning. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. Our EAC grade MS62.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36673 Base PCGS# 1615

**1821 N-2 Large Cent, AU55
Conditionally Elusive**



- 3602** 1821 N-2, R.1, AU55 PCGS. Both varieties of 1821 large cents, while considered R.1 or common, are elusive in high grades and they are quite popular with date and variety collectors. This lovely Choice AU example has attractive chocolate-brown surfaces with traces of tan around the devices. A few trivial marks are noted on each side. Our EAC grade XF45.
NGC ID# 2258, PCGS# 36709 Base PCGS# 1621

**1834 N-5 Cent, Choice XF
Large 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters
Rare Guide Book Variety**



- 3603** 1834 Large 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters, N-5, High R.4, XF45 PCGS. N-5 is the rarest 1834 die variety struck for commerce. It is also the only marriage with large stars, a large 8 in the date, and medium letters in the reverse legend. Thus, it is a *Guide Book* variety, and presents a challenge for collectors. As always seen, the die state is late, with a crack through the date and all stars, and faded dentils over UNITED. The E in CENT is clearly repunched. This moderately circulated example is mostly medium brown, though glimpses of lavender are also present. Devoid of consequential contact, and certain to be of interest to middle date specialists. Our EAC grade VF35. Population: 3 in 45, 11 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 225R, PCGS# 37042 Base PCGS# 1702

PROOF LARGE CENTS

**1841 N-1 Cent, PR61 Brown
Fully Struck, Nearly Unabraded**



- 3604** 1841 N-1, R.5, PR61 Brown NGC. A proof-only variety from early in the Petite Head series. This example is intricately struck and displays smooth mahogany-brown surfaces. The grade is determined by a splash of cobalt-blue near star 9, and smaller areas of similar color near the chin, the L and T in LIBERTY, and star 12. Our EAC grade PR50.
PCGS# 397593 Base PCGS# 1952

**1850 N-11 Cent, PR64 Brown
Sharply Struck, Smooth Fields**



- 3605** 1850 PR64 Brown PCGS. N-11, R.7 as a Proof. A very rare proof date. A couple of N-9 proof cents are confirmed, but most proof 1850 cents are N-11. N-11 is attributed by its far left date placement, along with a diagonal die line over the the left top of the N in CENT. Only three specimens have appeared in Heritage auctions over the past ten years, two pedigreed to the Norweb and Pittman collections, and the third from a September 2005 Stack's auction. This is a sharply struck Choice cent with olive-brown, peach-gold, and rose-red patina. A narrow strike-through above the O in ONE provides an identifier. Our EAC grade PR62. Population: 1 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (6/21).
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 272S, PCGS# 1979

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

**1857 Flying Eagle Cent, MS65+
Highly Lustrous, Strong Strike**



- 3606** 1857 MS65+ PCGS. The 1857 Flying Eagle cent represents the first of two regular issues in the short-lived series. More than 17.4 million coins were struck, and thankfully enough survive in high grades to make the date collectible through MS65. This Gem is highly lustrous with luminous coppery, tan-gold surfaces. The strike is strong on the eagle and wreath, and a single tick at 4:30 on the reverse merits mention. PCGS reports 27 finer submissions (7/21).
NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

**1858/7 FS-301 Cent, MS62
Strong Overdate, Key Variety**



- 3607** 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS62 PCGS. CAC. The corner of a 7, northeast of the second 8 in the date, identifies this key *Guide Book* variety. Other diagnostics include a die chip above the first 8, and a broken upper wingtip. A satiny mahogany-brown representative. One small spot is on the reverse border at 10 o'clock, and the right borders show an incomplete strike, but marks are minimal and the eye appeal is attractive.
NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022

INDIAN CENTS

1861 Indian Cent, MS67 Conditionally Rare



- 3608 1861 MS67 PCGS.** Though not as plentiful as the 1863, the 1861 Indian cent is nonetheless easily obtainable in most grades, though the lofty level of MS67 would be a distinct exception; PCGS has certified only 17 pieces in this grade, and just one numerically finer (6/21). This representative is not only virtually perfect in terms of preservation, it is also razor-sharp in strike, with radiant luster. Lovely bronze-gold hues encompass much of each side, with deeper rose shadings seen around the right obverse border. This piece is sure to please even the most discerning specialist.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 4612.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061

1862 Indian Cent, MS67 First Generation Holder, CAC Approved



- 3609 1862 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ideal for type purposes, a conditionally rare Superb Gem example of this otherwise plentiful copper-nickel Indian cent issue. Satiny tan-gold luster is unabraded, complementing sharp definition through the wreath and headdress. Only a single example is certified numerically finer at either service. Housed in a first generation "rattler" holder. Population: 15 in 67 (4 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 227H, PCGS# 2064

1867/67 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown Snow-1 Repunched Date



- 3610 1867/67 Snow-1, FS-301, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** Rick Snow considers this one of the top repunched date varieties in the series. The 67 are boldly repunched north, visible to the unaided eye. Both sides are well struck and spot-free, showing only a few faint contact marks. Original copper-red luster yields amber-brown overtones, earning the Red and Brown designation.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 227R, PCGS# 37460 Base PCGS# 92089

1876 Cent, MS66+ Red and Brown CAC, Nearly Full Red Color



- 3611 1876 MS66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** A nearly full Red example, showing only faint amber overtones across the otherwise copper-red surfaces. The coin is well-struck and spot-free, with exceptional eye appeal endorsed by CAC. The 1876 Indian cent is scarce this fine, and no higher-grade Red and Brown pieces are listed at PCGS or CAC. Population: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 2283, PCGS# 2125

1901 Cent, MS67 Red Impeccable Indian Head Type Coin



- 3612 1901 MS67 Red PCGS.** Frosty, luminous mint luster adorns the carbon-free surfaces of this Superb Gem Red 1901 Indian cent, an ideal coin for type purposes. The headdress feathers are well brought up, and the wreath is boldly struck. Rich copper-gold color with autumn-red accents adorns each side. This is among the finest 1901 Indian cents certified, and it is conditionally rare as such. Population: 24 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 228W, PCGS# 2210

1902 Cent, MS67 Red
Outstanding Type Coin



- 3613 1902 MS67 Red NGC.** A fire-red Superb Gem that boasts lustrous, unabraded, and carbon-free surfaces. The strike shows only a hint of blending on the upper feathertips and the shoulder curl. Clashed on both sides, as made, most prominently on the field near the E in ONE and opposite between the lower headdress feathertips. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 20 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 228X, PCGS# 2213

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

1861 Indian Head Cent, PR64
Gleaming Copper-Gold Surfaces



- 3614 1861 PR64 NGC. CAC.** Rick Snow reports that despite the estimated mintage of 1,000 proofs, "only 134 pieces were sold by April 30." Sales probably remained slow throughout the year. This survivor features gleaming, partly contrasted copper-gold surfaces with pale accents reddish-violet and powder-blue. Blatantly clean for the grade.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 229B, PCGS# 2256

1861 Indian Cent, PR65
Proof Copper-Nickel Type Coin



- 3615 1861 PR65 PCGS.** Appreciable reflectivity in the fields complements the sharp, satiny devices of this Gem proof copper-nickel type coin. Tan-gold luster yields warmer golden and yellow-orange hues when angled beneath a light. No obtrusive spots or contact marks are seen. Population: 32 in 65 (2 in 65+), 5 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 229B, PCGS# 2256

1862 Cent, PR67 Cameo
Terrific Field-Device Contrast



- 3616 1862 PR67 Cameo NGC. CAC.** This glittering Superb Gem Cameo proof Indian Head cent showcases brilliant tan-gold surfaces with thickly frosted devices against deeply mirrored fields. The resulting contrast is exceptionally appealing, matching the coin's terrific technical quality and preservation. Cameo and Deep Cameo examples of the copper-nickel small cent series are elusive, regardless of date. Less than 25% of all proof 1862 submissions at NGC qualify for one of those designations. Census: 6 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3058.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 229C, PCGS# 82259

1880 Cent, PR66 Red Cameo
CAC Approval, Eagle Eye Photo Seal



- 3617 1880 PR66 Red Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Proof examples of the 1880 Indian Head cent are relatively collectible, but they provide a major challenge with Red Cameo surfaces. Only 15 submissions are so-designated at PCGS. This gorgeous copper-orange representative is tack-sharp (as expected) and essentially flawless preserved. Eye appeal and quality for the grade are recognized by both CAC and series specialist Rick Snow. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 1 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 229Z, PCGS# 82329

LINCOLN CENTS

1909 VDB Cent, MS67 Red
FS-1102, Doubled Die Obverse



- 3618 1909 VDB Doubled Die Obverse, FS-1102, MS67 Red PCGS. CAC.** A minor doubled die variety, described in the *Cherrypickers'* reference, "The doubling on this variety is evident as extra thickness on all obverse letters and numbers, but it is most noticeable on the date. The upright strokes of the letters of Liberty are also thicker than normal, and there is a die chip within the upper loop of the R." The diagnostic die chip is readily apparent on this piece. This Superb Gem Red example is among the finest pieces attributed at PCGS (7/21). Luster is radiant and rich copper-gold in color, with no significant abrasions or spots. PCGS# 37636 Base PCGS# 2425

1909-S VDB Cent, MS64 Red
Green Label Holder



- 3619 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS.** The series key, offered here in attractive, natural color — copper-gold throughout with minimal abrasions and only a few microscopic pepper specks. The strike is sharp, adding to the appeal. From a mintage of 484,000 pieces, the 1909-S VDB boasts the lowest production figure of the Lincoln cent series and is in constant demand. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

1909-S VDB Cent, MS64 Red
Pleasing for the Grade



- 3620 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS.** Bright copper-gold and orange hues adorn the satiny luster of this near-Gem Red 1909-S VDB cent, with only a few scattered spots evident. The strike is sharp, and there are only a few minor contact marks. Attractive Red Mint State examples of this key issue are in high demand. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

1909-S VDB Cent, MS66 Red
Gorgeous Color, Razor-Sharp Strike



- 3621 1909-S VDB MS66 Red PCGS.** This is a gorgeous, remarkably high-grade example of the incomparable 1909-S VDB key-date Lincoln cent. Red-violet accents complement copper-orange surfaces that glimmer with frosty mint luster, while streaks of white-gold appear at the upper obverse and middle reverse. Every facet of the design is razor-sharp, including the legends and designer's initials. With only 15 numerically finer submissions at PCGS (6/21), this Premium Gem is certainly deserving of a strong bid. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

1909-S/S Cent, MS66+ Red
FS-1502, S Over Horizontal S



- 3622 1909-S/S S Over Horizontal S, FS-1502, MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** The blundered San Francisco mintmark has been a popular first-year branch mint *Guide Book* variety for many years. This high-grade representative displays unabraded straw-gold and pumpkin-orange surfaces. Small dark areas on the reverse rim at 9 o'clock and 9:30 merit passing mention. CAC: 48 in 66, 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22B4, PCGS# 37645 Base PCGS# 92434

**1912-D Cent, MS66+ Red
Top-Grade Registry Coin**



- 3623 1912-D MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** A condition rarity with the Plus designation in this grade, one of just 13 Premium Gem Red examples endorsed by CAC (7/21). The 1912-D is occasionally available in MS64 and MS65 Red, but seldom finer. We have previously handled a Plus-graded MS66 Red piece on only three occasions. The most recent was in our June 2021 Dallas Signature, where a PCGS coin realized \$14,400. However, the present coin is the first piece in this grade that we have handled with both a Plus designation and a CAC green label, ranking it as arguably the finest technical quality we have seen. Eye appeal equals its technical merits, with satiny copper-red luster and bold devices. There are no distracting abrasions and only the faintest traces of a few minor flecks. Population: 76 in 66 (8 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 66, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22BB, PCGS# 2455

**1914-D Cent, MS65 Red
Key Date, Old Green Holder**



- 3624 1914-D MS65 Red PCGS.** The 1914-D is one of the most famous issues in the Lincoln cent series after the 1909-S VDB. Its mintage of less than 1.2 million coins and its conditional scarcity are both contributing factors to the perpetual popularity of the 1914-D. Brick-red surfaces are distinctly satiny with flashes of copper-orange color. There are a few obverse carbon spots, trivial incompleteness on E PLUR and the M in AMERICA, and a tiny tick occurs on the N in CENT. The coin retains lovely eye appeal and few are technically finer, with only eight numerically higher submissions at PCGS (7/21). Housed in an old green label holder. NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2473

**1916-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red
Rare CAC-Approved Examples**



- 3625 1916-D MS66 Red PCGS. CAC.** A conditionally rare Premium Gem Red example of this Denver issue, showing rich copper-orange luster and exceptional preservation. Well-struck devices add to the eye appeal. One small speck is noted on the reverse rim at 3 o'clock. Only two finer Red coins are listed at PCGS, none at NGC. Population: 22 in 66 (6 in 66+) Red, 2 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22BP, PCGS# 2491

**1929-S Cent, MS66+ Red
Only One Coin Finer at PCGS**



- 3626 1929-S MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Low-grade Red 1929-S cents are occasionally available, but Premium Gems are scarce. This piece is a rarity with the Plus designation, and it is among the finest pieces with CAC endorsement. PCGS lists a single Superb Gem Red coin finer (7/21). Satiny copper-orange luster shows no major abrasions, and the only speck is a small one to the left of CENT on the reverse. Well struck and attractive. An ideal coin for the Registry collector, among the finest quality typically available for this issue. Population: 11 in 66+ Red, 1 finer. CAC: 16 in 66, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22CW, PCGS# 2602

**1931-S Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest Red Coins Certified**



- 3627 1931-S MS66 Red PCGS. CAC.** Although relatively plentiful through MS65 Red, the 1931-S Lincoln cent is elusive in MS66 Red, and no numerically finer Red pieces are certified. This is a rare CAC-approved top-grade example, ideal for Registry collectors. Luster is frosty and spotless, yielding rich copper-orange color. Faint die erosion is visible with a loupe around the borders, but the strike is bold. CAC: 28 in 66, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22D4, PCGS# 2620

**1944 Steel Cent, VF Details
Related to the 1943 Bronze Cents**



- 3628 1944 Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details.** Most collectors and many non-collectors are very familiar with the famous 1943 bronze cent errors, struck on left over blanks from the previous year's coinage. The less famous but equally important 1944 steel cent errors occurred in the same way, struck on left over steel blanks from the 1943 coinage. The 1944 steel cents, like their 1943 counterparts, are known from all three operating mints during World War II, with a total estimated population of less than 40 coins from all three mints. Described as "Environmental Damage" by PCGS, this piece has a typical corroded or rusted appearance common to circulated 1943 steel cents, but the appearance in no way diminishes the importance of this offering.

**1950-S Cent, MS68 Red
The Sole Finest at PCGS**



- 3629 1950-S MS68 Red PCGS.** A beautifully preserved example, the sole finest 1950-S Lincoln cent certified by PCGS (7/21). Pristine surfaces yield pumpkin-orange luster and rich, satiny texture. The coin is entirely devoid of spots, with sharp design elements and incredible eye appeal. An essential acquisition for the Registry collector. Population: 1 in 68 Red, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22F2, PCGS# 2785

**1955 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Doubled Die Obverse, Nearly Full Red**



- 3630** 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. A blush of violet toning in the right obverse field denotes the "Brown" aspect of this coin's grade, the remainder of each side being essentially full Red. The strike is sharp and abrasions are largely nonexistent. A few freckles are seen on the reverse and there is a lone spot on Lincoln's upper lip. Important *Guide Book* variety. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37911 Base PCGS# 2826

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

**1909 Lincoln Cent, PR66 Red
Wonderful Color, Problem-Free Surfaces**



- 3631** 1909 PR66 Red PCGS. CAC. It is believed that a single pair of dies was used to strike the 2,342 proof 1909 Lincoln cents. The obverse die is the same one that was used to produce the V.D.B. proofs. As with all matte proofs, original color is quite elusive: The Mint wrapped the coins in tissue paper that contained sulfur, causing the coins to tone. Unless the proof was removed from the tissue paper shortly after it was received, the coin would tone ever deeper over time. This splendid, bright example retains most of the original yellow-orange color, only deepening to cherry-red around a wide crescent on the lower portion of the obverse. Just a wonderful matte proof cent. This piece bears watching as it will most likely bring a surprisingly high price. Population: 55 in 66 (7 in 66+) Red, 12 finer. CAC: 14 in 66, 6 finer (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2011), lot 3228.
NGC ID# 22KS, PCGS# 3305

**1911 Cent, PR66+ Brown
Colorful CAC Coin**



- 3632** 1911 PR66+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Designated Brown by PCGS, but showing vivid multicolor toning throughout the glossy surfaces, including fuchsia, pine-green, olive-brown, sun-gold, violet, and sea-green. The strike is sharp, and the rims are broad and squared. An attractive example for the Brown category. Population: 36 in 66 (4 in 66+) Brown, 2 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 22KU, PCGS# 3309

**1912 Cent, PR66 Red and Brown
Old Green Holder, Original Coloration**



- 3633** 1912 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Natural copper-orange, gold, crimson, and pistachio-green hues adorn the Premium Gem surfaces of this CAC-endorsed matte proof. Detail is sharp throughout, and the only obvious spot is inconspicuously located at the left wheat ear stem. Eye appeal is excellent. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 17 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 22KV, PCGS# 3313

**1913 Cent, PR67+ Red and Brown
Colorful CAC Example**



- 3634** 1913 PR67+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Few Red and Brown coins are known this fine. In addition to the Plus designation, this Superb Gem matte proof boasts CAC endorsement. Fully struck devices complement the rich, luminous surfaces, which yield mostly copper-orange and red hues. Peripheral forest-green and violet toning comprises the "Brown" aspect of the grade. Population: 13 in 67 (4 in 67+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 22KW, PCGS# 3316

**1915 PR66 Red and Brown Cent
Virtually Unobtainable Any Finer**



- 3635** 1915 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Splashes of lavender and soft lime-green patination drape each side of this orange-gold Premium Gem. The design elements exhibit a sharp strike, including Lincoln's hair and beard, not unexpected because of the enhancement this year to the obverse master hub (Lange, 2005). Excellent surface quality is apparent throughout. Extremely scarce this nice, and virtually unobtainable any finer. Population: 36 in 66 (5 in 66+) Red and Brown, 5 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 6 finer (7/21).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 12/2011), lot 3177.
NGC ID# 22KY, PCGS# 3322

**1990 No S Cent, PR68 Red Deep Cameo
A Highly Popular No S Proof Coin**



- 3636 1990 No S, FS-101, PR68 Red Deep Cameo PCGS.** As the lone No S proof variety to appear in the Lincoln Memorial series, the 1990 No S is highly popular with series enthusiasts. This Superb Gem has impressively mirrored copper-orange surfaces that offer delightful contrast with the sharp, richly frosted devices.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 513; Stamford Coinfest Signature (Heritage, 10/2010), lot 3920.
PCGS# 408239 Base PCGS# 93506

TWO CENT PIECES

**1867 Two Cent, MS66 Red and Brown
Fully Struck High-Grade Type Coin**



- 3637 1867 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** An exquisite two cent type coin kept from full Red status by a small area of lavender toning on the space between UNITED and STATES. Marks are virtually absent and the strike is intricate. A couple of pinpoint obverse flecks require magnification to observe. The reverse displays minor strike doubling.
NGC ID# 22NB, PCGS# 3592

**1868 Two Cent, MS66 Red and Brown
Well Struck and Carbon Free**



- 3638 1868 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** A sharply struck and nearly mark-free Premium Gem. Honey-gold color is evident on both sides, although a majority of the reverse is mahogany-brown. Carbon is absent, and the eye appeal is immense. A desirable addition to a high quality holding. Population: 12 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 5N83, PCGS# 3598

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

**1869 Two Cent, PR66 Red
Vibrant Color, Flashy Fields**



- 3639 1869 PR66 Red PCGS.** Minor proof coinage production was not officially recorded until 1878, but at least 600 proof two cent pieces were manufactured in 1869. This Premium Gem survives with vibrant copper-orange surfaces and eye-catching field reflectivity. Void of obtrusive marks. Population: 20 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 274Y, PCGS# 3641

**1873 Open 3 Two Cent Piece, PR63 Red
Scarce Restrike Issue**



- 3640 1873 Open 3 PR63 Red PCGS.** The Open 3 1873 two cent pieces are allegedly restrikes. Only 200 pieces are estimated to have been struck, making them twice as rare as their Closed 3 counterparts. The Open 3 coins are immediately identifiable by a weak area on the lower horizontal shield lines. This is a cherry-red example that has a couple of grade-limiting spots and contact marks. Population: 4 in 63 Red, 20 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2754, PCGS# 3656

THREE CENT NICKEL

**1873 Three Cent Nickel, MS67
Closed 3, Among the Finest Certified**



- 3641 1873 Closed 3 MS67 NGC.** Just a few microscopic ticks, unseen without magnification, appear over the fully brilliant surfaces of this Superb Gem nickel. The coin is essentially as-struck with tack-sharp detail throughout. Indeed, none are certified finer at either service. Census: 3 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2758, PCGS# 3739

SHIELD NICKELS

1869 Shield Nickel, MS66+
Lustrous Surfaces, CAC Endorsed



- 3642** 1869 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Satiny luster rolls across golden-toned, unabraded surfaces on this conditionally rare Premium Gem — among the finest pieces certified at PCGS and endorsed by CAC (7/21). Myriad die cracks appear in the margins on each side, and the fields display scattered die striations. Population: 22 in 66 (4 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22P3, PCGS# 3796

1873 Closed 3 Shield Nickel, MS66
Attractive Iridescent Toning



- 3643** 1873 Closed 3 MS66 PCGS. The Closed 3 and Open 3 variants of the 1873 Shield nickel are similar in availability, both being scarce in MS65 and rare finer. This Premium Gem Closed 3 coin is among the finest certified (7/21). Luster is vibrant and satiny, yielding lovely iridescent toning throughout unabraded fields and sharply struck devices. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (7/21). PCGS# 3801

PROOF SHIELD NICKEL

1875 Shield Nickel, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Only Coin in This Category at NGC



- 3644** 1875 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. The estimated mintage for the 1875 proof Shield nickel stands at 700+ proof pieces. Remarkably, this is the only example in the Ultra Cameo category at NGC, and only one PR68 Cameo coin might be considered finer (7/21). Both sides are brilliant with stark field-device contrast. Deserving of a premium bid. PCGS# 93829

LIBERTY NICKELS

1885 Liberty Nickel, MS66+
Sought-After Series Key



- 3645** 1885 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. From a mintage of 1.4 million pieces, the 1885 is an important key to the series, and examples in MS66 condition are decidedly elusive. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. Population: 83 in 66 (46 in 66+), 8 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2773, PCGS# 3846

1890 Liberty Nickel, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified



- 3646** 1890 MS67 PCGS. Beautifully preserved luster glistens unabraded, champagne-toned surfaces, complementing impressively sharp definition throughout the wreath and portrait. The 1890 Liberty nickel is a rarity this fine. Only nine other coins are reported in this grade at PCGS and NGC combined, with none finer. We have previously handled only one representative in this top grade, an MS67 PCGS in our October-November 2015 New York Signature, which realized \$16,450. That offering also stands as the auction record for the 1890 Liberty nickel, although the present coin has the potential to challenge it. Population: 8 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22PM, PCGS# 3851

**1898 Liberty Nickel, MS67
CAC-Approved Type Coin**



- 3647 1898 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The sole finest 1898 Liberty nickel endorsed by CAC, tied for the finest certified. Soft, satiny mint luster illuminates pristine surfaces, yielding the faintest tinge of light champagne warmth. The corn ear to the left of the wreath bow shows the usual strike weakness, but the coin is otherwise well defined. An ideal type coin. Population: 5 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 22PP, PCGS# 3859

**1912-S Nickel, MS65+
Sole S-Mint Liberty Head Issue**



- 3648 1912-S MS65+ PCGS.** Delicate lavender-gray toning graces the satiny mint luster, with no obvious abrasions to subtract from the eye appeal. The 1912-S seldom comes well struck, but this piece shows above-average definition in the wreath and stars. The 1912-S is the only Liberty nickel struck at San Francisco, boasting a mintage of only 238,000 pieces. Examples grading finer than the present piece are elusive.
NGC ID# 277R, PCGS# 3875

BUFFALO NICKELS

**1913 Type One Buffalo Nickel, MS68
Popular First-Year Issue**



- 3649 1913 Type One MS68 PCGS.** The Type One design for the Buffalo nickel was discontinued part way through the year in 1913 because the denomination suffered excessive wear in its exposed position on the reverse. This magnificent MS68 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, and the virtually flawless surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, under attractive highlights of ice-blue, lavender, and lime-green toning. Population: 37 in 68 (4 in 68+), 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 22PW, PCGS# 3915

**1913 Buffalo Nickel, MS68
Nicely Toned Type One Example**



- 3650 1913 Type One MS68 NGC.** James Earl Fraser's iconic Buffalo nickel design debuted in 1913, but the reverse was modified later in the year to protect the denomination from excessive wear. This delightful MS68 specimen displays sharply detailed design elements and virtually perfect lustrous surfaces, under vivid shades of sea-green and ice-blue toning. Census: 43 in 68 (4 in 68+, 4 in 68★, 1 in 68+★), 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 22PW, PCGS# 3915

**1913 Type Two Buffalo Nickel, MS67
Registry Grade, First-Year Issue**



- 3651 1913 Type Two MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The Type Two design was adopted later in the year, with the denomination recessed in the field to prevent excessive wear. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved lustrous surfaces, under attractive shades of lavender, lime-green, and ice-blue toning. Population: 48 in 67 (13 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 22PZ, PCGS# 3921

**1914-S Nickel, MS66
Conditionally Rare Above MS65**



- 3652 1914-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** This lovely Premium Gem exhibits brilliant, frosty mint luster beneath delicate gold toning, with exceptional design definition. An important condition rarity in the series, the 1914-S is seldom seen at this or higher grade levels. Population: 54 in 66 (11 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 18 in 66, 0 finer (6/21).
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 3315.
NGC ID# 22R6, PCGS# 3926

1915-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Old Green Holder, CAC Approved



- 3653 1915-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** An elusive CAC-endorsed Gem example of this early San Francisco issue, housed in an old green label PCGS holder. A hint of tan-gold toning warms the unabraded surfaces. The usual strike softness appears in the centers, but this piece benefits from an early die state, showing none of the often-seen metal, clashing, and die lapping common to branch mint issues in this series. CAC: 31 in 65, 12 finer (7/21).

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.

NGC ID# 22R9, PCGS# 3929

1919 Nickel, Iridescent MS67
Only One Coin Finer at PCGS



- 3654 1919 MS67 PCGS.** Pristine satin luster adorns this iridescently toned Superb Gem 1919 Buffalo nickel. Slight strike softness is noted on the bison's shoulder, but the design elements are otherwise well defined. The 1919 is scarce in MS67, and PCGS and NGC each report only a single numerically finer example. Population: 38 in 67 (7 in 67+), 1 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 22RL, PCGS# 3941

1921 Buffalo Nickel, MS67
CAC Approved, Among the Finest at PCGS



- 3655 1921 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A beautiful Superb Gem example of this Philadelphia issue, showing pristine, satiny mint luster that yields delicate lilac and ice-blue toning. The strike is razor-sharp, complementing smooth fields that show no evidence of die erosion. The eye appeal of this piece is incredible. Population: 54 in 67 (8 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 15 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 3947

1923-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Lightly Toned, Conditionally Scarce



- 3656 1923-S MS65 PCGS.** A slightly better San Francisco issue, seldom seen in Gem condition and rare finer. This piece displays luminous satin luster and warm rose-gold toning. Strike sharpness is exceptional, far exceeding expectations for the grade. PCGS and NGC combined list only 14 finer submissions, coins that are out of reach for most collectors. Population: 69 in 65 (13 in 65+), 5 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 22RW, PCGS# 3950

1925 Nickel, Lightly Toned MS67
Among the Finest Known



- 3657 1925 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A beautifully preserved, softly frosted Superb Gem, among the finest 1925 Buffalo nickels certified. Only 11 other pieces in this grade are CAC endorsed, setting this within an elite group of the most sought-after Registry coins. Delicate champagne and lilac-blue toning adorns each side, complementing a distinct lack of abrasions. Slight strike softness is the result of die wear — typical of coins from this era. Population: 40 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 22S2, PCGS# 3954

1927-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Seldom-Encountered Any Finer



- 3658 1927-S MS65 NGC.** From a mintage of 3.4 million pieces, the 1927-S Buffalo nickel is a prime condition rarity in grades above the MS65 level. This impressive Gem displays well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of the usual softness on the bison's shoulder. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces are blanketed in shades of lime-green and cerulean-blue toning, with a few streaks of amber. Census: 24 in 65 (1 in 65+, 2 in 65★), 6 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 22SA, PCGS# 3962

**1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS64+
FS-901, Satiny and Iridescent**



- 3659 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS64+ NGC.** The 1937-D Three-Legged nickel is desirable in any state of preservation and ranks among the handful of major 20th-century keys. For many collectors, this beautifully toned, Plus-graded near-Gem would understandably serve as a genuine trophy coin. The rims feature delicate rainbow toning that cedes to smooth battleship-gray centers. Satiny with small tick that appear mainly at the central reverse. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1938-D Buffalo Nickel, MS68
Colorfully Toned Registry Coin**



- 3660 1938-D MS68 PCGS.** Spectacular rainbow toning complements vibrant and satiny mint luster throughout both sides of this Superb Gem nickel. While not scarce as a date from a mintage of more than 7 million pieces, the 1938-D has yet to surpass the MS68 level at either service. This colorful example is sharp and memorable, destined for a fine set of toned Buffaloes. Population: 47 in 68 (3 in 68+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22SZ, PCGS# 3984

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

**1913 Type One Nickel, PR65
Iridescent Patina**



- 3661 1913 Type One PR65 PCGS.** This first and single-year type is always popular with collectors, especially in proof format. Only 1,520 Type One matte proof nickels were struck. This Gem is toned primarily in golden patina. Accents rose, lavender, crimson, and blue appear on each side. Eye appeal is terrific. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

**1913 Buffalo Nickel, PR67
Iridescent Type One Example**



- 3662 1913 Type One PR67 PCGS. CAC.** This magnificent, finely textured matte proof Buffalo nickel from the first year of issue (and single-year Type One design) is spectacularly toned in delicate iridescence. Pink and lavender, peach-orange and sky-blue tones softly blanket each side. Originality and eye appeal are undeniable. Population: 82 in 67 (18 in 67+), 8 finer. CAC: 32 in 67, 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

**1916 Buffalo Nickel, PR66
Lowest-Mintage Matte Proof Issue**



- 3663 1916 PR66 PCGS.** The 1916 is the final matte proof issue in the Buffalo nickel series. Only 600 pieces were struck, heightening the date's appeal and desirability. Lavender-rose and powder-blue surfaces are expectedly fully struck and beautifully preserved. Contact is virtually unseen. PCGS reports 53 finer submissions (6/21). *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 278V, PCGS# 3993

**1916 Buffalo Nickel, PR66
Low-Mintage Matte Proof**



- 3664 1916 PR66 PCGS.** Just 600 matte proofs were produced in 1916, and it is believed many proofs were not sold and soon melted. The fine-grained proofs were unpopular with collectors because little difference was seen between the proof format and high-quality business strikes. This Premium Gem proof is deeply patinated in pink, gold, and olive shades. Rich colors appear most readily under a bright light, otherwise, they remain hidden under a heavy coat of thick mint frost. *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 3479.* NGC ID# 278V, PCGS# 3993

**1916 Buffalo Nickel, PR67+
Only Two Finer Coins at NGC**



3665 1916 PR67+ NGC. CAC. The square rims are high and wide, while mirrored edges help confirm the proof status of this Plus-graded Superb Gem matte proof nickel. Just 600 pieces were struck, making 1916 the scarcest of all Buffalo nickel proof dates. The coin is fully struck from rim-to-rim on both sides, with full definition at the feather tips and the bison's forehead. All of the legends are crisp and bold.

Satiny mint luster glows throughout the sharply struck motifs. Iridescent colors play at the borders, yielding to golden-tan hues that mingle with ice-blue and pale-lilac shades. Smooth, abrasion-free surfaces show no distractions whatsoever, even under scrutiny with a strong lens. The eye appeal is terrific. Census: 27 in 67 (2 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 2 finer. CAC: 21 in 67, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 278V, PCGS# 3993

**1937 Nickel, Lightly Toned PR68★
Near-Perfect Preservation**



3666 1937 PR68★ NGC. Nothing conveys the intricacies and intended design of a Buffalo nickel like a high-end Superb Gem proof such as this example. Every delicate detail remains defined throughout the chief's facial features, hair, hair braid, and feathers. The bison is in full-muscled glory. Smooth, mirrored fields counterpoint the craggy central devices for maximum appreciation James Earle Fraser's design. A hint of golden toning adds eye appeal. NGC has not certified a finer example. Census: 72 in 68 (2 in 68+, 5 in 68★), 0 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKELS

**1947-S Nickel, MS67 Full Steps
Challenging in High Grades**



3667 1947-S MS67 Full Steps PCGS. While not a key, the 1947-S is a surprisingly challenge in high grades and with full step detail. Approximately one in 30 coins will show complete steps on Monticello. This is a moderately toned example whose color and overall surfaces are greatly enhanced by the strong underlying mint luster. Population: 10 in 67 Full Steps, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22U7, PCGS# 84033

**1959 Nickel, MS67 Full Steps
Among the Finest Certified**



3668 1959 MS67 Full Steps PCGS. Tied for the finest certified 1959 Jefferson nickel with Full Steps. PCGS and NGC each list only seven submissions this fine (7/21). The current coin is sharp and satiny, showing silver-gray surfaces with the faintest hint of light champagne color. No distracting abrasions are seen. Population: 7 in 67 Full Steps, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 22V6, PCGS# 84065

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS

1940 Nickel, Rainbow-Colored PR68
Reverse of 1940



- 3669** 1940 Reverse of 1940 PR68 NGC. CAC. The 1940 Reverse of '40 proof Jefferson nickel shows crisper steps on Monticello than the Reverse of 1938. This superb example is among the finest certified by either leading service. The strike is bold and produces deeply reflective fields, but the chief visual attribute is the vivid rainbow toning that graces the upper obverse and lower-reverse margins. The remainder of the obverse is ice-blue, the reverse sun-gold. Census: 11 in 68 Cameo (2 in 68★), 1 finer (7/21).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2015), lot 3118.
NGC ID# 22YC, PCGS# 4177

1941 Jefferson Nickel, PR68
Tied for Finest Certified



- 3670** 1941 PR68 NGC. Spectacular shades of greenish-gold and lavender-blue toning blanket the impeccably preserved surfaces of this magnificent PR68 Jefferson nickel. The design elements are fully detailed and the fields are deeply reflective under the patina. Census: 5 in 68, 0 finer (7/21).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 3675.
NGC ID# 27A2, PCGS# 4178

EARLY HALF DIMES

1794 V-2, LM-2 Half Dime, VF20
First Year of the Flowing Hair Type



- 3671** 1794 V-2, LM-2, R.5, VF20 ANACS. From the first year of both the denomination and the Flowing Hair Type. Both sides of this example have even, original dusky lavender-brown patina. The only distracting abrasion is a vertical scratch on the reverse above the eagle's head. The obverse is well detailed for the grade, but the reverse eagle has weak details resulting from the strike. A good example of this desirable short-lived type.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 5833.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 22ZT, PCGS# 38582 Base PCGS# 4250

1794 Half Dime, Fine 12
Underappreciated V-3, LM-3



- 3672** 1794 V-3, LM-3, R.4, Fine 12 PCGS. CAC. 1794 was the first year of silver coinage at the Philadelphia Mint. Dollars, half dollars, and half dimes were issued, while quarters and dimes would have to wait until 1796. The 1794 half dime mintage was only 7,756 pieces. Four die pairs exist. LM-3 can be attributed by the presence of a berry pair below the I in UNITED. In our experience, the variety is rarer than either LM-2 or LM-4. This unblemished example is toned deep gunmetal-gray with pearl-white high points. Well defined for the Fine grade, with full dentilation and ample wing feathers. One of only two Fine 12 1794 half dimes confirmed by CAC. Encapsulated in a green label holder.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 22ZT, PCGS# 38583 Base PCGS# 4250

**1795 Half Dime, Choice XF
Rare V-1, LM-1 Variety**



- 3673** 1795 V-1, LM-1, R.6, XF45 NGC. CAC. A rare die marriage distinctive for a wide space between star 9 and the Y in LIBERTY. Since 2000, we have auctioned only nine different LM-1 examples, in grades between VF Details and MS61. This well-defined representative is refreshingly unabraded. Toned gunmetal-gray with deeper olive and tan shades at the borders. The eye appeal is impressive for the designated grade.

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.

NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38585 Base PCGS# 4251

**1795 V-8, LM-7 Half Dime, VF25
Rare Second-Year Variety**



- 3674** 1795 V-8, LM-7, R.6, VF25 PCGS. CAC. Over the past ten years, Heritage has auctioned just two examples of the 1795 LM-7 half dime, graded Good 6 PCGS and XF45 NGC. The present piece is midway in grade between those two coins, and provides an ideal combination of rarity, quality, and affordability. Most 1795 half dimes are LM-8, LM-9, or LM-10. LM-7 is promptly attributed by the bold bisecting obverse die crack between 1 and 7 o'clock. This cream-gray representative is nicely defined. Marks are minor save for a horizontal line west of star 15 and a small hit above the eagle's right (facing) leg.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38591 Base PCGS# 4251

**1795 Half Dime, XF40
V-4, LM-10, Obverse Cud**



- 3675** 1795 V-4, LM-10, R.3, XF40 NGC. A late die state with a large obverse cud over star 9 and the TY in LIBERTY. 1795 was the second and final date of the Flowing Hair type. Examples of LM-10, with and without the cud, are available to collectors today primarily because of the Wadsworth-Rea holding distributed during the late 19th century. The present moderately circulated example has stone-white high points, while the fields are toned gunmetal-gray and mahogany-brown. No marks are consequential.

NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38594 Base PCGS# 4251

**1797 Half Dime, Fine 12
15 Stars, V-2, LM-1**



- 3676** 1797 15 Stars, V-2, LM-1, R.3, Fine 12 PCGS. CAC. Three different star counts were used for 1797 half dimes. LM-1, with 15 stars, was followed by LM-2 and LM-3, which had 16 stars to account for the addition of Tennessee to the Union. Mint officials then decided that the half dime was too small in diameter to support an ever-expanding star count. The number of stars was fixed to represent the 13 Colonies with LM-4, the final variety for the date. As the sole 1797 15 Stars variety, LM-1 is scarce relative to demand. This is an attractively toned collector coin with rose-gold borders and powder-blue fields. Smooth aside from a pair of tiny digs in the right obverse field.

NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38597 Base PCGS# 4258

**1797 V-2, LM-1 Half Dime, VF20
15 Stars, Scarce Late Die State**



- 3677** 1797 15 Stars, V-2, LM-1, R.3, VF20 PCGS. This Small Eagle type coin is primarily of interest for its late die state. A bold crack travels down from the T in LIBERTY to the base of the neck, then splits into branch cracks that terminate at 4:30 and 6 o'clock. A minority of 1797 LM-1 half dimes show these cracks. The reverse displays a radial crack through the E in UNITED, and heavy clash marks below the ES in STATES and above the eagle's left (facing) wing. The cream-gray surfaces are unblemished save for unobtrusive marks near the shoulder curl. Ample hair detail remains.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38597 Base PCGS# 4258

1803 Large 8 Half Dime, VF30
Very Scarce V-1, LM-2



3678 1803 Large 8, V-1, LM-2, R.4, VF30 PCGS. For the 1803 half dime, three die marriages divide a low mintage of 37,850 pieces. LM-2 is midway in rarity between the scarce LM-3 and the rare LM-1. LM-2 shares the reverse die with LM-1 and the obverse die with LM-3. The 8 in the date is large and crude. The U in UNITED has a closed top. This example has stone-gray fields and devices. Charcoal toning accompanies the obverse border and the upper right reverse. Well defined for the grade. A V-shaped mark is noted through the ER in AMERICA.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 2329, PCGS# 38608 Base PCGS# 4269

SEATED HALF DIMES

1837 Seated Half Dime, MS66
Popular No Stars, Small Date Variant



3679 1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1837 Small Date, No Stars Seated Liberty half dime is more difficult to locate than its Large Date counterpart. This impressive Premium Gem is sharply detailed throughout and the obverse design has a simple medallion quality. The lustrous surfaces are blanketed in shades of golden-brown, blue, and lavender-gray toning. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+), 7 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 6 finer (7/21).

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 11-12/2012), lot 3383.
NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4312

1873 Half Dime, MS67
Beautifully Toned



3680 1873 MS67 NGC. This Superb Gem half dime from the series' final year of issue is magnificently toned. Both sides feature an array of blue, green, violet, rose, and orange-gold hues that blend seamlessly together from the centers to the rims. A touch of softness appears on Liberty's head, while the right ear of corn on the reverse is fully struck. Census: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 2353, PCGS# 4404

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

1837 No Stars Half Dime, PR63
Impressive First-Year Type Issue



3681 1837 No Stars PR63 NGC. The first Seated Liberty half dimes featured the date and seated figure in a plain field unencumbered by other design elements. The design was produced at the Philadelphia Mint in 1837 and at the New Orleans Mint in its opening year of 1838. The 1837 Philadelphia coins are known with a Small Date or a Large Date, although all proofs are from the Large Date obverse. The first of these Seated Liberty half dimes were struck on July 25, and on that date Mint Director Patterson sent 20 examples (likely all proofs) to Treasury Secretary Woodbury. PCGS Coin Facts estimates that 14 proofs survive today. This Select proof is a lovely example with rich blue-steel and violet toning over fully and deeply mirrored fields. Census: 2 in 63, 6 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2355, PCGS# 4407

1868 Half Dime, PR67 Cameo
Showy Multicolor Toning



- 3682** 1868 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Star-spangled colors float across both sides of this splendid Superb Gem Cameo proof. Blue and red-gold toning surrounds silver-white stripes and speckles when viewed in strong light. Golden highlights add to the colorful display. The strike is sharp and great eye appeal is undeniable. This coin ranks among the finest 1868 half dime Cameo proofs that survive, bolstered by CAC endorsement. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2365, PCGS# 84451

EARLY DIMES

1796 JR-1 Dime, VG8
First Year of Denomination



- 3683** 1796 JR-1, R.3, VG8 NGC. CAC. The cud below star 1 is usual for JR-1, the first die pair for the dime denomination. This first-year, two-year type coin is pleasing for the VF level. All legends are bold, the dentils are generally clear, and the wings display some feather definition. Neither the dove-gray fields, nor the stone-white devices, show mentionable contact.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38742 Base PCGS# 4461

1796 JR-4 Dime, AU50
First Year of Denomination



- 3684** 1796 JR-4, R.4, AU50 PCGS. 1796 was the first year for the dime denomination, if the extremely rare 1792 disme patterns are excluded. The introductory Small Eagle type would last only through 1797 before it was replaced by the Heraldic Eagle design. The 1796 reported mintage was only 22,135 pieces, distributed across eight die marriages. This better-grade example shows light wear on the eagle's breast, but the wings and wreath are lustrous, as are Liberty's curls. The predominantly stone-gray surfaces occasionally cede to blushes of golden-brown, particularly near the wreath bow. Marks are relatively few, and none are of any individual consequence.
NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38745 Base PCGS# 4461

1798/97 Dime, XF Details
Rare JR-2, 13 Stars Reverse



- 3685** 1798/97 13 Stars Reverse, JR-2, R.6 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. The base and left crossbar of the underdigit 7 are prominent on this rare *Guide Book* variety. JR-2 is the rarest 1798 die marriage, and the only overdate variety with 13 reverse stars. JR-1 shares the same obverse die, but has 16 stars on the reverse. The other two die pairings, JR-3 and JR-4, have 13 reverse stars but are not overdates. As seen on other better-grade examples of JR-2, the lower obverse is clashed. The devices display moderate wear. The obverse displays orange-red toning within crevices of the bust, while the border is ocean-blue with hints of tan-gold. The reverse features a cream-gray eagle and a chestnut-tinged field.

1804 Dime, AG Details
JR-2, 14 Stars Reverse
Rare and Desirable Date



- 3686** 1804 14 Stars Reverse, JR-2, R.5 — Bent — NGC Details. AG. 1804 dimes are rare. Two die pairs are known, JR-1 with 13 reverse stars and JR-2 with 14 reverse stars. The latter count is an engraving error, since the stars signify the 13 original colonies. The NGC Census shows only 15 1804 dimes, 2 as JR-1, 9 as JR-2, and 4 pieces without a specified variety. JR-1 and JR-2 are about equal in rarity; both are listed as Rarity-5, and over the last seven years, we have auctioned 11 examples of each. The present piece has surprising definition on the wings, shield, and curls. The date and LIBERTY are bold, and most letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are at least partly present. Obverse stars 2 through 5 are well worn. The stone-white and russet-brown surfaces show few marks and only subtle indications of a bend.
From The Long Island Collection.

1805 JR-2 Dime, AU53
Four Berries, Rich Toning



- 3687** 1805 4 Berries, JR-2, R.2, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Deep lavender-brown and blue-green toning encompasses most of this minimally marked Draped Bust type coin. Liberty's forehead shows a hint of wear, and the stars opposite Liberty's shoulder are incompletely brought up, but the overall sharpness is pleasing. The present lot is the only AU53 1805 dime confirmed by CAC (6/21). Housed in a green label holder.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 236S, PCGS# 38769 Base PCGS# 4477

1807 JR-1 Dime, Near-Mint
Old Holder, Sharp Central Strike



- 3688** 1807 JR-1, R.2, AU58 PCGS. Only a single die marriage is known for the final year Draped Bust dime issue, despite a respectable mintage of 165,000 pieces. This Borderline Uncirculated type coin is about two-thirds gunmetal-gray and one-third straw-gold. The strike is sharp at the centers, though the left-side borders show incompleteness. The surfaces are smooth save for moderate contact on the field above the olive branch. Housed in an old green label holder.
NGC ID# 236T, PCGS# 38770 Base PCGS# 4480

BUST DIMES

1821 Large Date Dime, MS64 Possibly the Finest-Known JR-3 Example



- 3689 1821 Large Date, JR-3, R.4, MS64 PCGS.** Dime mintage exceeded one million pieces for the first time in 1821, requiring 10 varieties to accomplish the feat. Both Large Date and Small Date varieties exist, with JR-3 the most challenging of the Large Date die marriages in Mint State, including the rare JR-2. This brilliant, silver-white near-Gem coin shows areas of central softness typical for the JR-3 dies. Frosted mint luster gleams from both sides, with strong eye appeal and only a single faint abrasion at the lower-right obverse stars. Housed in a previous generation light-blue PCGS holder with barcode on the back.
NGC ID# 236Y, PCGS# 38793 Base PCGS# 4496

1825 JR-1 Dime, MS64 Smooth and Colorfully Toned



- 3690 1825 JR-1, R.4, MS64 PCGS.** Star 2 is repunched, as is the A in STATES. A scarce die marriage. JR-2 through JR-4 appear more frequently at auction. The venerable *Dime Book* notes that very few examples of this variety grade better than XF45. The single finest to appear in a Heritage auction (in this millennium) was graded MS65 by NGC. This Choice Mint State specimen is richly toned powder-blue, butter-gold, and plum-red. The surfaces are smooth and lustrous. Well struck save for the uppermost stars.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3935.
NGC ID# 2374, PCGS# 38807 Base PCGS# 4503

1825 Bust Dime, MS64+ Scarce JR-1, Richly Toned



- 3691 1825 JR-1, R.4, MS64+ PCGS.** Star 2 and the A in STATES are repunched on this attractively toned Select representative. Blue-green, golden-brown, and lilac shades encompass satiny and minimally abraded surfaces. Sharply struck at the centers, although a couple of stars and the claws show softness. JR-1 is second scarcest among the five 1825 die pairings.
NGC ID# 2374, PCGS# 38807 Base PCGS# 4503

1829 JR-7 Dime, MS65 Bold Strike, Richly Toned



- 3692 1829 Small 10C, JR-7, R.1, MS65 PCGS.** A dozen die pairs are known for the 1829. On JR-7, the A in STATES tilts right, and the 2 in the date is entered low. This exquisite Gem displays truly exceptional color, with concentric teal, violet, and amber-gold rings on the obverse, and intermingled lavender-blue, olive-gold, and amber hues over the reverse. The strike is bold, save for the eagle's right (facing) talons. Close examination fails to reveal any noticeable surface flaws.
Ex: Auction #519 (David Lawrence, 9/2010), lot 8201; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 3448.
NGC ID# 2378, PCGS# 38832 Base PCGS# 4511

1830/29 JR-4 Dime, MS65+ Lavishly Toned, Well Struck



- 3693 1830/29 JR-4, FS-301, R.2, MS65+ NGC.** Although undesignated as an overdate variety by NGC, this is the popular *Guide Book* variety that shows recutting on the 8, and 29 underdigits near the 30. Star 13 is repunched. The obverse die is shared with JR-5, but JR-4 has a level 0 in 10 C, while the 0 on JR-5 tilts left and is entered too far northeast of the 1. This smooth and satiny Gem displays vivid forest-green, golden-brown, plum-red, and slate-gray toning. Well struck except on the top of the left (facing) wing. Smooth throughout save for a small strike-through on the field above the eagle's neck. We have auctioned only a few finer examples of the variety.
NGC ID# 2374, PCGS# 38847 Base PCGS# 4519

**1831 JR-4 Dime, MS64
Magnificent Eye Appeal**



- 3694** 1831 JR-4, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. There are no notably rare varieties among the six die marriages used to strike 771,350 1831 dimes, although frosted near-Gem Uncirculated examples are scarce. Moreso for the JR-4 die pair, which is less available than most 1831 varieties. It features the only reverse with R of PLURIBUS directly below the second T of STATES, and F in OF directly above the first U in UNUM. Lustrous silver centers yield to rich, dappled gray margins, and the sharp strike helps earn CAC's endorsement.
NGC ID# 237B, PCGS# 38852 Base PCGS# 4520

**1837 JR-1 Dime, MS64
Among Finest Certified**



- 3695** 1837 JR-1, R.4, MS64 PCGS. Our auction archives do not record any 1837 JR-1 dimes in grades above MS64. At PCGS, the finest graded (as JR-1) is also MS64. NGC (6/21) has certified only one example as JR-1, graded MS62★. Thus, the present coin stakes a claim as tied for the finest known 1837 JR-1 dime. It is sharply struck and semiprooflike with brilliant centers bounded by russet-brown and forest-green patina. Encapsulated in a green label holder.
NGC ID# 237H, PCGS# 38891 Base PCGS# 4529

SEATED DIMES

**1838-O No Stars Dime, MS64
Scarce Two-Year Type**



- 3696** 1838-O No Stars, F-102, R.3, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Fortin-101 and Fortin -102 were struck with the same No Stars obverse, while the reverse is most readily identified by the mintmark. F-101 shows a clearly repunched, well-centered mintmark, while F-102 has a right-leaning, perfect mintmark positioned slightly left of center. This is a luminous near-Gem F-102 example, with attractive blue toning at the margins surrounding peach-gold centers. The coin displays an essentially mark-free surfaces and a bold strike throughout both sides. CAC endorsement confirms the Choice Uncirculated, lustrous eye appeal. Population: 32 in 64 (19 in 64+), 5 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 3 finer (7/21).
PCGS# 537645 Base PCGS# 4564

**1839 F-106b Dime, MS66+
Colorfully Toned, No Drapery**



- 3697** 1839 No Drapery, F-106b, R.2, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The No Drapery, With Stars subtype was struck only three years, between 1838 and 1840. The present high-grade example is sharply struck and uncommonly free from contact. The borders display lovely fire-red, navy-blue, and tan-brown toning, while the centers remain brilliant. For all 1839 die varieties, Population: 14 in 66 (1 in 66+), 10 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 6 finer (7/21).
PCGS# 537677 Base PCGS# 4571

1842-O Dime, MS62 Gold CAC

Ex: Gardner



- 3698 1842-O Medium O, F-101, R.3, MS62 PCGS. Gold CAC.** Medium O mintmark. Like its New Orleans contemporaries, this issue was struck to a considerable extent (2 million coins, though Fortin believes that figure is overstated) and experienced widespread circulation in the port city. Mint State coins are rare. The surfaces are original with golden-gray and lilac obverse toning, although the reverse on this piece is almost fully brilliant. This piece also boasts a coveted gold CAC approval sticker, indicating it is undergraded by at least one full grade point. Sharply detailed for an O-mint product and minimally marked. Population: 6 in 62, 11 finer. Gold CAC: 1 in 62, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: Jason Carter (1/2001); Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 10/2015), lot 98241.

PCGS# 537792 Base PCGS# 4582

**1857 Seated Dime, MS66
Exceptionally Attractive Toning**



- 3699 1857 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Fortin-Unlisted.** Navy-blue, lemon-gold, fire-red, tan-brown, and lavender toning endows the borders of this high-grade Philadelphia dime. An intricate strike and virtually pristine surfaces confirm the lofty quality. The die marriage is unlisted in Fortin. The date location is closest to Fortin-103, but the date is set slightly lower. The base of the 1 is narrow and shows no repunching. Population: 12 in 66 (4 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: Regency Auction XIX (Legend, 12/2016), lot 166; Regency Auction XXIV (Legend, 12/2017), lot 190; Internet Auction 1012 (David Lawrence, 5/2018), lot 7204.

NGC ID# 238X, PCGS# 4614

**1864-S Dime, Sharp MS64
A Rarity in Uncirculated Condition**



- 3700 1864-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1864-S dime comes from a mintage of 230,000 pieces, which was produced with a single die pair. Most of the mintage circulated and has been lost to attrition. In Mint State, surviving coins are rare. This Choice example displays satiny silver-gray surfaces with a hint of light golden color. All design elements are sharply brought up, and there are no singular surface abrasions. Population: 6 in 64 (1 in 64+), 6 finer (6/21).

NGC ID# 239N, PCGS# 4640

**1871-CC Dime, VG8
Original Example of This Series Key**



- 3701 1871-CC VG8 PCGS.** The 1871-CC dime is the key to the Seated series. Only 20,100 pieces were struck, and survivors are rare in all grades. This piece will be sure to find a place in a circulated set of dimes. The wear is even over each side and there are no singularly mentionable impairments, and most of all, it's original.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 3283.

NGC ID# 23A5, PCGS# 4654

**1874-S Arrows Dime, MS66+
Single Finest at PCGS**



- 3702 1874-S Arrows, Small Thin S, F-102a, R.4, MS66+ PCGS.** The left arrow is repunched north. The reverse exhibits numerous peripheral cracks. The second of two San Francisco Arrows issues, the 1874-S has a mintage of 240,000 pieces and is very scarce in Mint State. The present lot is the single-finest certified by PCGS. Six pieces are certified as MS66 by that service, but among those coins, only this Premium Gem is plus graded (7/21). It is lustrous and pristine with light golden-brown, lilac, and sea-green toning. The strike is full except on Liberty's hair.
PCGS# 538350 Base PCGS# 4670

**1877-S Dime, MS66
Possible Condition Census Coin**



- 3703 1877-S F-108, R.3, MS66 NGC.** The 1877-S is surprisingly scarce in high grades considering a mintage of more than 2.3 million coins. This Premium Gem may even qualify for a spot at the lower end of the Condition Census. Blue, green, violet, and crimson tones cover much of each side, allowing partial brilliance to shine through. The reverse is better-defined than the obverse, with full detail on the corn kernels. Census (all varieties): 6 in 66, 2 finer (7/21).
PCGS# 538617 Base PCGS# 4684

PROOF SEATED DIMES

**1860 Seated Dime, PR67+
Natural Multicolor Toning**



- 3704 1860 Doubled Die Reverse, F-101, R.3, PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** A proofing fee was first implemented in 1860, reducing demand for proof coinage. This exquisite Superb Gem has been handled with tremendous care over the years, and it shows. Natural multicolor toning in shades of gold, green blue, and lavender blankets each side, enhancing the appeal. Free of contact. Population: 9 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (6/21).
PCGS# 539007 Base PCGS# 4753

**1860 F-101 Dime, PR68
White on Black Contrast**



- 3705 1860 F-101, R.3, PR68 NGC.** Ice-white devices contrast with glassy fields. Cameo contrast is obvious, though the coin lacks a Cameo designation, probably due to the age of the circa-2000 holder. Brilliant aside from a hint of coppery toning on the rims. Intricately struck and immaculate. Gerry Fortin notes that on F-103, the ME in DIME is lightly die doubled. As of (7/21), NGC has certified only eight coins at the PR68 level, with none finer. The "elite eight" includes four as PR68, one as PR68★, one as PR68 Cameo, one as PR68★ Cameo, and one as PR68+★ Cameo.
PCGS# 539007 Base PCGS# 4753

**1880 Dime, PR67 Cameo
White-on-Black Contrast**



- 3706 1880 PR67 Cameo NGC. F-101, R.3.** The 1880 is a low mintage date more easily obtained in proof format. Although 1,355 proofs were struck, only about half that number have been certified. Given the number of likely resubmissions, it appears that some proof 1880 dimes were eventually spent or melted. This is a brilliant Superb Gem with icy devices and pristine glassy fields. The strike is good, with minor blending seen on the upper left portion of the wreath. Two die pairs exist, with Fortin-101 easily attributed by its die lump on the M in DIME. Census: 19 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+, 3 in 67★), 1 finer (6/21).
PCGS# 539047 Base PCGS# 4777

MERCURY DIMES

1916-D Dime, VF20 Singular Series Key



- 3707 1916-D VF20 PCGS.** No issue in the series challenges the 1916-D as the singular key-date Mercury dime. Indeed, few 20th-century U.S. coinage issues are as popular as the first-year 1916-D, with only 264,000 coins struck. This well-circulated steel-gray representative shows golden-olive accents over the high points. The date, mintmark, and other legends remain strong, while friction is most apparent at the centers.
NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4906

1916-D Dime, Choice AU Bold Golden-Gray Example



- 3708 1916-D AU55 PCGS.** Golden-gray surfaces are a shade deeper on the reverse of this 1916-D Mercury dime. The date, mintmark, legends, and central devices all exhibit strong definition with minimal high-point rub, and partial mint luster glows from the recesses. This first-year Denver issue is a widely lauded 20th century key date, boasting a series-low mintage of 264,000 coins. Most survivors are heavily worn, but not this piece. An excellent example all around.
NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4906

1921 Dime, MS63 Full Bands Philadelphia Semikey



- 3709 1921 MS63 Full Bands PCGS.** Although it is not uncommon to see Full Bands on a Mint State example of the 1921 Mercury dime, Uncirculated examples of this early issue can be a challenge to find in any grade. Speckled golden toning frames softly frosted and largely brilliant surfaces. The dies show signs of considerable use with flow lines on each side, but ticks are undistracting.
NGC ID# 23HE, PCGS# 4935

1921 Dime, MS64 Full Bands Popular, Low-Mintage Issue



- 3710 1921 MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** This lustrous near-Gem has a hint of gold color and an intricate central strike. The borders are also generally crisp, the top of STATES is the exception. Refreshingly unabraded, the grade is apparently limited by a few pinpoint toning flecks. A collector favorite due to the low mintage of 1.23 million pieces; the next lowest Philadelphia Mint production is the 1931, of which 3.15 million pieces were coined. The rims are unusually broad and the dies moderately rotated, as made.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2005), lot 529.
NGC ID# 23HE, PCGS# 4935

1921-D Dime, MS63 Full Bands Sharp and Satiny



- 3711 1921-D MS63 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1921-D (1 million coins) is a popular early issue in the Mercury dime series. Although examples are not particularly difficult to find with Full Bands, all Mint State representatives are highly sought-after. This Select coin is characteristically satiny with areas of golden color over mostly brilliant surfaces. Needle-sharp definition throughout.
NGC ID# 23HE, PCGS# 4937

1927 Dime, MS67 Full Bands Mint-Fresh Appearance



- 3712 1927 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** With nearly 28.1 coins struck, it is little surprise that the 1927 Mercury dime is generally available in Mint State. Few, however, survive in this high grade with Full Bands detail (and a CAC approval sticker to boot). Shimmering mint frost over all-brilliant surfaces generates a distinctively appealing mint-fresh appearance. Fully struck. Population: 41 in 67 (5 in 67+) Full Bands, 1 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 23HU, PCGS# 4961

**1942 Mercury Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Registry Set Contender**



3713 1942 MS68 Full Bands PCGS. From a mintage of more than 205 million pieces, the 1942 Mercury dime is readily available in grades up to the MS67 level, but finer coins, with the Full Bands designation, are elusive. This magnificent MS68 example displays sharply detailed design elements, with Full Bands definition on the fasces. The impeccably preserved lustrous surfaces are enhanced by vivid highlights of emerald-green and lavender toning. Population: 19 in 68 (1 in 68+) Full Bands, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23K3, PCGS# 5035

**1943-S Dime, MS68 Full Bands
CoinFacts Plate Coin, None Finer**



3714 1943-S MS68 Full Bands PCGS. Golden-orange and russet toning dominates the borders, with complementary glints of speckled neon iridescence. The centers remain minimally toned and show complete design definition. This representative serves as the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin for the 1943-S dime. Population: 25 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23KA, PCGS# 5049

**1945 Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Seldom Seen With Such Strong Detail**



3715 1945 MS65 Full Bands PCGS. Those unfamiliar with the ins and outs of the Mercury dime series could be forgiven for not immediately recognizing the significance of what might otherwise appear to be a pedestrian offering. Indeed, the 1945 dime poses no challenge at all in MS65 condition. PCGS has graded more than 3,600 submissions at that level with thousands of coins finer. However, what sets this Gem apart as a major rarity is the quality of its strike. The 1945 Mercury dime is the white whale of the series for collectors who demand examples with Full Bands definition.

This piece is fully struck and likely an early impression from the dies, with raised polish lines in the fields on each side. Near-brilliant surfaces exhibit a few thin splashes of golden color. One small ticks occurs on the truncation of Liberty's bust. Population: 39 in 65 Full Bands, 22 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23KE, PCGS# 5057

**1945 Dime, MS66 Full Bands
Monumental Strike Rarity**



3716 1945 MS66 Full Bands NGC. There is no shortage of high-grade 1945 Mercury dimes on the market. The issue claims a mintage of nearly 160 million coins, and tens of thousands exist in Mint State. However, only a minute fraction of them display Full Bands definition. In fact, David Hall has called the 1945 Mercury dime with Full Bands "one of the great condition rarities of numismatics..." Only 31 of the more than 10,100 1945 dime submissions at NGC have been awarded an FB designation.

This Premium Gem features brilliant, frosty surfaces beneath layers of mottled crimson, golden-orange, and gunmetal patina. The coin is fully struck from the centers on out, with the horizontal bands displaying complete separation. Census: 11 in 66 (1 in 66+) Full Bands, 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 23KE, PCGS# 5057

**1945-S Dime, CAC-Approved MS68+
Beautiful Obverse Toning**



3717 1945-S MS68+ NGC. CAC. NGC reports a few hundred 1945-S Mercury dimes in MS68 without Full Bands, but only two such pieces are Plus designated at that service, with four MS69 coins finer (7/21). This piece displays beautiful, original rainbow toning across the obverse, while the reverse is brilliant. Frosty, pristine luster adorns each side, and the strike is bold aside from slight softness on the central fasces bands. CAC: 31 in 68, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 23KG, PCGS# 5060

PROOF MERCURY DIME

**1939 Mercury Dime, PR68+
Attractive Toning, Tied for Finest Certified**



3718 1939 PR68+ PCGS. The proof 1939 Mercury dime is scarce in PR68, and PCGS lists only two coins in this grade with a Plus designation. None are finer at either service (7/21). This piece is sharp and pristine. Crimson and pine-green toning appears in the left obverse margin, with russet accents in the reverse margins. The interiors are brilliant. An eye-catching proof type coin. Population: 61 in 68 (2 in 68+), 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 27DK, PCGS# 5074

ROOSEVELT DIME

**1964 Roosevelt Dime, MS68 Full Bands
The Finest We Have Handled**



3719 1964 MS68 Full Bands NGC. Not only does this Superb Gem rank among the finest examples of the 1964 Roosevelt dime at both services combined, it is beautifully toned. Magnificent, natural shades of deep cobalt-blue, violet, crimson, and gold color each side. The finest example we have handled. Census: 4 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 3TU4, PCGS# 85128

TWENTY CENT PIECES

1875-S Twenty Cent, MS66
High-Grade Silver Type Coin, BF-14



3720 1875-S MS66 NGC. BF-14, R.1. Only a hint of gold toning accompanies this lustrous high-grade double dime. Essentially immaculate aside from a faint field mark below star 12. The strike is bold except at the centers of stars 5 through 7. A horizontal die crack through the base of the date is diagnostic for BF-14. Other cracks near stars 6 and 13 are not mentioned in the Brunner-Frost reference. A clash mark extends below the left wing and above the arrowheads. For all varieties, Census: 54 in 66 (2 in 66+, 3 in 66★), 9 finer (7/21).

From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.
NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

1876 BF-2 Twenty Cent Piece, MS66★
Rarely Encountered Finer



3721 1876 MS66★ NGC. BF-2, R.2. Twenty cent pieces were coined for circulation in 1875 and 1876, while proof production took place from 1875 to 1878. Circulation strike coins from the centennial year are generally only available from the Philadelphia Mint, as the Carson City coins are major numismatic rarities.

The two major grading services, NGC and PCGS, have each certified 17 examples of this issue in MS66, including five Plus-graded pieces and two NGC submissions graded MS66★. Each service has examined three finer submissions. This satin beauty has exceptional surfaces with trivial marks hidden beneath vibrant gold, violet, and sea-green toning over both the obverse and reverse. Census: 17 in 66 (1 in 66+, 2 in 66★), 3 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 23R8, PCGS# 5299

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECES

1875 Twenty Cent, PR66 BF-2, Colorful Obverse Border



- 3722 1875 PR66 NGC. BF-2, R.4.** The twenty cent piece was struck only four years, and is scarce as a proof type. The last two years were proof-only, which focuses demand on the first two dates. This sharply struck high-grade specimen has lightly toned fields and motifs, though the obverse margin exhibits original autumn-brown and powder-blue shades. No imperfections are readily evident. The BF-2 die marriage was used for perhaps 10% of all 1875 proofs and for only a tiny percentage of business strikes.
NGC ID# 27GZ, PCGS# 5303

1876 Twenty Cent Piece, PR63 Cameo Popular for Type Purposes



- 3723 1876 PR63 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This is a sharply struck and fully brilliant Proof example from the National Centennial year. There is no evidence of toning to mask the lightly contrasting surfaces. The fields are moderately reflective while the devices have light frosting. Population: 32 in 63 Cameo, 63 finer. CAC: 6 in 63, 21 finer (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 2610.
NGC ID# 27H3, PCGS# 85304

1877 Twenty Cent, PR62 One of Only 510 Pieces Produced, BF-1



- 3724 1877 PR62 PCGS. BF-1, R.3.** Twenty cent circulation-strike output was halted in 1876 after just two years, but proof production continued in 1877 (510 coins) and 1878 (600 coins). This example is a bright silver proof with just a hint of contrast between the fields and devices. Scattered hairlines explain the grade.
NGC ID# 27H4, PCGS# 5305

1878 Twenty Cent, PR64 Scarce Proof-Only Date



- 3725 1878 PR64 PCGS. CAC. BF-1, R.3** The four-year run of the twenty cent piece began with large mintages at San Francisco and ended with two proof-only dates. The 1878 mintage was only 600 pieces, all from BF-1 dies. This well-struck Choice double dime displays untuned and unblemished surfaces. The legends and devices are frosty, though the coin is undesignated as Cameo due to the age of its green label holder.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 5306

1878 Twenty Cent, PR64 Cameo Proof Only, White on Black Contrast



- 3726 1878 PR64 Cameo PCGS. BF-1, R.3.** The 1878 was the second and final proof-only date of the short-lived twenty cent series. Just 600 proofs were produced. Since the 1878 Philadelphia Mint Trade dollar was also proof-only, buyers of proof sets that year were doubly blessed. This impressive near-Gem displays frosty devices and mirrored fields. Only a small percentage of the issue exhibits comparable cameo contrast. Just a hint of orange-gold toning is evident. Contact is limited to a tick on the tip of the eagle's beak. Population: 38 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 15 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 85306

EARLY QUARTER

1796 B-2 Quarter, VG8
Sole Small Eagle Date



3727 1796 B-2, R.3, VG8 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/1. The Small Eagle quarter is one of the most desirable U.S. silver type coins. It was struck only during 1796, since silver depositors at the mint typically preferred payments in Bust dollars. It was the first year of the quarter denomination, aside from the extremely rare 1792 patterns. When quarter coinage resumed in 1804, the reverse design had changed to the Heraldic Eagle. The 1796 mintage was only 6,146 pieces. There are two die marriages, often distinguished by the proximity of the knob of the 6 to Liberty's bust. But the present late die state example is more readily attributed by the network of die breaks through the ERTY in LIBERTY. The steel-gray fields are lightly abraded, with a few small ticks northwest of the eagle's head. The pearl-white devices show even wear and are free from contact. NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310

BUST QUARTERS

1824/2 B-1 Quarter, XF45
Conditionally Rare Date



3728 1824/2 B-1, R.3, XF45 NGC. CAC. Tompkins Die State 1/1. B-1 is the only 1824-dated variety, and it is scarce. A majority of survivors are in Finer or lower grades. This Choice XF example displays sea-green and lavender border toning. The reverse exhibits attractive peripheral bands of powder-blue and wheat-gold. The centers are cream-gray. The portrait displays wear, but no marks are few and of no importance. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. *From The Long Island Collection.*
NGC ID# 23RR, PCGS# 38972 Base PCGS# 5335

**1825/4/(2) B-3 Quarter, MS63
Condition Census Quality**



- 3729** 1825/4/(2) B-3, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/2. The overdate for B-2 and B-3 shows the crossbar of a 4 within the 5, while the rarer B-1 shows the curve and tail of an underdigit 2. Although B-2 and B-3 share the same obverse die, they are easy to distinguish, since B-3 places 25 C lower in the field relative to B-2. This Select Mint State example is one of the finest known. The only higher-graded example that we have auctioned is the "Colonel" Green - Eric P. Newman specimen that served as the Browning plate coin for the variety. The present coin exhibits an intricate strike and smooth semiprooflike surfaces. Plum-red toning embraces the reverse and the obverse border, while the portrait and obverse field are lightly toned olive-gray. Marks are minimal for the designated grade. Encased in a green label holder.

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.

NGC ID# 23RS, PCGS# 38973 Base PCGS# 5336

**1828 B-1 Quarter, Near-Mint
Bold Capped Bust Type Coin**



- 3730** 1828 B-1, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. Tompkins Die State 1/2. Stars 7, 11, and 12 are repunched, The 2 in 25 C has a curl base, and the top of the 5 is curved. An attractive Borderline Uncirculated Capped Bust type coin that shows light wear on Liberty's cheek and nose. The wheat-brown surfaces are free from mentionable marks. Luster illuminates the legends and devices. Encased in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 23RV, PCGS# 38976 Base PCGS# 5342

**1838 Bust Quarter, MS63
Vibrantly Toned B-1**



- 3731** 1838 B-1, R.1, MS63 NGC. CAC. Tompkins Die State 4/5, the latest die state with cracks and clash marks. Despite a reported mintage of 366,000 pieces, only one die pair is known for the 1838 Capped Bust quarter. Blue-green, orange-red and lavender toning graces this colorful and satiny Select example. The strike is sharp except on star 6. Housed in a prior generation holder.

NGC ID# 23S5, PCGS# 39015 Base PCGS# 5357

SEATED QUARTERS

**1839 No Drapery Quarter, MS63
Open Claws, Briggs 1-A**



- 3732** 1839 No Drapery MS63 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. Open Claws. Satiny mint luster in the fields and a decent strike for this first year of issue. Generally devoid of abrasions, and lightly toned in chestnut shades. Scarce this nice and elusive in finer grades. Population: 16 in 63, 17 finer (7/21).

Ex: Melrose Bay Collection (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 6003; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 574.

NGC ID# 23SF, PCGS# 5392

**1839 Seated Quarter, MS64
No Drapery, Smooth Surfaces**



- 3733 1839 No Drapery MS64 NGC. Briggs 2-B.** Closed Claws Reverse. No Drapery Seated quarters were struck only three years, from 1838 to 1840. A few dozen 1839 quarters have been certified in lower Mint State grades, but at NGC, none exceed the MS64 level. This satiny and minimally abraded near-Gem has a good strike despite blending on Liberty's shoulder curl. The obverse has a navy-blue border with lavender and golden-brown shades framing a brilliant center. The reverse displays only peripheral russet toning. Census: 9 in 64, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23SF, PCGS# 5392

**1842-O Small Date Quarter, VF25
Album-Toned, Rare O-Mint Date
CAC Endorsed**



- 3734 1842-O Small Date VF25 PCGS. CAC.** A major rarity in Mint State, all 1842-O Small Date quarters are scarce regardless of grade. The 769,000-piece mintage circulated almost to extinction. Perhaps 250 to 300 pieces survive in all grades. This is one of the few examples that are CAC endorsed, with pleasing bluish-gray and red-gold toning at the margins surrounding silver-gray centers. Light abrasions are minimized by moderate wear, although all of the devices remain bold for the VF25 grade. This is a terrific collector coin, poised to be a major find for a well-formed circulated set. Population: 5 in 25, 26 finer. CAC: 4 in 25, 6 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23SN, PCGS# 5403

**1847-O Seated Quarter, AU58
Measurably Better New Orleans Issue**



- 3735 1847-O AU58 PCGS. Briggs 1-A.** Both sides display heavy die cracks and numerous light abrasions as well as bold die clashing, yet remnant mint luster shines brightly across the brilliant surfaces. An up-and-down strike from the broken dies shows occasional high-point and peripheral weakness, along with sharp definition on some elements. Actual wear is minimal. Although 368,000 pieces were struck, most of the mintage circulated widely in the South and along the Mississippi River trade routes. The date is decidedly rare in About Uncirculated or finer conditions, and seldom offered any better. Population: 4 in 58, 7 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23SY, PCGS# 5411

**1849-O Quarter, AU55
Significant Pre-1853 Rarity**



- 3736 1849-O AU55 NGC. Briggs 1-A.** The 1849-O is a major pre-1853 key date in the Seated quarter series. The mintage figure for this issue was not recorded by the New Orleans Mint, and it is believed about 16,000 of the 412,000 quarters counted in the 1850-O mintage were of the 1849-O date. Whatever the case, the survival rate of this issue was a staggeringly low, a combination of heavy circulation and moderate melting during the height of the California Gold Rush. A few Mint State examples survive, but these are prohibitively rare. This Choice AU representative displays varying shades of battleship and tan-gray toning, with essentially complete detail. A very pleasing example of this sought-after issue. Census: 3 in 55, 7 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 23T3, PCGS# 5414

1850 Seated Quarter, MS65
Ex: Mills-Eliasberg, Misplaced Date



3737 1850 Misplaced Date, Briggs 1-A, FS-301, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. Precious few of the 190,800 Seated quarters delivered by the Philadelphia Mint in 1850 escaped the rampant melting of the early 1850s. The majority of survivors today are circulated to one degree or another. At the MS65 level of preservation, this original example easily qualifies for high Condition Census standing. The coin's illustrious pedigree certainly adds to its importance and appeal, as well.

Mottled russet shadings adorn the otherwise champagne-lilac surfaces. Isolated swirls of electric-blue color appear in a few areas around the obverse margin. Richly frosted with crisp strike detail and no disturbing handling marks. As usual, the remnants of a misplaced 1 appear in the dentils below the primary 1 in the date, and a heavy die crack connects the letters in STATES. Population: 2 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (7/21).

Ex: John G. Mills Collection (S. H. and H. Chapman, 4/1904); J. M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1447; Long Beach Bullet Sale (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 905; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4208.
 PCGS# 395929 Base PCGS# 5415

1857 Quarter, MS66
Colorful Border Toning



3738 1857 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Apple-green, autumn-brown, and gunmetal-gray toning adorn the borders of this lustrous and nicely struck high-grade No Motto type coin. Contact is confined to a few tiny ticks on the field below the second S in STATES. A colorful and impressive candidate for an advanced specialized collection. Population: 45 in 66 (7 in 66+), 12 finer. CAC: 13 in 66, 10 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 23TE, PCGS# 5442

1857-O Quarter, MS64
Condition Census Quality



3739 1857-O MS64 PCGS. Briggs 4-B. Brilliant centers are bounded by golden-brown margins. The lustrous surfaces are exceptionally preserved. The peripheral strike is sharp, though the eagle's fletchings and left (facing) leg show incompleteness. The diagonal die crack from star 1 to the 1 in the date confirms the Briggs variety. Population: 9 in 64, 1 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 23TE, PCGS# 5443

1870-CC Quarter, Fair 2
Series Key



3740 1870-CC Fair 2 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. The 1870-CC is the key date in the Seated Liberty quarter series, trailing only the unique 1866 No Motto and virtually uncollectible 1873-CC No Arrows issues. This example displays even wear over each side. On the obverse, the date is bold, and Liberty is fully outlined, save for the top of the head; a few vertical stripes in the shield show, as do the outlines of three stars. On the reverse, the eagle is almost fully outlined, as is most of the shield and its vertical stripes. The ribbon outline is visible, and a few letters of the motto show faintly. A few wispy marks are noted over each side, as would be expected for this grade level.
 Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 2924.
 From The Long Island Collection.
 NGC ID# 23UL, PCGS# 5477

1872-S Quarter, XF40
Rare in All Grades



- 3741 1872-S XF40 NGC. Briggs 1-A.** Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. A low mintage (only 83,000 pieces), combined with heavy attrition of coins in California during this period make the 1872-S quarter an especially scarce issue in all grades. This example displays bright silver-gray surfaces that are devoid of mentionable abrasions. Advanced Seated quarter collectors and specialists are keenly aware of the difficulty of locating examples of this issue. NGC has encapsulated only 22 pieces in all grades, two of which are in XF40, with 10 finer (6/21).
Ex: *Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006)*, lot 21161; *Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014)*, lot 3682.
NGC ID# 23UT, PCGS# 5483

1874-S Arrows Quarter, MS66
Popular Two-Year Type Coin



- 3742 1874-S Arrows MS66 PCGS. Briggs 1-A.** Die cracks on the lower reverse border confirm the Briggs variety. The second and final San Francisco Arrows, Motto issue is available in circulated grades, but Uncirculated examples are very scarce, and Premium Gems are undeniably rare. This lustrous high-grade example displays splendid lilac-red, powder-blue, and peach-gold toning. A solitary tick on the waist precludes perfection. Population: 39 in 66 (2 in 66+), 5 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 23VY, PCGS# 5495

1877 Quarter, Brilliant MS67
Misplaced Date Variety



- 3743 1877 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Flynn-MPD-001.** The upper loops of misplaced digits appear in the dentils below the date. This all-brilliant Superb Gem quarter is thickly frosted and boldly struck. Spindly die cracks encircle the peripheries and both sides exhibit light clashing, while post-production flaws are effectively unseen. Population: 53 in 67 (9 in 67+), 4 finer. CAC: 24 in 67, 3 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 23V5, PCGS# 5504

1878 Seated Quarter, MS66+
Frosty and Beautiful Original Surfaces



- 3744 1878 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Briggs-Unlisted.** The 1878 Seated Liberty quarter is relatively scarce in Mint State, and most such coins reside in the MS62 to MS64 grade range. Gems are rare, and finer pieces are notably so. This Plus-designated Premium Gem is second to only one finer piece at PCGS (7/21). Frosty original luster is beautifully preserved, yielding ivory surfaces throughout the interiors with sea-green, blue, and lavender toning in the margins. The strike is bold. Population: 11 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 23V8, PCGS# 5508

1880 Quarter, MS66
Splendidly Toned, Well Preserved



- 3745 1880 MS66 PCGS. Briggs 1-A.** Type Two Reverse. Large-scale Morgan dollar production, mandated by the Bland-Allison Act, led to tiny mintages of the Seated denominations during 1880. Only 13,600 quarters were struck for commerce, a quantity likely intended to prevent speculation on the proof issue. This outstanding business strike example is essentially pristine, and displays exemplary forest-green, ruby-red, and pumpkin-gold toning. Portions of the obverse remain brilliant. Population: 36 in 66 (3 in 66+), 18 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 23VC, PCGS# 5512

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

1862 Quarter, PR64 Deep Cameo
One of Two Deep Cameos Certified



- 3746 1862 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. Briggs 5-E.** The proof die pair. Minor doubling is evident on the denomination. This near-Gem Deep Cameo displays stark white-on-black contrast, being entirely untoned. Needle-sharp definition defines every minute detail, from the star centrils to the neckline of Liberty's gown to the rims in the eagle's feathers. A few stray hairlines in the fields prevent Gem classification, although eye appeal is spectacular. This is one of only two Deep Cameos certified. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (7/21).
PCGS# 95558

**1865 Quarter, PR65 Cameo
Scarce Civil War Proof Date**



- 3747 1865 PR65 Cameo NGC. Briggs 3-B.** A mere 500 proofs were struck for the final Civil War date. This high-grade specimen displays icy devices and glittering fields. The strike is full, and there are no distractions. Mostly brilliant, with hints of milky color on the fields. QUAR is lightly die doubled, usual for the proof issue. Census: 7 in 65 Cameo, 11 finer (7/21).

From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.
NGC ID# 23WT, PCGS# 85561

**1874 Quarter, PR65 Cameo
Scarce Arrows Proof Subtype**



- 3748 1874 Arrows PR65 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 5-D.** Die scratches on the left reverse shield border and the rim near star 10 confirm the proof dies for the date. Arrows With Motto quarters were only struck in 1873 and 1874, and the 1874 proof production was a mere 700 pieces. Light wheat-gold toning visits this sharply struck and exemplary Gem. A few pinpoint obverse flecks are all that limit the grade. Population: 12 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 14 finer (7/21).

Ex: Pre-Long Beach (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2006), lot 704; Mark Gordon Collection; Pre-Long Beach (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 5/2009), lot 498.

From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.
NGC ID# 23XS, PCGS# 85575

**1880 Quarter, PR67 Cameo
Brilliant and Fully Struck**



- 3749 1880 PR67 Cameo NGC. Briggs 2-B.** Sales of 1880 proof sets were higher than in preceding years due to the proof-only Trade dollar. The 1880 proof quarter has two minor reverse design subtypes, best identified by the width of the feet of the letter As in the legend. This is a Type One example with wide As and a die scratch on the left border of the eagle's shield. The frosty devices show blatant contrast with the undisturbed and darkly reflective fields. Census: 15 in 67 Cameo (3 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 6 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 23XC, PCGS# 85581

BARBER QUARTERS

**1892-O Barber Quarter, MS66+
Attractive Original Toning, CAC Approved**



- 3750 1892-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Type One Reverse. The 1892-O Barber quarter is significantly scarcer than its Philadelphia counterpart. It is rare in MS66, and only a handful of finer pieces are known. This Plus-graded, CAC-endorsed Premium Gem displays beautiful, frosty original luster throughout clean fields and impressively sharp devices. Ivory-white interiors cede to shades of sea-green, russet, lilac, and cobalt-blue toning around the borders. No major abrasions are noted. Population: 23 in 66 (7 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 4 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23XU, PCGS# 5602

**1893 Quarter Dollar, MS66+
Beautiful Multicolor Toning**



- 3751 1893 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Beautifully toned on both sides in shades of pine-green, ocean-blue, lavender, gold, and russet-amber. Frosty luster rolls throughout unabraded surfaces, illuminating sharp motifs. Eye appeal is stunning for the issue. The 1893 Barber quarter is elusive in MS66, and anything finer — even Plus-designated MS66 pieces — are rare. Population: 26 in 66 (12 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 23XW, PCGS# 5604

**1901-S Barber Quarter, AG3
Collector-Grade Key Date**



- 3752 1901-S AG3 PCGS.** A collectible About Good example of this series key, showing smooth amber-gray patina and generally problem-free surfaces. The obverse grades Good by itself, while the lower reverse rim is worn into the border legends, reducing the PCGS assessment. From a mintage of only 72,664 pieces, the 1901-S Barber quarter has a reputation for being the most elusive date in the series. NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630

1901-S Quarter Dollar, Good 4
Attractive CAC-Approved Collector Coin



- 3753 1901-S Good 4 PCGS. CAC.** The 1901-S is the scarcest issue in the Barber quarter series. This collectible Good 4 example surpasses normal quality for the grade. It is one of only 25 pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement, showing smooth slate-gray surfaces with deeper gunmetal-gray color in the recesses. The obverse rim is strong, while the reverse rim is weak but complete. An accessible, collector-grade piece that does not sacrifice quality or eye appeal for its grade.
NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630

1913 Quarter, MS66
Scarce Late-Date Issue



- 3754 1913 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Only 484,000 pieces were struck of the 1913, this mintage creating one of the premier absolute and condition rarities among later date Barber quarters. Only eight pieces have been so graded by PCGS with two coins finer, while NGC has certified one in MS66 with two finer (7/21). The surfaces of this piece show rich, velvety mint luster that gently rolls around each side as it is tilted beneath a light. Untoned, there are no reportable abrasions and the strike details are unusually strong in all areas.
NGC ID# 23ZU, PCGS# 5664

PROOF BARBER QUARTER

1905 Quarter, Colorful PR67+
Few Are Finer, CAC-Approved



- 3755 1905 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** Just 727 proofs were struck, few of which can compare to this splendidly toned high-end Superb Gem. Royal-blue toning surrounds a porthole of mauve and light-gold hues on the obverse, while the reverse displays intermittent rainbow colors including orange, blue, plum, and shades of burgundy. Fully struck on both sides. PCGS reports just four finer examples. Population: 13 in 67 (4 in 67+), 4 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 2 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 242L, PCGS# 5691

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, Good 4
Collector-Grade Key Date Example



- 3756 1916 Good 4 NGC.** Collector-grade examples of the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter are in constant demand, especially coins with natural patina such as this piece. Uniform slate-gray gunmetal hues give each side a modest "circulation cameo" effect, with smooth surfaces that are devoid of major marks. The date is mostly worn away as usual, but the bottom loop of the 6 is still discernible. The obverse rim is complete, while the reverse rim is only slightly weak at QUAR and TATES.
NGC ID# 242Y, PCGS# 5704

1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, Good 4
Collectible Key Date Example



- 3757 1916 Good 4 PCGS.** A pleasing collector-grade example of the key first-year issue, showing smooth slate-gray surfaces with deeper gunmetal-gray hues in the protected fields and recesses. The reverse has dappled amber toning in addition. The rims are mainly complete, and the all-important date shows most of the 6 visible, as well as portions of the 191 — much more than is typical of the Good 4 grade level.
NGC ID# 242Y, PCGS# 5704

**1917-D Quarter, MS67 Full Head
Beautifully Toned Type One Denver Issue
Green Label Holder, CAC Endorsed**



- 3758 1917-D Type One MS67 Full Head PCGS. CAC.** This is one of the most beautifully and naturally toned 1917-D Type One quarters that we have seen in any grade, particularly on the obverse. Liberty's figure glistens with softly frosted luster cast in delicate champagne and pale lilac hues, while framed throughout the margins by vivid violet, spruce-blue, sea-green, amber, sun-gold, deep crimson-orange concentric rings. The reverse is less uniform, showing many of the same hues in a mottled fashion. There is no question as to the coin's qualifications for the grade, either in its preservation for MS67 or in its strike for Full Head. As the CAC sticker suggests, the eye appeal and quality for the grade of this piece are outstanding. We note slight strike softness only on the outer edge of the shield and on the leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing — both characteristic of the Type One Denver issue. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 33 in 67 (4 in 67+) Full Head, 2 finer. CAC: 11 in 67, 1 finer (7/21).
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 2432, PCGS# 5709

**1919-S Quarter, Well-Struck MS65
Impressively Sharp for a Non-Full Head**



- 3759 1919-S MS65 PCGS.** An impressively well struck Gem example of this challenging San Francisco issue, showing bold definition throughout the shield, date, stars, and the eagle's plumage. The only area of modest strike softness is directly on Liberty's head, which is soft in the vicinity of the ear. Satiny luster yields warm champagne-gold and pale lilac hues, with no major abrasions. Struck from unclashed dies. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 50 in 65 (1 in 65+), 17 finer (7/21).
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 243D, PCGS# 5732

**1920-D Standing Liberty Quarter, MS66
Elusive This Well Preserved**



- 3760 1920-D MS66 PCGS.** The 1920-D is among the more conditionally elusive dates in the series, even without Full Head sharpness. Examples are notably scarce in MS66, and rare finer — within the last few decades we have handled only 41 pieces in MS66 and finer non-Full Head, including duplications. This example displays brilliant, satiny interiors framed by amber-gold peripheral freckles. The exceptional preservation earns the coveted MS66 grade, while the lack of die lapping or polishing lines heightens the eye appeal — only a few small die cracks attest to the use of the dies. Liberty's head has the usual softness around the ear, but the shield rivets show substantial definition. The date is clear. Population: 40 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer (7/21).
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 243F, PCGS# 5736

**1924-S Quarter Dollar, MS66
Seldom Available This Fine**



- 3761 1924-S MS66 NGC.** An exceptionally well struck example of this San Francisco issue, just falling short of the Full Head designation with a strong temple but slight weakness in the area of the ear. The date numerals and adjacent stars are sharp, and the right hand reverse stars are similarly well brought up. Speckled russet toning appears on each side, complementing satin luster. Eye appeal is excellent. No major abrasions are seen. Census: 21 in 66 (2 in 66+), 2 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 243N, PCGS# 5750

**1925 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS67
Iridescent Toning**



3762 1925 MS67 PCGS. The 1925 Standing Liberty quarter is inherently rare in MS67, with or without a Full Head designation. PCGS lists only three non-Full Head coins this fine, with none higher (7/21). The present example displays bright, satiny mint luster with delicate iridescent toning throughout the margins. Bold shield rivets and nearly complete head detail add to the eye appeal, while a few tiny nicks on the high points of Liberty's figure do not detract. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 243P, PCGS# 5752

**1926 Quarter, MS66+ Full Head
Toned and Conditionally Scarce**



3763 1926 MS66+ Full Head NGC. Satiny luster illuminates sun-gold and amber-red toning on each side, with areas of russet and forest-green also visible in the margins. A few minor marks are hidden beneath the patina. The 1926 seldom comes in Full Head at this grade level. The present coin is well defined, particularly on the shield rivets, and displays pleasing eye appeal. Finer Full Head coins are rare. Census: 23 in 66 (3 in 66+) Full Head, 4 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 243R, PCGS# 5755

**1930 Quarter, MS66+ Full Head
CAC-Approved Type Coin**



3764 1930 MS66+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Boldly struck in the shield and Liberty's head, as usual for this favorite type coin. Luster is brilliant and radiant, cartwheeling around unabraded surfaces. The 1930 is a plentiful issue in the Standing Liberty quarter series and is generally available with Full Head detail. The Plus designation and CAC endorsement set this piece apart from its peers. CAC: 98 in 66, 26 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2445, PCGS# 5779

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

**1941-S Quarter, Beautifully Toned MS68★
Tied for Finest Certified**



3765 1941-S MS68★ NGC. The hallmark of this piece is a crescent of vivid plum, crimson, gold, and forest-green toning that encompasses the left obverse margin. Luster throughout the remainder of the coin has delicate silvery iridescence. Sharp motifs complement the eye appeal, while a loupe reveals a few microscopic ticks in the left obverse field. This is one of two MS68★ coins at NGC, being the two highest-graded 1941-S quarters at either service. We handled the other MS68★ NGC coin in our 2014 FUN Signature, where it realized more than \$10,200. Census: 2 in 68 (2 in 68★), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 244Z, PCGS# 5816

**1948-D Washington Quarter, MS68
Tied for Finest Certified**



3766 1948-D MS68 NGC. This magnificent MS68 specimen is tied for the finest 1948-D quarter that has been certified by either of the leading grading services (7/21). This sharply defined piece has brilliant and frosty silver luster beneath lovely gold and iridescent toning splashes on the obverse, and iridescent mottling on the reverse. This coin is a Registry Set essential. NGC ID# 245M, PCGS# 5837

**1952-S Quarter, MS68+★
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3767** 1952-S MS68+★ NGC. The 1952-S Washington quarter is a rarity in MS68, and no coins in that grade are Plus-designated at PCGS. This piece is tied with one other MS68+★ coin at NGC for the finest known of the issue. A sharp strike adorns the frosty, pristine surfaces. The centers are brilliant, while the borders on both sides display deep wine-red, plum, forest-green, gold, and amber toning. Eye appeal is exceptional. Census: 18 in 68 (2 in 68★, 2 in 68+★), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2463, PCGS# 5851

**1958-D Quarter, Toned MS68
Tied for Finest Known**



- 3768** 1958-D MS68 NGC. Beautifully original obverse toning paints the margins in shades of forest-green, amber, russet, and crimson-gold, leaving much of the center ivory-white. The reverse iridescent margins around a largely brilliant interior. The strike is bold, and each side is pristine. The 1958-D quarter is a rarity in this grade, the finest achieved at either service. Census: 8 in 68 (4 in 68★), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 246G, PCGS# 5865

**1962-D Quarter, Vividly Toned MS67
None Certified Numerically Finer**



- 3769** 1962-D MS67 PCGS. A condition rarity, among the finest pieces certified at either service, save for a handful of Plus-designated pieces. This coin displays luminous, satiny mint luster and vivid multicolor toning that encircles the margins in crimson, sun-gold, blue, violet, and forest-green. Eye appeal is stunning. An incredible Registry coin. Population: 25 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 246R, PCGS# 5873

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

**1795 O-110 Half Dollar, VF25
Two Leaves, Smooth Surfaces**



- 3770** 1795 2 Leaves, O-110, T-21, R.3, VF25 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/3. A problem-free collector's example of the first silver half dollar type. The fields exhibit clash marks, as made, but no abrasions are of any significance, and there are no adjustment marks. The obverse is stone-white. The reverse has a powder-blue center bounded by gunmetal-gray. Substantial plumage and hair definition remains. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39228 Base PCGS# 6052

**1795/1795 Flowing Hair Half Dollar, VF30
Two Leaves, O-112, T-20**



- 3771** 1795/1795 Two Leaves, O-112, T-20, R.4, VF30 NGC. Tompkins Die State 4/1. The scarce O-112 die pair showcases one of the most dramatic date-punching blunders in U.S. Mint history — merely calling the spread south “wide” is underselling how incredible it is. A richly toned Choice VF example, the coin shows a range of shadings, from dusky-gold to green and slate-gray. Struck from a late state of the obverse die, the coin also displays one of the most distinctive die cracks of the early half series, with a bold, bisecting die crack that descends from the edge above the R in LIBERTY, through the portrait at Liberty's earlobe, and to the 9 in the date. The BE in LIBERTY is broadly recut. Strong detail remains beneath the patina, with a few small marks and areas of minor roughness. Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 3596. From The Kessler Family Collection. PCGS# 39246 Base PCGS# 6055

**1795 O-119 Half Dollar, VF30
Midgrade Early Type Coin**



3772 1795 2 Leaves, O-119, T-1, R.3, VF30 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. The die lump above the final star, and the die scratch from the right (facing) wingtip attribute Overton-119. This midgrade Flowing Hair type representative displays powder-blue fields and cream-gray high points. The eagle's breast displays wear, but dentilation is bold and considerable hair definition is present. Marks are minor overall, though we note thin lines below Liberty's chin and through the eagle's neck.

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39236 Base PCGS# 6052

**1795 O-119 Half Dollar, XF40
Two Leaves, Well Defined**



3773 1795 2 Leaves, O-119, T-1, R.4, XF40 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 4/2 with a radial crack through star 5 and clash marks from the wing near Liberty's neck. Predominantly deep steel-gray, though the high points are stone-white. Substantial hair and plumage detail remain, and Liberty's eye is bold. Minor adjustment marks (as made) near the ME in AMERICA. A couple of lengthy thin lines cross Liberty's chin and ear.

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 10/2018), lot 487; Online Auction (Stack's Bowers, 12/2018), lot 91161.
NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39236 Base PCGS# 6052

**1795 O-128 Half Dollar, Fine 15
Small Head, Two Leaves**



3774 1795 2 Leaves, Small Head, O-128, T-18, High R.5, Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. A later state, the reverse has a crack through the tops of CA to the right ribbon, and another crack through the centers of RIC. Easily a Condition Census coin with the finest pieces listed on Stephen Herrman's list of Bust halves at auction 30, 20, 15, 12. Nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders. The smooth surfaces have deep gray color with hints of gold toning and pale rose highlights.

Ex: Sheridan Downey (6/1998); FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 1345.
NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39251 Base PCGS# 6054

**1802 O-101 Half Dollar, VF30
Problem Free, Low Mintage Date**



3775 1802 O-101, T-1, R.2, VF30 NGC. Tompkins Die State 1/1. The sole die pair for the date. The 1802 has a meager mintage of less than 30,000 pieces, since silver depositors at the Mint usually requested payment in silver dollars. This midgrade representative exhibits a sharp E PLURIBUS UNUM. All dentils are bold, and the curls and wings are richly detailed. Breast feathers also appear below the banner. The gunmetal-gray fields are unblemished, and contrast with pearl-white high points.

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 24EE, PCGS# 39269 Base PCGS# 6065

**1805/4 Half Dollar, AU Details
O-101, Sharply Defined**



3776 1805/4 O-101, T-4, Low R.4 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Tompkins Die State 1/3. A blatant overdate with the base, upright, left corner, and crosslet serif of the underdigit all apparent. This Draped Bust half dollar has sharp definition and shows little indication of high point wear. Peach-gold, navy-blue, and apple-green toning congregates across the border, while the fields display powder-blue and apricot tints. Mildly bright from a wipe, but nonetheless desirable.

**1805 Half Dollar, Choice AU
Scarce O-106, Ex: Vanberg**



3777 1805 O-106, T-13, Low R.4, AU55 NGC. Tompkins Die State 2/1. O-106 can be attributed at a glance by its horizontal die scratch west of the middle shield point. It is a better die marriage, and Choice AU examples are within the Condition Census. This partly lustrous representative displays light golden-brown toning throughout the borders. Both sides are refreshingly unabraded. A dash of gunmetal toning above the hair ribbon confirms its status as the Vanberg specimen.

Ex: Vanberg Collection (Stack's, 12/2002), lot 266.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 24EG, PCGS# 39279 Base PCGS# 6069

1805 O-111 Half Dollar, AU50
Richly Toned, Few Marks



3778 1805 O-111, T-3, R.3, AU50 NGC. Tompkins Die State 3/2 with an "Adam's Apple" clash mark below Liberty's chin. This briefly circulated Draped Bust half dollar displays deep tobacco-brown toning. The high points are stone-gray. The left-side borders show moderate inexactness of strike, but the remainder of the design is bold. Impressively devoid of noteworthy marks. A desirable early type coin. Housed in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.

NGC ID# 24EG, PCGS# 39285 Base PCGS# 6069

1806 Half Dollar, VF35
6 Over Inverted 6, O-111'b'
Two Bold Cuds Over UNITED



3779 1806 6 Over Inverted 6, O-111b, T-11, R.7, VF35 PCGS. Tompkins die state 4/7. Individual date numerals were punched by hand into the working dies, resulting in an array of interesting varieties throughout the Bust half series. This popular 6 Over Inverted 6 example is one of the better Draped Bust varieties. A bisecting obverse die crack runs from the bottom rim through 8 in the date, and upwards through Liberty's portrait and the E in LIBERTY. The inverted 6 was double punched before it was corrected. Two large reverse cuds sit atop UNITED to confirm the latest die stage. This Choice VF example displays original silver-gray toning accented by burgundy-red and charcoal-gray shades. Light abrasions accompany moderate wear, although the strike is sharp given the advanced die state.

NGC ID# 64WJ, PCGS# 148730 Base PCGS# 6078

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1808 O-106a Half Dollar, MS64
Condition Census for the Late Die State



3780 1808 O-106a, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Link. The E in AMERICA is recut, while a circular dot near the shield border on the eagle's left wing confirms the O-106 die pair. A semi-circular die crack exists left of 1 in the date to confirm the late die state. Frosted, near-Gem Uncirculated surfaces display grayish-blue and tan border toning, while the central devices have a lustrous, brilliant-silver sheen. A sharp strike exists across the finely grained surfaces, lacking crisp detail only at the centers — especially visible at the eagle's central left wing. The Choice surfaces radiate bold eye appeal.

NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 39369 Base PCGS# 6090

1808 O-107a Half Dollar, MS63+
Lustrous and Smooth



3781 1808 O-107a, R.3, MS63+ PCGS. A die crack across the bust between stars 5 and 9 is the pick-up point for Overton-107a. Lengthy cracks also pass through the date, olive branch, and UNITED STATES. This lustrous late die state example is ranked just outside the Condition Census for the variety, but is nonetheless impressive. Light wheat-gold and ice-blue toning visits nicely struck and minimally marked surfaces. One small obverse rim nick at 7 o'clock is all that denies an even finer grade.

NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 39371 Base PCGS# 6090

1810 O-101a Half Dollar, MS63
Condition Census Quality



3782 1810 O-101a, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Link. A Condition Census example of the popular die pairing, identified by the lengthy die cracks that traverse the obverse margin. The satiny surfaces are free from relevant contact, and display iridescent golden-brown, plum-red, and powder-blue toning. Star 10 and a few letters in PLURIBUS are lightly defined, but the overall strike is good. A desirable Capped Bust type coin.

NGC ID# 24ET, PCGS# 39405 Base PCGS# 6095

1810 O-105 Half Dollar, MS62
Condition Census



3783 1810 O-105, R.2, MS62 PCGS. Ex: Benson, Link. The diagnostic for Overton-105 is the first line in the sixth vertical shield stripe, which extends deep into the horizontal shield lines. Although O-105 is relatively available in circulated grades, Mint State examples are rare, and only a single example (lot 1271 in our February 2009 Long Beach Signature) is certified in a grade above MS62. This satiny representative is predominantly silver-gray but displays russet-brown and gunmetal-blue along portions of the margins. A narrow horizontal area of deep toning is noted at the top of the eagle's neck. Although pedigreed to Benson, this coin did not appear in any of the four Ira & Larry Goldberg Benson catalogs. NGC ID# 24ET, PCGS# 39411 Base PCGS# 6095

1812/1 Small 8 Half Dollar, AU58
O-102a, Late Die State



3784 1812/1 Small 8, O-102a, R.2, AU58 PCGS. Only one die pair struck the 1812/1 Small 8 half dollar, ensuring *Guide Book* status for the variety. This Borderline Uncirculated example is primarily ice-blue, but shows light wheat-gold toning on the high points. Luster abounds, and the strike is sharp except on the upper stars. The fields are clashed but void of consequential post-strike abrasions. NGC ID# 24EY, PCGS# 39444 Base PCGS# 6101

1812 O-109a Half Dollar, MS64
Large 8, Exemplary Surfaces



3785 1812 Large 8, O-109a, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Link. The usual Overton subvariety for the die pair, which shows anomalous die lumps near stars 4 and 10, and on the reverse near the left (facing) wingtip. This pleasing near-Gem is ranked fifth in the Stephen J. Herrman Spring 2021 Census. Crisply struck and lustrous with light peripheral chestnut-gold toning. The surfaces are exemplary for the grade. Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2010), lot 847. NGC ID# 24EW, PCGS# 39456 Base PCGS# 6100

1813 O-103 Half Dollar, MS64
Second Finest Known



3786 1813 O-103, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. A middle die state with prominent clash marks and a die crack to the U in UNITED, but without die chips at the corner of the 3 in the date. This example possesses sole second place in the Spring 2021 Stephen J. Herrman Condition Census. It is fully struck and remarkably unabraded. Light golden-gray toning confirms the originality. Ex: *Rocky Top Collection of Bust Half Dollars*; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3383; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 4504. NGC ID# 24EZ, PCGS# 39461 Base PCGS# 6103

**1814 O-108a Half Dollar, MS62
E Over A in STATES, Third in Census**



3787 1814 E Over A in STATES, O-108a, R.1, MS62 NGC. The *Guide Book* variety with the E in STATES entered over the letter A. The mint blunder demonstrates the difficulties in punching legends reversed into a die. A late die state with lengthy reverse cracks and the obverse stars drawn toward the edge. About half the dentils are present, as struck. Although Overton-108a is regarded as a common variety, it is surprisingly rare in Mint State. The present coin would rank third in the Stephen J. Herrman Spring 2021 Condition Census, behind the MS64 NGC coin from the Dr. Jerry Buss and James Bennett Pryor Collections, and an MS64 PCGS example with unknown pedigree. This example displays cream-gray toning that deepens at the borders and on the high points. The surfaces are clashed but refreshingly unabraded.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39490 Base PCGS# 6107

**1815/2 Capped Bust Half Dollar, XF40
Low-Mintage Overdate Key, O-101**



3788 1815/2 O-101, R.2, XF40 NGC. The remnants of an undertype 2 are visible below the primary 5 in the date. Collectors have always prized the 1815/2 Capped Bust half dollar because of its modest mintage of 47,150 pieces. This impressive XF specimen exhibits some light wear on the well-detailed design elements, but almost all interior detail remains intact and dramatic clash marks are evident on the reverse. The lightly abraded surfaces retain a few traces of original mint luster under attractive shades of lavender-gray toning.

NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108

**1815/2 O-101 Half Dollar, XF45
Key to a Capped Bust Date Set**



3789 1815/2 O-101, R.1, XF45 PCGS. The 1815/2 is key to a date set of Capped Bust halves. The mintage is less than 50,000 pieces. Only one die variety is known, which shows traces of a 2 underdigit within the 5. This example displays two sets of clash marks, but lacks the O-101a crack on the lower reverse. Light wear on Liberty's cheek and curls confirms a short duration in Madison-era commerce. The gunmetal-gray surfaces retain hints of luster and are free from any noticeable abrasions.

NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108

1815/2 O-101 Half Dollar, AU58
Low-Mintage Date Set Key



- 3790 1815/2 O-101, R.1, AU58 PCGS.** Overton-101 is the sole die marriage of 1815-dated half dollars, and is key to a date collection of the Capped Bust series. From the mintage of 47,150 pieces, most survivors are in XF or lower grades. This near-Mint example shows only a hint of wear on the curls and the top of the eagle's head. The strike is sharp except on star 13. The richly patinated lavender-gray and mahogany-brown surfaces are multiply clashed, but the only noticeable mark is a small oval dig on the field near Liberty's neck. Population: 3 in 58, 4 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108

1818 O-107 Half Dollar, MS62
Richly Toned, Scarce Late Die State



- 3791 1818 O-107, R.1, MS62 NGC.** A splendidly toned representative. Rich forest-green and autumn-brown margins surround the lavender centers. Well struck, satiny, and unblemished. Overton listed an O-107a subvariety, but incorrectly interpreted a clash mark as a crack. Though O-107a has since been delisted, O-107 halves nonetheless come with, and without, bold clash marks, and the latter are considerably scarcer. This is a late die state example with "bar" clash marks at the ear and radial lines above UNITED.
 NGC ID# 24F9, PCGS# 39523 Base PCGS# 6113

1821 O-105a Half Dollar, MS64
Condition Census Quality



- 3792 1821 O-105a, R.1, MS64 PCGS.** This lustrous near-Gem has deep cream-gray toning on the fields and devices. The borders display golden-brown and green patina. Well struck and void of marks aside from minor contact on the field beneath the scroll. In a two-way tie for fourth place in the Spring 2021 Stephen J. Herrman census.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 1623; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 1173.
 NGC ID# 24FF, PCGS# 39583 Base PCGS# 6128

1822 O-106a Half Dollar, MS64
Lustrous and Smooth



- 3793 1822 O-106a, R.3, MS64 PCGS.** Apple-green, peach-gold, and steel-gray enrich this lustrous and boldly struck Choice half dollar. Lengthy left-side die cracks confirm the late state Overton variety. The strike is crisp throughout. A small spot west of the eagle's neck provides an identifier. Only unimportant field grazes limit the third party grade. Tied for second place in the Spring 2021 Stephen J. Herrman Census.
Ex: Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 4410.
 NGC ID# 24FG, PCGS# 39592 Base PCGS# 6129

**1824/4 Half Dollar, MS64+
O-110, Late Die State**



- 3794** 1824/4 O-110, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. Ex: Link. This high-grade Capped Bust half type coin displays the vertical crack through the M in AMERICA associated with O-110a, but the crack does not extend to the reverse rim at 7 o'clock. The die lump in the field below the first U in UNUM is diagnostic for the die marriage. The 4 in the date is widely repunched. The lustrous and lightly marked surfaces display attractive medium powder-blue and magenta toning. Within the O-110 Condition Census. NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39644 Base PCGS# 6140

**1826 Bust Half, O-119, MS64
Scarce Variety, High Condition Census**



- 3795** 1826 O-119, Low R.4, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. A series of wavy lines above Liberty's Cap run vertically to the rim, while long extensions of certain vertical shield lines into the azure identify the reverse die. A short line extends from the upper-left banner corner near E of E PLURIBUS UNUM to offer confirmation. Attractive blue and sea-green toning at the margins frames lavender and reddish-tan centers, with plentiful silver luster showing through. A sharp strike exists on both sides, complementing smooth surfaces free of any significant marks or abrasions. Only a few obverse stars lack central definition. This near-Gem Uncirculated example is one of the few high-grade O-119 examples known. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39693 Base PCGS# 6143

**1826 Half Dollar, MS64
Very Scarce Overton-120**



- 3796** 1826 O-120, High R.4, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. A die crack travels through UNIT STAT, but the coin lacks the curved crack through 50 C associated with Overton-120a. Both O-120 and O-120a are very scarce; they are respectively listed as High R.4 and Low R.4 by Stephen J. Herrman. This intricately struck Choice half dollar exhibits unblemished surfaces. A majority of the fields and devices are only lightly toned, though areas of rich autumn-brown and steel-blue are present, mostly on the upper obverse and lower reverse borders. Condition Census quality for the challenging variety. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39694 Base PCGS# 6143

**1827 Half Dollar, MS64
Very Scarce O-112a
Square Base 2**



- 3797** 1827 Square Base 2, O-112a, High R.4, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. The very scarce late die state with a vertical crack between the 82 in the date, and a radial crack through the shoulder curl to the rim at 5 o'clock. The present lot is one of the finest Overton-112a half dollars. It is a feast for the eyes, because of its unmarked surfaces and rich original toning. Lavender-brown, lime-green, and magenta shades embrace both sides. The strike is good, though shy of complete on the upper left stars. Ex: *Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 5/2004)*, lot 1461; *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2007)*, lot 1492; *Los Angeles ANA (Bowers and Merena, 8/2009)*, lot 1359. NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39706 Base PCGS# 6144

**1827 O-114 Half Dollar, MS64
Square Base 2, Repunched Date**



- 3798** 1827 Square Base 2, O-114, R.3, MS64 PCGS. A die line through the Y in LIBERTY attributes this moderately scarce Overton marriage. The 7 in the date is repunched north. Forest-green, peach-gold, and cream-gray toning drapes this lustrous and minimally marked Choice Bust half. The left-side stars show softness, but the remainder of the strike is bold. Ex: *New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2015)*, lot 4533. NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39709 Base PCGS# 6144

**1827 Half Dollar, Gem Uncirculated
Challenging O-121, Square Base 2**



- 3799 1827 Square Base 2, O-121, R.3, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Link.** Of the 49 varieties known for 1827 Bust halves, only four die pairs show the second A in AMERICA nearly touching the adjacent arrowhead. The O-121 is one of those few varieties, and it is the only one that shows recutting at the lower-right base of A in STATES. This Gem example displays medium dove-gray and autumn-gold toning that is slightly deeper on the obverse. Lustrous and well preserved surfaces include mostly bold centers and occasional soft definition on peripheral elements. The legendary Eliasberg PR68 example is the finest O-121 known, but among circulation strikes the present piece leads the Condition Census for the variety. NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39719 Base PCGS# 6144

**1827 O-135 Half Dollar, MS64
Condition Census Quality
Square Base 2**



- 3800 1827 Square Base 2, O-135, R.3, MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Light golden-brown toning graces the borders of this lustrous and lightly abraded half dollar. The stars are softly brought up but the rest of the coin is sharp. The "Rotated A in STATES" variety with minor repunching is apparent on AT. An early die state example with full dentilation. Ranked fourth by Stephen Herrman with four other MS64 examples of this variety. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 4340. NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39734 Base PCGS# 6144

**1827 Half Dollar, MS64
Curl Base 2, O-146
None Graded Higher**



- 3801 1827 Curl Base 2, O-146, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link.** There are 49 die varieties confirmed for 1827 half dollars, but Overton-146 is easy to attribute. It has a Curl Base 2, seen only on O-146 and O-147. The second T in STATES is left of the I in PLURIBUS on O-147, and right of the I on O-146. The Stephen J. Herrman Spring 2021 Condition Census consists of MS64 examples, and we have no record of any graded finer. This lustrous late die state near-Gem is well struck save for the left-side stars. Attractively toned in pastel ocean-blue, peach-gold, and plum-red hues. Through inspection reveals only minor contact. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 4452. NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39749 Base PCGS# 6145

**1828 O-103 Half Dollar, MS63+
Curl Base 2, No Knob**



- 3802 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob, O-103, R.2, MS63+ NGC.** A keyhole-shaped void at the base of the eagle's shield is one of the diagnostics for this Curl Base 2, No Knob variety. This MS63+ O-103 half dollar qualifies for the low end of the Condition Census for the die pair. Splashes of gold, crimson, and cobalt-blue patina cover the obverse and surround the reverse border, leaving the center on that side mainly brilliant. Well-struck and lustrous. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39756 Base PCGS# 6148

**1828 O-116 Half Dollar, MS64
Square Base 2, Small 8s
Large Letters Reverse**



- 3803 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-116, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Friend, Link.** Medium golden-brown, steel-gray, and olive-green toning embraces this coruscating and attractive Choice half dollar. Impressively unabraded aside from a delicate straight line from star 4 to the forehead curl. A few star centers are incompletely brought up, but the central strike is crisp. A late die state for O-116, without the parallel die lines below the bust normally associated with the variety. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39770 Base PCGS# 6151

**1830 Small O Half Dollar, MS64
Very Scarce Overton-105**



- 3804** 1830 Small O, O-105, R.4, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. The present coin is listed first on Stephen J. Herrman's Spring 2021 Condition Census. Only one other half dollar (graded MS63 NGC) has been certified as 1830 O-105 in Mint State by either leading service. Nicely struck and lustrous with medium tan-brown and powder-blue patina. A straight line through stars 12 and 13 to the rim may have been on the planchet prior to the strike. A late die state with the stars drawn toward the rim, and prominent clash marks near Liberty's neck.

Ex: *Houston Signature* (Heritage, 12/2010), lot 3660.
NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39814 Base PCGS# 6156

**1830 Small O, O-113 Half Dollar, MS64
Beautiful Obverse Toning**



- 3805** 1830 Small O, O-113, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Link. A distinct tine from the eagle's inside-left wing shoulder and a filled area within the upper-left loop of 3 in the date confirm the O-113 Small O variety. This attractively toned example shows sharp star centers despite a few of the outer points drawn to the dentils. Concentric rings of turquoise and amber-gold toning surround silver obverse centers, while the reverse is largely brilliant. Smooth surfaces show only a few tiny, non-distracting abrasions. The strike lacks sharpness only on a few of the highest hair curls. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39825 Base PCGS# 6156

**1830 O-121 Half Dollar, MS64
Large O, Smooth and Satiny**



- 3806** 1830 Large O, O-121, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Golden-brown and plum-red toning adorns much of this lustrous and well-preserved near-Gem. The strike is generally bold, though the left-side stars are incompletely impressed, and the RIB in PLURIBUS shows minor softness. Within the Condition Census for the marriage. Overton-121 is similar to O-120, and shares the same reverse die, but can be distinguished by its upward sloping date. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39832 Base PCGS# 6157

**1832 Small Letters Half Dollar, MS64+
O-111, Top of the Condition Census**



- 3807** 1832 Small Letters, O-111, R.1, MS64+ NGC. A die line below TY in LIBERTY identifies the O-111 obverse. This near-Gem half dollar is tied atop Stephen Herrman's Condition Census for the variety and may qualify for first place alone by the margin of the Plus designation. The coin is highly lustrous and mostly brilliant with blushes of dusky golden patina on each side. The stars are sharp, as are most of the eagle's feathers and the talons. Marks are surprisingly minor for the grade. Just a few microscopic digs occur below the ribbon and above the 8.

NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39869 Base PCGS# 6160

**1833 O-108 Half Dollar, MS64
Lustrous and Attractively Toned**



- 3808** 1833 O-108, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC. An impressive Choice example of the popular Overton marriage. The smooth surfaces teem with luster, and display attractive ocean-blue, cherry-red, and lavender toning. The strike is intricate, and the eye appeal surpasses the numerical grade. The sole reportable imperfection is a small roundish depression on Liberty's chin. A desirable addition to any advanced holding.

NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39896 Base PCGS# 6163

**1833 O-112 Half Dollar, Beautiful MS64+
Second on the Condition Census**



- 3809** 1833 O-112, R.2, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Star 10 is recut, and TAT in STATES appears to step downward. This high-end MS64+ example with CAC approval is still in second place on the Condition Census, according to Herrman's Spring 2021 AMBPR listing. Gold-toned centers are framed by shades of ice-blue, russet, and crimson. Satin luster shines from surfaces that lack any mentionable abrasions. The strike is slightly soft, with the marginal elements drawn to the rims.

NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39901 Base PCGS# 6163

**1834 O-108 Half Dollar, MS63+
Large Date, Small Letters Reverse**



- 3810** 1834 Large Date, Small Letters, O-108, R.2, MS63+ PCGS. CAC. Horizontal shield lines into the left (facing) wing confirm Overton-108. This lustrous and uncommonly unabraded example displays splendid peripheral autumn-brown and cobalt-blue toning. The rims have a somewhat lumpy appearance. The stars are lightly brought up, usual for the variety, but the eye appeal greatly surpasses the numerical grade.
NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39912 Base PCGS# 6165

**1834 Small Date, Small Letters Half, O-111, MS64
'Child's Head' Variety**



- 3813** 1834 Small Date, Small Letters, O-111, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Liberty is wide-eyed, with a rounded cheek and slightly open mouth to confirm the so-called "Child's Head" variety. Stars 6 and 7 show recutting on their upper points. All of the obverse stars are pinpoint sharp and positioned well in from the dentils, while TATE of STATES shows unusual letter heights characteristic for the O-111 variety. This is a Choice Uncirculated example that sits tied for the low end of the O-111 Condition Census.
NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39915 Base PCGS# 6166

**1834 Half Dollar, O-109, MS64+
Small Date, Small Letters**



- 3811** 1834 Small Date, Small Letters, O-109, R.1, MS64+ NGC. CAC. Star 10 is repunched on this Small Date, Small Letters variety. Although O-109 is collectible in high grades, this Plus-graded near-Gem only barely misses out on qualifying for the Condition Census. Original gold and violet tones cover smooth, strongly detailed surfaces. Softness is mostly limited to Liberty's upper curls. Notably well-preserved and entirely deserving of the CAC approval sticker.
NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39913 Base PCGS# 6166

**1835 O-101 Half Dollar, MS64
Colorfully Toned and Smooth**



- 3814** 1835 O-101, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Splendid ocean-blue, plum-red, and sun-gold toning endows this lustrous and uncommonly attractive Choice Capped Bust type coin. The fields and eagle appear pristine, and the portrait displays only minor contact. The strike is good, although not complete on a few star centers. While the present coin is just shy of earning Condition Census status, its eye appeal competes with any examples of the variety.
NGC ID# 24FZ, PCGS# 39927 Base PCGS# 6168

**1834 O-109 Half Dollar, MS65
Small Date, Small Letters**



- 3812** 1834 Small Date, Small Letters, O-109, R.1, MS65 PCGS. CAC. O-109 is often attributed by its repunched star 10. On the reverse, the A in STATES is entered slightly high. This example would place fifth in Stephen J. Herrman's Spring 2021 Condition Census, behind examples from the Eliasberg, Sweet, and Gardner Collections, and an MS66 PCGS coin that appeared in our January and April 2015 Signatures. This is a magnificently preserved Gem that boasts beautiful sea-green, rose-red, honey-gold, and lilac-gray toning. The centers and a few stars lack a full impression.
NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39913 Base PCGS# 6166

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

**1837 GR-8 Half Dollar, MS64
Condition Census Quality**



- 3815** 1837 GR-8, R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC. GR-8 is often attributed by the "spike" (as made) pointing up from the top of Liberty's cap. This lustrous powder-blue and plum-red near-Gem is one grade finer than the two MS63 PCGS examples that top the Spring 2021 Stephen J. Herrman census. Dick Graham mentions only finer coin, graded MS66. The present lot is well struck at the centers, while the peripheral stars show minor incompleteness. Minor contact is noted on Liberty's jaw and the upper reverse field.
PCGS# 531054 Base PCGS# 6176

1837 Reeded Edge Half, MS64
Vibrant Mint Luster, GR-19 Die Pair



- 3816** 1837 GR-19, R.3, MS64 PCGS. This scarce Reeded Edge variety is often misidentified because die markers are scant. Faint die clashing radiates from Liberty's chest — an indicator of a middle die state — while a lump and wriggling die line on the upper leaf of the central leaf pair help confirm the GR-19 attribution. The obverse die is unique to the variety, lacking recutting on the 7 seen on GR-20, which shares the same reverse. This highly lustrous near-Gem coin shows only minor die fatigue, with frosted surfaces and a sharp strike throughout both sides. Attractive gold toning deepens slightly to golden-tan on the reverse. Eye appeal is excellent. PCGS# 531067 Base PCGS# 6176

1838 Reeded Edge Half Dollar, VF25
Very Rare GR-5 Variety



- 3817** 1838 GR-5, High R.6, VF25 PCGS. A prominent die crack extends across the shield, through the upper arrow shaft and middle arrowhead, to the rim at 4:30. This die crack is likely responsible for the great rarity of the GR-5 die marriage. Presumably, the crack rapidly advanced further and forced a premature retirement of the reverse die. The obverse die was used again for GR-6. There are 16 die pairs for the 1838 half dollar in the Dick Graham reference, and only GR-5 exceeds Rarity 4. The Spring 2021 Stephen J. Herrman revision states "no auction or mail bid records" for GR-5. This example displays lavender, ice-blue, and stone-gray toning. No marks are remotely consequential. Wear is even save for softness on the LF in HALF. PCGS# 531086 Base PCGS# 6177

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1839 Seated Half Dollar, MS65
Drapery Added



- 3818** 1839 With Drapery, WB-102, Die Pair 5, R.3, MS65 NGC. The Seated Liberty design made its first appearance on the half dollar denomination in 1839, with two major subtypes known for the date. This coin represents the popular Drapery type, produced later in the year, with an extra fold of drapery at Liberty's right (facing) elbow. The Seated Liberty design was produced in large numbers in 1839, but few examples were saved for numismatic purposes, and Gems are rare.

The present coin is a rare Gem example, sharply detailed in most areas, but showing some flatness on the stars. The surfaces display a slightly reflective quality, with shades of dark green, amber, and violet toning. Census: 5 in 65, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 3634; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 2173.

PCGS# 572001 Base PCGS# 6232

1845-O Half Dollar, MS64
Large O, Few Marks



- 3819** 1845-O Large O, WB-101, Die Pair 9, R.3, MS64 NGC. The mintmark is centered over the left serif of the F in OF, a unique position for the New Orleans issue. Medium lilac and wheat-brown toning embraces this satiny and lightly abraded near-Gem. Star 7 is incomplete, but the remainder of the strike is bold. The 1845-O has a relatively high mintage, but most survivors are circulated. Census: 8 in 64, 3 finer (7/21). PCGS# 801100 Base PCGS# 6249

1861 Seated Half, MS65+
Lovely Eye Appeal



- 3820** 1861 WB-101 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Frosty luster is present on this high-end Gem displaying strong eye appeal. The obverse displays light toning in shades of golden-yellow, red, and sage green. Toning also appears on the reverse though in lighter shades. A sharp strike adds to the attractiveness. Population: 24 in 65 (2 in 65+), 23 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 10 finer (7/21). Ex: San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 10366. PCGS# 572144 Base PCGS# 6302

1870-CC Half Dollar, VF35
Challenging First-Year Issue



- 3821** 1870-CC WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.6. VF35 PCGS. CAC. The first-year Carson City half dollar is rarer than its silver dollar counterpart. Apparently, more 1870-CC dollars were set aside, perhaps out of local pride for the new branch Mint. From the low mintage of 54,617 pieces, there are five die pairs of '70-CC halves. All are rare, although Die Pairs 2 and 5 show up more often than the others. Die linkage between varieties suggests that Die Pair 1 was the first coined. This example shows all seven letters in LIBERTY. IN GOD WE TRUST is also clear. The stone-gray surfaces are unblemished. **From The Long Island Collection.** PCGS# 572190 Base PCGS# 6328

1872-S Half Dollar, MS66
Ex: Green-Newman, None Finer



- 3822** 1872-S MS66 NGC. CAC. WB-101, Die Pair Unlisted. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. From a mintage of 580,000 pieces, the 1872-S Seated Liberty half dollar is a scarce date, particularly in high grade. This coin exhibits the Small Wide mintmark characteristic of the WB-101 variety, although the centered date does not match the position of either WB-101 die pair listed in Bill Bugert's specialized reference on San Francisco Seated halves. WB-101 is a Low R.8 issue in Mint State.

This is a magnificent Premium Gem with sharp definition in all areas except for a touch of flatness on some of the upper stars. Well-preserved surfaces display iridescent shades of cobalt-blue and champagne-gold toning, with prooflike reflectivity under the patina. Eye appeal is tremendous. Census: 3 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33478. NGC ID# 24K9, PCGS# 6335 Base PCGS# 6335

1884 Half Dollar, MS67
Delicate, Natural Toning



- 3823 1884 Repunched Date, WB-102, MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Amid the depths of 1880s half dollar production stands the 1884, which boasts a minuscule mintage of 4,400 pieces. This is an exceptional Superb Gem representative with natural, lightly toned surfaces that show blushes of thin gold, violet, and blue patina, though each side remains overwhelmingly silver-gray. Liberty's head and sandal are noticeably bold, as are the other raised design features. Interestingly, all business strikes feature slight repunching on the 4 in the date, distinguishing them from the 875 proofs struck, which show repunching on the 1. Population: 9 in 67 (2 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 2 finer (7/21).
PCGS# 572269 Base PCGS# 6366

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1862 Half Dollar, PR65
Sharp No Motto Proof Type Coin



- 3824 1862 PR65 PCGS.** A lovely Gem proof example of this No Motto issue, showing sharp, satiny motifs set against deep, champagne-tinged mirrors. A few stray hairlines are masked in the fields, allowing this piece tremendous visual appeal for the grade and issue. Finer proof 1862 half dollars are rarely offered. Population: 23 in 65, 3 finer (7/21).
From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.
NGC ID# 27TN, PCGS# 6416

1868 Seated Half, PR66
Lightly Toned, Needle-Sharp Strike



- 3825 1868 PR66 NGC.** A thin band of golden patina surrounds lightly toned and deeply mirrored fields of this Premium Gem proof. Quality post Civil War Seated half dollar proofs from the 1860s are scarce, and the 1868 proofs are no exception. Just 600 pieces were struck. The raised devices are needle-sharp and well-frosted for considerable contrast against smoothly reflective fields, which show only a few random hairlines and no significant distractions. Census: 9 in 66 (2 in 66★), 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 27U3, PCGS# 6426

1880 Half Dollar, PR66
Attractive Old-Time Toning



- 3826 1880 PR66 PCGS.** Deep original toning paints the borders in vivid ocean-blue color with violet fringes in the margins and pale champagne-gold in the centers. The strike is bold throughout, and any stray hairlines that prevent technical perfection are hidden beneath the patina. An eye-catching proof type coin. Few pieces are finer in the non-Cameo category. Population: 25 in 66 (5 in 66+), 7 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 27UF, PCGS# 6441

1880 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Low-Mintage Issue



- 3827 1880 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Second year in the low-mintage decade of 1880s. Only 9,755 circulation strikes were produced along with another 1,355 proofs. This is a lovely proof that appears undergraded. The fields are deeply mirrored and the devices are nicely frosted on each side, providing strong contrast. The central brilliance is outlined with light rose color around the margins. Population: 29 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 26 finer (6/21). Ex: *Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2010)*, lot 3697. NGC ID# 27UF, PCGS# 86441

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1893-O Barber Half Dollar, MS65+
Beautiful Original Toning



- 3828 1893-O MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1893-O is elusive in Mint State, and most examples reside in the MS62 to MS64 grade range. Gem or better pieces are decidedly rare. This is the only Plus-graded Gem at PCGS, and it is the only MS65 coin with CAC endorsement. Luster is satiny and original, with no noticeable abrasions. Ivory interiors cede to blatantly original amber-gold, russet, sea-green, and lavender toning in the recesses of the margins. Strike weakness on the eagle's right (facing) shoulder is typical of the issue. Population: 4 in 65 (1 in 65+), 6 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24LL, PCGS# 6466

1895-O Half Dollar, MS64
Strong and Naturally Toned



- 3829 1895-O MS64 PCGS. CAC.** This near-Gem grades more than 30 points finer than the typical 1895-O Barber half dollar at the leading services. Crimson and golden tones at the rims fade to olive and dusky gold centers, allowing satiny mint luster to shine through the colorful, natural overlay. Bold stars, talons, fletchings, and shield corners. Population: 24 in 64 (2 in 64+), 14 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 6 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24LT, PCGS# 6472

1897 Half Dollar, MS66+
Spectacular Color and Eye Appeal



- 3830 1897 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Neon hues of fuchsia pink, electric blue, orange, and yellow-gold decorate the obverse margins of this high-end Premium Gem example. Frosted central devices settle into a more subtle olive-gold display. Likewise, the reverse is fully toned in varying shades of brown and reddish-tan. The strike is extra-sharp for the issue, with no weakness at the shield border or wing junction. The arrow fletchings are well-defined, as is the eagle's talon. The 1897 mintage approached 2.5 million pieces, most of which were sharply struck. Few examples equal this example's combination of eye appeal and strong strike, as confirmed by the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. Population: 6 in 66+, 3 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24LY, PCGS# 6477

1906-D Half Dollar, Satiny MS66
Rarely Offered This Fine



- 3831 1906-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Original satin luster illuminates ivory-colored surfaces on this Premium Gem, complementing a bold strike. On the right corner of the reverse shield exhibits minor softness. The 1906-D Barber half dollar is a rarity this fine, and it is almost unknown finer. This CAC coin is a prime Registry Set candidate. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24MV, PCGS# 6505

**1906-O Barber Half, MS65
Conditionally Rare CAC Coin**



- 3832 1906-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Any Uncirculated 1906-O Barber half dollar is a scarce coin, and most such pieces seen grade no finer than MS64. The date is notably rare in Gem and better grades, particularly with CAC endorsement. This satiny example displays delicate light golden toning over otherwise brilliant surfaces, with no major abrasions. The right shield corner on the reverse is weak as usual. Population: 7 in 65, 13 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 10 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24MW, PCGS# 6506

**1906-S Half Dollar, MS66
Brilliant and Sharply Struck**



- 3833 1906-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** San Francisco Mint Barber halves are, as a group, quite challenging in Mint State grades. The mintages were not particularly low, but it seems that S-Mint halves were not extensively saved and most entered circulation. At the MS66 level all Barber halves are rare, but the San Francisco ones are particularly elusive. PCGS has graded only four 1906-S halves that high with five examples finer (7/21). This is a brilliant, sharply struck example with a slight semiprooflike sheen in the reverse fields. Ex: *Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 4107.* NGC ID# 24MX, PCGS# 6507

**1909 Half Dollar, MS66+
Ex: Duckor / Akers**



- 3834 1909 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Duckor / Akers. Light sun-gold toning is chiefly confined to the borders. The portrait displays a hint of power-blue patina. Crisply struck and lustrous with minor grazes and attractive eye appeal. Population: 17 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (7/21). Ex: *Massachusetts Historical Society Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/1994), lot 2262; David Akers (11/1995); Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Collection (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3227; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 4004.* NGC ID# 24N8, PCGS# 6516

**1910 Barber Half Dollar, MS65
Semireflective Fields**



- 3835 1910 MS65 PCGS.** The Gem-quality preservation of this piece and its above-average strike sharpness produce ample eye appeal, which is compounded by semiprooflike reflectivity in the fields. The interiors are largely brilliant, yielding to golden-orange color around the borders. Only a few minor marks are seen. The 1910 Barber half is scarce in this grade and notably rare any finer. Population: 25 in 65 (3 in 65+), 10 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24NB, PCGS# 6519

**1910-S Barber Half Dollar, MS66+
CAC-Approved Condition Rarity**



- 3836 1910-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Beautifully preserved, frosty mint luster rolls across brilliant surfaces on this high-end Premium Gem, yielding exceptional preservation of the fields and devices. The obverse is sharp aside from minor softness on star 11, while the reverse exhibits the usual softness on the eagle's right (facing) shoulder and talons. The 1915-S Barber half is seldom available finer than MS64, and it is rare at the current level. Population: 14 in 66 (4 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 4 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24NC, PCGS# 6520

**1911 Barber Half, MS66
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



- 3837 1911 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Light to medium caramel-gold and slate-gray toning embraces lustrous, sharply struck, and beautifully preserved surfaces. Although 110 years old, the present coin has been set aside with care throughout. Unsurpassable at PCGS, and worthy of the finest Registry Set. Population: 22 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (7/21). Ex: *Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 4120.* NGC ID# 24ND, PCGS# 6521

1912-D Barber Half, MS66
Seldom Seen This Nice
From the Gardner Collection



- 3838 1912-D MS66 PCGS.** Shimmering mint luster illuminates a thin veil of golden toning on each side of this Premium Gem 1912-D half. The eagle's right (facing) talons and shoulder are a smidgen weak, as can be expected for this branch mint issue, but the stars and Liberty's hair curls are sharp. A few faint luster grazes on Liberty's cheek and the adjacent field are all that preclude an even finer grade.

The 1912-D Barber half, with a mintage of more than 2.3 million coins, is a recognized common date in the series. Examples are readily obtainable in just about any grade desired up through Gem Uncirculated. In MS66, however, this issue joins its peers as a notable condition rarity. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+), 1 finer (12/18).

Ex: *Eugene Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015)*, lot 98538. NGC ID# 24NH, PCGS# 6525

1913-D Half Dollar, MS65
Rare CAC-Approved Example



- 3839 1913-D MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1913-D is elusive in Gem and better grades, and CAC-approved pieces this fine are rare. The current coin displays satiny, champagne-tinted luster and is devoid of bothersome abrasions. Select obverse stars are slightly soft, as is the eagle's right (facing) shoulder, but the coin displays pleasing visual appeal overall. Population: 19 in 65 (3 in 65+), 12 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24NL, PCGS# 6528

1914-S Half Dollar, MS65
Conditionally Elusive S-Mint Issue



- 3840 1914-S MS65 PCGS.** Fully brilliant, lustrous, and beautifully preserved, this Gem 1914-S Barber half dollar lacks next to nothing when it comes to technical quality and eye appeal. Only a couple of faint marks on Liberty's cheek deny a grade even two points finer. The 1914-S is scarce in this grade and rare finer. Population: 18 in 65 (2 in 65+), 11 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24NP, PCGS# 6531

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1893 Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Strongly Contrasted



- 3841 1893 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A fully struck, deeply contrasted Premium Gem proof with frosty motifs and liquidlike fields. The interiors are brilliant, ceding to amber-gold toning around the borders. The usual strike softness is seen on the right shield corner. Cameo proof 1893 halves are scarce this fine, and higher-grade pieces are rare. Population: 27 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 9 finer. CAC: 15 in 66, 8 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24NV, PCGS# 86540

1894 Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Brilliant, Bold Contrast



- 3842 1894 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC.** David Lawrence (1991) calls the 1894 the second most common proof in the Barber half dollar series. Cameos are also available, especially in the lower numerical grades. The current Premium Gem Cameo displays sharply struck, frosted motifs that yield stunning contrast with the mirrored fields. The untuned surfaces are devoid of significant marks. Census: 12 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66+), 18 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 4 finer (6/21). Ex: *Phoenix Signature (Heritage, 3/2008)*, lot 721. NGC ID# 24NW, PCGS# 86541

1895 Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Deeply Toned Borders



- 3843 1895 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The 1895 proof is a popular type coin among Barber half dollars, as examples are known with sharp strikes and outstanding contrast. Nonetheless, Deep Cameo specimens are rare. This Superb Gem Cameo display stark contrast on both sides, complementing deep, original toning in the margins that includes shades of russet-maroon, blue, and deep violet. The strike is razor sharp, adding to the immense visual appeal. Population: 5 in 67 Cameo, 6 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 5 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24NX, PCGS# 86542

1899 Barber Half, PR65 Cameo
Beautiful Mirrors, Brilliant Surfaces



- 3844 1899 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This brilliant and contrasted proof displays beautiful mirrorlike fields that are virtually free of hairlines, and the few die polish lines are subtle and invisible without magnification. The frosted motifs are fully struck and contrast boldly with the reflective fields. About a half dozen pinpoint milk spots exist, most of which are near the left obverse margin, but they are tiny and nondistracting. We seldom see a Gem brilliant proof so sharp and well-preserved. CAC endorsement echoes the accolades.
 NGC ID# 24P3, PCGS# 86546

1899 Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Sharp and Starkly Contrasted



- 3845 1899 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** A scarce Premium Gem Cameo example of this late 19th century proof type coin, showing a trace of light golden color but retaining full display of the stark field-device contrast on each side. The strike is sharp throughout, giving this piece outstanding visual appeal. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 12 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 24P3, PCGS# 86546

1901 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Rarely Seen CAC Endorsement



- 3846 1901 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Cameo examples of the 1901 proof half dollar are scarce, and PCGS lists only two coins in the Deep Cameo category. This CAC-approved Gem Cameo displays brilliant surfaces and appreciable contrast. The strike is razor-sharp, and the fields are beautifully preserved. A visually impressive proof type coin. Population: 16 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 34 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 24P5, PCGS# 86548

1902 Barber Half, PR67 Cameo
Modestly Contrasted and Toned



- 3847 1902 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** A Condition Census example of this early 20th century proof type coin, yielding nearly flawless mirrors with deep Sequoia-green toning in the margins and cedar-red in the central reverse. Light russet-gold hues appear elsewhere. The strike is razor-sharp and beautiful. No 1902 proof Barber halves are designated Deep or Ultra Cameo, making high-end Cameos the finest pieces obtainable. Population: 8 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 1 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 24P6, PCGS# 86549

1911 Half Dollar, PR66
Only 543 Proofs Minted



- 3848 1911 PR66 NGC.** The Mint limited proof half dollar production to just 543 coins in 1911. This Premium Gem displays an array of deep tones, particularly on the obverse. They include cobalt and ice-blue, violet, crimson, and gold. The reverse is lighter, verging on brilliant, with pleasing contrast. Liberty's profile is entirely free of contact.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
 NGC ID# 24PF, PCGS# 6558

1911 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Exceptionally Attractive Toning



- 3849 1911 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Remarkably attractive electric-blue, fire-red, and peach-gold toning endows this borders of this crisply struck and well preserved Gem. The motifs exhibit noticeable contrast with the reflective fields. A mere 543 proofs were produced, and few survivors offer comparable eye appeal. Population: 17 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 28 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 24PF, PCGS# 86558

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1916-S Half Dollar, MS65 Rarely Offered Finer



- 3850 1916-S MS65 PCGS.** A brilliant, radiantly lustrous Gem example of this first-year San Francisco issue, showing sharp definition throughout the centers and on Liberty's head. There are no distracting abrasions, and eye appeal is outstanding. The 1916-S Walker is occasionally seen in this grade, but finer pieces are rare. PCGS lists only 17 higher-grade examples (7/21). NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568

1916-S Half Dollar, MS65+ Remarkably Clean



- 3851 1916-S MS65+ PCGS.** This is a thickly frosted first-year Walking Liberty half dollar in high-end MS65+ condition, featuring the always-popular obverse mintmark placement. The 1916-S Walker claims a small mintage of 508,000 coins, and probably not more than two or three dozen pieces would grade better than this beautifully preserved Gem. Trivially soft on Liberty's head and branch hand, and the eagle's trailing leg, though partial thumb separation is apparent. PCGS reports 17 finer submissions (7/21). NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568

1918-S Half Dollar, MS64+ Scarce With a Plus Designation



- 3852 1918-S MS64+ NGC.** Satiny luster reveals few abrasions, and the often troublesome right obverse field is well preserved. Warm golden toning covers each side. Slight strike softness is seen on the eagle's trailing leg, but Liberty's branch hand is well defined. Finer 1918-S half dollars are scarce. Census: 17 in 64+, 40 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576

1919-S Half Dollar, MS64 Appealing High-Grade Semikey



- 3853 1919-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1919-S may not be quite as rare in high grades as its Denver Mint counterpart, but it remains a popular and challenging issue in Uncirculated condition. That is especially true in MS64, where the 1919-S becomes genuinely scarce. Blushes of golden color accent brilliant, frosty surfaces. Both sides exhibit strong detail with minimal softness on Liberty's branch hand and to an even lesser extent on the head. A mark on the breast may be the only flaw standing in the way of an even higher grade. A lovely example of a semikey early Walker half dollar.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 24R2, PCGS# 6579

**1919-S Walking Liberty Half Dollar, MS64+
Semikey Branch Mint Issue, CAC Approved**



- 3854 1919-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** From a mintage of 1.5 million pieces, the 1919-S Walking Liberty half dollar is a challenging issue in high grade. The 1919-S is legitimately scarce at the MS64 grade level, and finer coins are rare. This Plus-graded Choice example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with clear separation between Liberty's thumb and fingers on the wreath hand and most of her facial features distinctly delineated. Just a trace of softness is evident on Liberty's hair and the eagle's trailing leg. The well-preserved, mostly brilliant surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. The outstanding quality and eye appeal are attested by the CAC sticker. PCGS has graded 58 numerically finer examples. CAC: 19 in 64, 16 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24R2, PCGS# 6579

**1921 Half Dollar, Unc Details
Scarce in Mint State**



- 3855 1921 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** The 1921 is part of a trio of low-mintage Walker issues for the year, along with the 1921-D and 1921-S. In the case of this Philadelphia half dollar, only 246,000 coins were struck. Entirely brilliant surfaces exhibit well-struck, unworn devices. Both sides show small ticks peppered throughout and are muted from the noted cleaning.

**1921-D Half Dollar, MS64
Lustrous and Appealing**



- 3856 1921-D MS64 NGC.** The 1921-D boasts the lowest mintage in the Walking Liberty half dollar series (208,000 coins), and it is one of the top key dates in high grade. Only the 1921-S and 1919-D are significantly scarcer in Gem or better grades. This Choice example is among the finest pieces usually accessible for collectors. Luster is frosty and radiant, yielding warm golden toning with no obtrusive abrasions. The right obverse field is especially clean for the grade. Liberty's branch hand exhibits slight softness, but partial thumb separation is evident; the eagle's trailing leg feathers are typically soft. Census: 87 in 64 (1 in 64+), 21 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

**1923-S Half Dollar, Sparkling Gem Uncirculated
Vibrantly Lustrous, Colorfully Toned**



- 3857 1923-S MS65 PCGS.** The low mintage was under 2.2 million coins, and as a result the 1923-S is more elusive in high grades than either the 1927-S or the 1928-S. It is about equally as rare as the 1920-S among Gem Uncirculated or finer examples. As often seen on San Francisco Walking Liberty halves, the strike is problematic on Liberty's central elements and the eagle's leg. So here too, although to a lesser extent than often seen. As if to compensate, the interiors resonate with frosty mint luster, yielding to translucent shades of gold, blue, and red-violet at the obverse margins. The reverse is more subtle in its border toning, although the flashy silver luster provides a brilliant counterpoint. Marks are at an absolute minimum even for this high grade level, with dazzling eye appeal throughout both sides that easily equals or exceeds that of any comparably graded (or finer) 1923-S. Population: 55 in 65 (8 in 65+), 10 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 24R9, PCGS# 6586

**1941-S Half Dollar, MS66+
Elusive CAC-Approved Example**



- 3858 1941-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1941-S Walking Liberty half dollar is plentiful in MS66, but Plus-graded or CAC-endorsed coins are elusive, and PCGS lists only a dozen finer specimens (7/21). This example is high-end for the grade, yielding luminous, pearlescent mint luster with a crescent of amber along the right obverse border. Slight strike softness is seen as usual on Liberty's branch hand.
NGC ID# 24S5, PCGS# 6613 Base PCGS# 6613

**1942-S Half Dollar, Brilliant MS67
Among the Finest at Both Services**



- 3859 1942-S MS67 NGC. Trumpet Tail S.** The mass-produced 1942-S Walking Liberty half dollar (12.7 million coins) enjoys an average certified grade that falls between MS63 and MS64, though examples can be found without much trouble through MS66. That dynamic changes significantly in MS67, where the 1942-S becomes conditionally rare. This Superb Gem Registry coin is completely brilliant and frosty. Strongly defined surfaces exhibit unsurpassed preservation. Census: 17 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 24S8, PCGS# 6617

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1936 Half Dollar, PR66 Colorful Toning



- 3860 1936 PR66 NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint resumed commercial proof set offerings in 1936. The facility achieved a mintage of 3,901 Walking Liberty half dollars that year. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and a layer of dusky patina over reflective fields that includes highlights of emerald-green and lavender color. Overall eye appeal is outstanding.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 3525; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2017), lot 3785; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2019), lot 3727.

NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

1936 Half Dollar, Brilliant PR67 Nearly Uncollectible Any Finer



- 3861 1936 PR67 PCGS.** Resumption of proof coinage resulted in a short but eminently collectible proof series for Walking Liberty halves. The 1936 proofs are by far the most challenging in terms of mintage, which was limited to 3,901 proofs. This Superb Gem example is brilliant, lustrous, and well-struck, with some subtle iridescence and no overt faults. A Registry Set candidate in every regard. Population: 68 in 67 (9 in 67+), 1 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

1941 Half Dollar, PR67+ Beautiful Pastel Toning



- 3862 1941 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** This beautifully toned proof showcases shades of pastel blue, green, violet, and gold throughout. Eye appeal is marvelous, and so is quality for the grade, as affirmed by both PCGS and CAC. The 1941 Walker half dollar in proof format was struck to the extent of 15,412 coins. PCGS reports 45 finer submissions (7/21).

NGC ID# 24SP, PCGS# 6641

1941 Half Dollar, PR68 Spectacular Pastel Toning



- 3863 1941 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** This near-flawless proof Walker half dollar is incredibly toned in dusky pastel shades of blue, green, violet, and gold. The effect is slightly more spectacular on the obverse, but both sides are readily appealing. The Mint struck 15,412 proofs in 1941, but none are numerically finer at PCGS. Population: 45 in 68 (4 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 30 in 68, 0 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 24SP, PCGS# 6641

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

1950 Franklin Half Dollar, PR67+ One Finer Coin at PCGS



- 3864 1950 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** Golden patina around the rims lightens to dusky blue and violet interiors. The fields are expectedly pristine for a proof in this high grade, and device definition is complete. From a mintage of 51,386 coins, PCGS reports a single non-Cameo proof finer (7/21). A terrific example of the first proof issue in the Franklin half dollar series.

NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691

1951 Franklin Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo Virtually Unimprovable at This Grade



- 3865 1951 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The early dates in the Franklin Half series are always challenging in Superb Gem Cameo proof conditions. This stunning PR67 Cameo is one of the few that display CAC endorsement. Strong white-on-black contrast exists between the well-frosted devices and glassy-mirrored fields. A few glimpses of toning confirm the original, well-preserved surfaces. Population: 33 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 18 in 67, 3 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 6L9N, PCGS# 86692

1953 Franklin, PR67 Ultra Cameo
Registry-Grade Example



- 3866** 1953 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. A conditionally scarce Superb Gem Ultra Cameo example of this early Franklin half dollar proof, brilliant throughout with stark field-device contrast. The surfaces are pristine, as noted by CAC endorsement. NGC and PCGS combined list only five numerically finer Ultra or Deep Cameo examples. Census: 16 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27VD, PCGS# 96694

EARLY DOLLARS

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Fine Details
Silver Plug, Three Leaves, B-7, BB-18



- 3867** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, Silver Plug, B-7, BB-18, R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. The story goes that a coin dealer discovered the silver plug variety while artificially toning a Flowing Hair dollar in an oven. The plug popped out of the coin. Since that time, silver plugs have been found on several die marriages of 1795 dollars. Rather than throw away an underweight planchet, the coiner centered a small plug of silver between the planchet and the obverse die, and the plug was struck into the coin, leaving a telltale circle at the center. This example displays cream-gray, autumn-brown, and navy-blue toning. The dentils and nearby field are repaired at 5 o'clock on the obverse, and opposite at 1 o'clock on the reverse. A few dentils are flattened near star 2.
From The Kessler Family Collection.

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF40
B-1, BB-21, Two Leaves



- 3868** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2, XF40 PCGS. "Bowers Die State II" with faint clash marks near the bridge of the nose. This is a pleasing Flowing Hair type coin. Stone-white devices contrast with gunmetal-gray and golden-brown fields. The wings and tail are well defined. Abrasions are surprisingly few, though a curved field line near star 10 is mentioned as an identifier. Struck a few degrees off center toward 5:30, with unusually wide dentils above LIBERTY and below the wreath bow. BB-21 is the most available Two Leaves variety, but problem-free examples are always in demand from early type collectors.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39986 Base PCGS# 6853

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Fine 15
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves



- 3869** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, Fine 15 NGC. Bowers Die State II. Early silver dollar specialists look for the diagonal die line behind the highest neck curl to attribute BB-27. This is a charming example with steel-gray fields and pearl-white high points. The left (facing) wing is well defined, and dentilation is present except on the lower obverse. No marks are remotely relevant.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF20
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves Reverse**



- 3870** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, VF20 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. The die line or “bar” behind Liberty’s highest neck curl is characteristic of BB-27, and allows confirmation of the variety at a glance. The Flowing Hair design was the first silver dollar type produced at the U.S. Mint, and was in use only until circa October 1795, when it was replaced with the Draped Bust motif. This cream-gray representative is refreshingly free from marks, and shows pleasing definition on the eagle’s wings. The quality is exemplary for the designated grade. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF Details
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves**



- 3871** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1 — Obverse Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Bowers Die State II. This is by far the most available dollar variety for the entire two-year Flowing Hair type. Early die state BB-27 dollars were struck in high relief, with both the eagle’s breast and the Liberty’s central hair strands prone to quick wear during circulation. This example shows a light obverse cleaning, although the reverse surfaces appear to be original. Pleasing, medium-gray toning minimizes signs of the old cleaning.

A limited area of short, Mint-made adjustment marks exist on this coin along the left obverse rim, but for the most part they do not reach the outer star points. The peripheral strike is sharp. Smooth fields show only a few tiny marks and minor abrasions. Despite the light cleaning, this is a perfectly acceptable example of the Three Leaves type, and it is sure to draw considerable interest from early dollar collectors.

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF40
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves**



- 3872** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, XF40 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. Mauve-red and steel-blue borders encompass stone-white centers. Impressively devoid of abrasions. A quality representative of the introductory Flowing Hair design. Since the 1794 is a costly rarity, type collectors purchase a 1795 example, and often that coin is BB-27. The variety is distinguished by a linear die flaw between Star 5 and the highest neck curl. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

**1795 Silver Dollar, AU Sharpness
Off-Center Draped Bust, B-14, BB-51**



- 3873** 1795 Draped Bust, Off-Center, B-14, BB-51, R.2 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. “Bowers Die State II” with a faint clash mark (from the bust truncation) west of OF. The Liberty bust punch was entered too far east on the die. As a result, Liberty is uncentered to the west on struck examples of BB-51, crowding the left-side stars. The diesinker learned from BB-51, and the bust punch was entered with correct centering on subsequent obverse dies. This stone-gray example shows only light wear on the eagle’s breast and Liberty’s shoulder. Luster fills the wings and curls. The reverse displays minor adjustment marks (as made) at 2:30 and 8 o’clock, and near the eagle’s right (facing) leg. *From The Kessler Family Collection.*

**1795 Draped Bust Dollar, VF30
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52**



- 3874** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2, VF30 NGC. Bowers Die State IV. The die lump in Liberty’s hair extends north. This pearl-gray early dollar displays wear on the eagle’s breast and on the hair above the ear, but the wings retain many feathers, and the shoulder curl is nicely defined. Consequential contact is confined to a minor reverse rim bump at 1:30 and a thin curved mark below the wreath ribbon. First year of the Draped Bust design, an ever-popular Early American type. NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39995 Base PCGS# 6858

1795 Draped Bust Dollar, AU50
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52
Smooth Surfaces, Green Label Holder



- 3875 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2, AU50 PCGS.** Bowers Die State IV. The two first-year Draped Bust dollar varieties, BB-51 and BB-52, do not share dies, but specialists believe BB-51 was struck first. That is because the bust punch for BB-51 was entered off center, and the diesinker presumably learned from the experience before properly centering the bust punch on BB-52. The first-year Draped Bust dollar is typically encountered in VF or lower grades. AU examples, such as the present lot, are very scarce and desirable. This representative shows light wear on the eagle's breast and belly, but luster accompanies design elements, and the surfaces are exceptionally void of abrasions. Lightly toned wheat-gold and steel-blue with moderately deeper shades near 9 o'clock on the reverse. Housed in a green label holder.
 NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39995 Base PCGS# 6858

1796 B-5, BB-65 Dollar, Choice VF
Large Date, Small Letters



- 3876 1796 Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2, VF35 NGC.** Bowers Die State II. The diagnostic die break for BB-65 is egg-shaped and approaches the C in AMERICA. A charming example of the popular Small Eagle variety. Portions of the portrait are powder-blue, and recessed areas of the reverse are forest-green. The fields and high points are cream-gray. The sole reportable abrasion is an unobtrusive field line below the chin.
From The Long Island Collection.
 NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40002 Base PCGS# 6861

1797 Silver Dollar, XF Details
B-1, BB-73, 9x7 Stars, Large Letters



- 3877 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3 — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF.** Bowers Die State III with two spindly cracks that intersect in the hair ribbon. BB-73 is the sole 1797 die marriage that combines a 9x7 Stars obverse with a Large Letters reverse. As such, it is a *Guide Book* variety, scarcer than the 10x6 Stars BB-71 but less rare than the Small Letters variety. This pearl-gray example shows partial breast feathers, and apparent abrasions are confined to a narrow line above the E in UNITED. Both sides exhibit wispy hairlines.

1798 B-14, BB-122 Dollar, Toned AU50
Large Eagle, Pointed 9



- 3878 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-14, BB-122, R.3, AU50 PCGS.** Satin luster shimmers across the legends and devices of this attractive Draped Bust dollar. Chestnut-gold, dove-gray, and sea-green hues blend throughout. Smooth for the grade despite a few minor marks inconspicuously located near the hair ribbon. Trace amounts of verdigris in the recessed areas confirm the originality.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 1542.
 NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40039 Base PCGS# 40018

1799/8 B-3, BB-141 Dollar, XF40
15 Stars Reverse, Few Marks



- 3879** 1799/8 15 Stars Reverse, B-3, BB-141, R.3, XF40 NGC. Bowers Die State III. A famous *Guide Book* variety. The die sinker entered 15 stars on the reverse, two too many, then attempted to conceal the error by enlarging the first and last clouds to encompass the extra stars. Nonetheless, points of those stars emerge from the oversized clouds. The date shows an underdigit 8, further increasing collector interest. This steel-blue early dollar is well defined and exhibits good eye appeal. Only lightly abraded, with a hair-thin line on the cheek noted as an identifier.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 24X8, PCGS# 40064 Base PCGS# 6883

1799 B-5, BB-157 Dollar, AU53
7x6 Stars, Peripherally Toned



- 3880** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-5, BB-157, R.2, AU53 NGC. Bowers Die State II with a die crack through UNITED STATES. An impressive Heraldic Eagle type coin with golden-brown borders and cream-gray fields and devices. Luster accompanies design elements, and close inspection shows only inconsequential contact. B-5 is one of several 1799 varieties that show a defective left serif on the U in UNITED. We have not seen any examples without the left-side reverse die crack, which provides a better variety pick-up point than the subtle lapping on obverse star 1.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40049 Base PCGS# 6878

1799 Dollar, AU Details
7x6 Stars, B-16, BB-158



- 3881** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-16, BB-158, R.2 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Bowers Die State I. Examples of this collectible variety are often encountered in type specialists' cabinets. This coin is boldly struck with notable definition around the borders and at the central reverse. Lightly cleaned in the past, the surfaces now exhibit a pale golden-gray patina with hints of luster remaining in the protected regions. Abrasions are minimal, and only light wear appears over the design elements. A retained lamination occurs above and through the Y in LIBERTY.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 4092.

1800 Silver Dollar, XF45
B-16, BB-187



- 3882** 1800 B-16, BB-187, R.2, XF45 NGC. Bowers Die State III showing a small internal die break left of the final S in STATES. The repunched T in UNITED is diagnostic for the reverse die. Although light wear appears on both sides of this lovely dollar, the surfaces are exceptional with only a few trivial marks that are expected at this grade level. Both sides have light gray surfaces with vibrant gold and iridescent toning.

From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.

NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40073 Base PCGS# 6887

1802 Narrow Date Dollar, AU53
B-6, BB-241, Lightly Toned



- 3883** 1802 Narrow Date, B-6, BB-241, R.1, AU53 PCGS. Bowers Die State III, called by Bowers the "close perfect date." A wide space between the 8 and 0 of the date confirms the variety. Faint traces of olive-gold color and ivory-gold shades enrich the obverse. Chestnut and ice-blue accents briefly visit the reverse. A hint of friction is noted on the cheek and drapery, but this lovely piece provides substantial mint luster and nearly all of its original detail. Light adjustment marks, as made, are localized to 2 o'clock on the reverse yet appear to a lesser extent in other areas near the rims, and a few light pinscratches are noted on both sides. A minor retained lamination, as struck, reaches the Y in LIBERTY. 1802 Draped Bust dollars of the present quality are infrequently offered, and are insufficient to satisfy the growing number of early dollar collectors. *Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2005), lot 944; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 4282; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2016), lot 3919.*

From The Kessler Family Collection.

NGC ID# 24XB, PCGS# 40088 Base PCGS# 6895

1803 Silver Dollar, XF Details
Small 3, B-4, BB-254



- 3884** 1803 Small 3, B-4, BB-254, R.3 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Bowers Die State I. An attractive Heraldic Eagle type coin. Well defined, with partial breast feathers and richly detailed wing plumage. All letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are bold. The pearl-gray surfaces are slightly subdued from a dip long ago. Surprisingly unabraded apart from a minor edge knock above the CA in AMERICA. A small rim flaw, evident on the reverse at 1 o'clock, is of mint origin.
From The Kessler Family Collection.

1803 Large 3 Dollar, Choice VF
B-6, BB-255



- 3885** 1803 Large 3, B-6, BB-255, R.2, VF35 PCGS. Bowers Die State I, the usual one for this 1803 dollar variety. BB-255 is the only Large 3 die pair for the year. Examples, while available, are highly sought-after among those who collect by *Guide Book* listing. The coin has seen moderate circulation, with the devices showing friction over light steel-gray high points. Deeper charcoal patina appears within the confines of the design. Minimally marked.
NGC ID# 24XD, PCGS# 40101 Base PCGS# 6901

GOBRECHT DOLLARS

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR25
Judd-60, Die State B
Problem-Free for the Grade



- 3886** 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR25 NGC. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State B. We are calling this Die State B; however, there might be a rim nick above the T in STATES that is covered by the prong of the holder. In either case this is an early die state, produced early in the final week of 1836. This is a lovely coin for the grade. The surfaces are uncleaned, no dark toning, and no mentionable marks. Light gray patina overall turns deeper around the rims. We know there are many collectors who are looking for just such a problem-free example of a Gobrecht dollar. Bid with confidence.
NGC ID# BLWT, PCGS# 11225

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR53
Judd-60 Original, Die State E



- 3887** 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR53 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment 1 (center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State E. This middle die state is characterized by the rim nick above the A in STATES and a die chip in the dentils above the R in DOLLAR. There is also a rim nick below the R in DOLLAR, but this is partially obscured by the plastic encasement. This rim nick suggests a later die state; however, the other two characteristics of Die State F are not present. The surfaces are bright with toning outlining the rims on each side. A couple of shallow scratches are located in the right reverse field. NGC ID# BLWT, PCGS# 11225

SEATED DOLLARS

1842 Silver Dollar, MS64
Smooth and Lightly Toned



- 3888** 1842 MS64 PCGS. OC-1, R.3. Osburn-Cushing Die State e/a with prominent obverse die cracks. Osburn-Cushing writes "State e is very scarce. It was first reported by Jacob Lipson of Heritage." The 1842 has a comparatively high mintage, but most certified examples are circulated, and none are known graded MS65 or finer. This satiny Choice Seated dollar displays light tan-brown toning but is mostly white. The obverse is well preserved, and the reverse displays only minor contact. Nicely struck at the centers with a few peripheral elements incomplete. Population: 19 in 64 (3 in 64+), 0 finer (7/21).

Ex: Des Moines Collection; Philadelphia ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2018), lot 3422.

NGC ID# 24YC, PCGS# 6928

1845 Seated Dollar, MS61
Low Mintage, Rare in Mint State



- 3889** 1845 MS61 PCGS. OC-1, R.2. The 1845 is a low mintage date. Only 24,500 pieces were struck, excluding an estimated 20 surviving proofs. All business strikes used the same OC-1 die pair. Survivors are available in circulated grades, but Uncirculated examples are undeniably rare. This representative displays magenta and green peripheral patina. The centers are lightly toned, and the devices display moderate contrast with the satiny fields. The strike shows blending on the right-side stars. Population: 7 in 61, 11 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 24YF, PCGS# 6931

**1850-O Silver Dollar, AU58
Low Mintage New Orleans Issue**



- 3890 1850-O AU58 NGC. OC-1, R.2.** The 1850-O has the lowest mintage among the four O-mint Seated dollar issues, only 40,000 coins. Mint State examples are rare, and even Borderline Uncirculated coins such as the present piece appear seldom at auction. Light golden-brown toning visits the lower obverse and upper reverse border, but most of this lightly abraded New Orleans silver dollar is stone-white. The strike is crisp, and marks are relatively few. Census: 19 in 58, 15 finer (7/21).
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3584; *Boston ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5139.
NGC ID# 24YN, PCGS# 6938

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

**1859 Seated Dollar, PR63
Vibrant Multicolor Toning**



- 3891 1859 PR63 NGC. OC-P1, R.3.** Splashes of electric-blue, autumn-brown, and plum-red encompass this well struck and eye-catching Select proof. No flaws are readily observed. A scant 800 proofs were struck, and unsold sets were likely melted by the U.S. Mint. All 1859 proofs are OC-P1, attributable at a glance by the vertical alignment between the shield point and the left upright of the 1 in the date.
NGC ID# 252D, PCGS# 7002

**1859 Seated Dollar, PR64
Well Struck, Lightly Toned**



- 3892 1859 PR64 PCGS. OC-P1, R.3.** Small die lumps in the wing near the U in UNITED attribute the OC-P1 variety. 800 proofs were struck, but many likely failed to sell and were melted by the Mint. Osburn-Cushing estimate only 345 proof survivors. This is a crisply struck cream-gray specimen. The grade is limited solely by a linear scuff that begins near the second S in STATES.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 7204.
NGC ID# 252D, PCGS# 7002

**1865 Silver Dollar, PR64
White on Black Contrast**



- 3893 1865 PR64 PCGS. CAC. OC-P2, R.3.** Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing call OC-P2 a Top 30 Variety due to minor die doubling on the hem of the gown and the tops of UNITED. Both sides display obvious cameo contrast, though the coin is not certified as such since it is housed in a green label holder that predates the PCGS expansion of Cameo and Deep Cameo designations to the Seated series. Brilliant and beautiful with attractive eye appeal. Just 500 proofs were struck for this final Civil War date. Population: 34 in 64 (3 in 64+), 38 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 9 finer (7/21).
From *The Collection of Mike Orlando*.
NGC ID# 252K, PCGS# 7008

**1866 Seated Dollar, PR62 Cameo
First-Year With Motto Proof**



- 3894 1866 Motto PR62 Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-P2, R.3.** Although a pair of No Motto proofs are known, date collectors will have to acquire an 1866 With Motto Seated dollar for a proof series set. Examples are available in most grades, but Cameo pieces are in the minority. This coin is fully struck and well-contrasted with warm golden toning on each side. Scattered light marks account for the grade but are not overly bothersome.
Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 1254; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2018), lot 4592.
NGC ID# 252M, PCGS# 87014

**1866 Motto Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Lightly Toned, Pleasing Contrast**



- 3895 1866 Motto PR64 Cameo NGC. OC-P2, R.3.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. The first proof Motto issue has a mintage of only 725 pieces. A decided minority of examples display substantial white-on-black contrast, but the present Choice silver dollar exhibits consistent frost across all raised elements. Light golden-brown toning visits both sides. The strike is intricate throughout. Census: 19 in 64 Cameo (2 in 64★), 19 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 252M, PCGS# 87014

1873 Seated Dollar, PR63 Cameo
OC-P1, Doubled Die Reverse



3896 1873 PR63 Cameo NGC. OC-P1, R.3. A Top 30 Variety, due to the strong die doubling on the tops of the letters in the Motto. The final-year Seated dollar had a low proof mintage of 600 pieces. Osburn-Cushing estimates only 360 survivors. The present specimen is sharply struck and displays light lilac and chestnut toning. The right obverse field displays a thin vertical mark, but the surfaces are otherwise exemplary for the grade. Census: 9 in 63 Cameo, 23 finer (7/21).

From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.
NGC ID# 252V, PCGS# 87021

TRADE DOLLARS

1873 Trade Dollar, MS63
Important Transitional Issue



3897 1873 MS63 NGC. The first year of issue for the Trade dollars saw a production of just under 400,000 coins that followed the discontinuation of the Seated Liberty design earlier in the year. Always in demand from Trade dollar specialists, the 1873 coins are also popular with type collectors who seek first-year issues. Other than slight weakness on Liberty's head, this piece is sharply defined and fully brilliant with untoned silver surfaces. Census: 35 in 63 (2 in 63+), 42 finer (7/21).

From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.
NGC ID# 252W, PCGS# 7031

1876 Trade Dollar, MS65+
Upper-End and CAC Endorsed



3898 1876 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse, the usual subtype combination. Since the Trade dollar was intended for international commerce, particularly in China, it is logical that by 1876, most production for the denomination took place in San Francisco, close to the West Coast ports. Inland Carson City struck only slightly over half a million pieces that year, while the 455,000 coins pressed by the East Coast Philadelphia Mint brought up the rear. From this last, smallest issue hails the present Gem. Both sides are brilliant, and the reverse displays noticeable mirroring in the fields. This sharply struck example has strong eye appeal, and its upper-end status is verified by the CAC endorsement. Population: 29 in 65 (3 in 65+), 8 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 2 finer (7/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3977; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 3885.
NGC ID# 2539, PCGS# 7041

**1877-S Trade Dollar, MS64+
Scarce Minute S Mintmark**



3899 1877-S MS64+ PCGS. Minute S mintmark, much scarcer than its Large S counterpart. Blushes of apple-green, fire-red, and golden-brown embrace the peripheries of this lustrous and well-struck near-Gem. Careful inspection is required to locate the minor field marks near the left (facing) wing. Despite a generous mintage, the 1877-S is surprisingly scarce any finer.

Ex: *New York Signature* (Heritage, 10-11/2016), lot 4298.
NGC ID# 253E, PCGS# 7046

**1878-S Trade Dollar, MS65
Rich Toning and Luster**



3900 1878-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. The last Trade dollar issue to be made in quantity, the 1878-S represents the last gasp of the denomination as a true "Trade" coin; in 1878, Philadelphia struck only proofs, a prelude to the similar string of dates to follow, while much of Carson City's meager output was melted without being released. Based on its Gem status, it is clear that this 1878-S example never circulated either, but the survival of a few exceptional coins is unsurprising given an output of more than 4.1 million pieces. The obverse is light gold-gray with brown border-toning, while the reverse has cartwheel luster under richer, dappled orange and blue-green patina. Population: 25 in 65 (3 in 65+), 18 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 8 finer (6/21).

Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3228.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 253G, PCGS# 7048

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

**1873 Trade Dollar, PR64
First Year of Issue**



3901 1873 PR64 PCGS. CAC. This first-year proof Trade dollar enjoys a smallish mintage of 600 or 865 pieces, the total depending on which researcher one consults. Every element of William Barber's design is as sharp as expected. Minimal golden toning graces the borders, leaving the interiors brilliant and contrasted. A long, as-made die scratch travels through the lower part of Liberty's gown above the ankle. Population: 30 in 64, 8 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 3 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 27YJ, PCGS# 7053

**1874 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Eye-Catching Contrast**



3902 1874 PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ice-white motifs and glassy fields ensure the eye appeal of this Choice specimen. The frost is complete across all high points except on a few letters in OF AMERICA. Toning is slight, and limited to the rims and Liberty's legs. The strike is intricate aside from minor blending on the eagle's right (facing) claw. Just 700 proofs were struck. Population: 30 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 6 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 27YK, PCGS# 87054

**1875 Trade Dollar, PR63
Modestly Contrasted**



3903 1875 PR63 PCGS. Type Two Reverse. Deeply reflective in the fields and modestly contrasted, showing soft, satiny luster on the devices. Each side has a hint of light champagne toning with minor underlying hairlines that determine the grade. The centers are well struck, though the border legends and stars are weakly defined.

NGC ID# 27YL, PCGS# 7055

**1875 Trade Dollar, PR65
Untoned, Strongly Contrasted**



- 3904 1875 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** Type Two Reverse. Most of the 700 proofs struck in 1875 are of this variety without the berry below the claw. This Gem proof Trade dollar displays strong field-device contrast unmentioned on the holder. Glassy, reflective fields surround frosty devices on each side, and minor contact marks are hardly apparent without a loupe. An ideal alternative for the collector seeking a high-grade example of this conditionally challenging date. Population: 14 in 65, 7 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 2 finer (7/21).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5379.
NGC ID# 27YL, PCGS# 7055

**1876 Trade Dollar, PR63 Cameo
Lightly Toned, Well Struck**



- 3905 1876 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** Type One Obverse. Type Two Reverse. Light tan-gold and lavender toning accompanies this sharply struck Select specimen. The cameo contrast is unmistakable. The fields are lightly hairlined, as appropriate for the grade. The 1876 proof mintage was higher than usual for the series, since sets were sold at the Mint booth at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia. Population: 36 in 63 (3 in 63+) Cameo, 39 finer (7/21).
Ex: Internet Auction (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 23413.
NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 87056

**1877 Trade Dollar, Toned PR62
First Generation 'Rattler' Holder
CAC Endorsed**



- 3906 1877 PR62 PCGS. CAC.** The Guide Book proof mintage of 510 pieces gives this CAC-endorsed example extra appeal, although some believe the reported number of proofs struck is too low. Attractive gunmetal-blue toning deepens to rich-gray at the margins, with the central devices several shades lighter. Perhaps this coin had long storage in an album, coin board, or kraft envelope. The strike is razor-sharp on both sides, while marks are few for the assigned grade.
NGC ID# 27YN, PCGS# 7057

**1877 Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Dramatic White-on-Black Contrast**



- 3907 1877 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Frosty, untuned devices provide stark contrast against the dramatically mirrored fields. This fully struck specimen has only the slightest field imperfections. A meager 510 proof Trade dollars were struck in 1877, and many survivors undoubtedly lack the eye appeal and distinct white-on-black contrast of this piece. Population: 23 in 64 (3 in 64+) Cameo, 12 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 6 finer (7/21).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 798; ANA National Money Show (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 3980.
NGC ID# 27YN, PCGS# 87057

**1879 Trade Dollar, PR64
Popular Proof-Only Issue**



- 3908 1879 PR64 PCGS.** A generous mintage of 1,541 proof Trade dollars was accomplished in 1879, but no business-strike coins were struck. The 1879 proof Trade dollar is relatively available in MS64 condition, but finer coins are elusive. This impressive Choice specimen is spectacularly toned in vivid shades of emerald-green and cobalt-blue, with sharply detailed design elements and deeply reflective fields underneath. No mentionable distractions are evident and eye appeal is terrific. PCGS has graded 71 numerically finer examples (7/21).
NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 7059

**1879 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Strong Field-Device Contrast**



- 3909 1879 PR64 Cameo NGC.** Strong field-motif contrast shows on both sides of this near-Gem proof and the strike details are complete throughout. Smoky grayish-blue patination around the borders contrasts with the essentially untuned centers, enhancing even more the coin's overall eye appeal. Some faint hairlines in the fields barely preclude Gem status. An important proof-only issue.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 973; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4885.
NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 87059

1879 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo
First of the Proof-Only Issues



- 3910 1879 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** The record 1,541 Trade dollar proofs struck in 1879 stood for one year, only to be surpassed by the 1,987 proofs struck in 1880. Both issues were promoted by speculators as potentially rare. While that did not happen and many of the proofs survive to this day, relatively few surpass this attractive near-Gem Cameo. Lightly toned centers yield to deeper toning at the margins. A few wispy hairlines account for the assigned grade. Population: 53 in 64 (3 in 64+) Cameo, 47 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 87059

1880 Trade Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Popular Proof-Only Issue



- 3913 1880 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Collectors and dealers alike were drawn to the 1880 Trade dollar, which had a proof-only mintage of 1,987 pieces. Actually, that was largest proof mintage for any silver dollar during the century, although speculators hyped the issue as a small mintage for a soon-to-be obsolete series. Most of the proofs still exist today. Faint reddish-gold toning sparkles from mirrored fields and frosted central devices of this Gem Cameo proof. A sharp strike adds to the strong eye appeal. NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 87060

1880 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Elusive CAC-Approved Example



- 3911 1880 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The 1880 proof Trade dollar is a well-made issue, often showing strong eye appeal and thus is popular with type collectors. This Choice Cameo example does not disappoint. Deeply reflective fields complement softly frosted devices, providing pleasant contrast. Amber, gold, and lilac toning appears around the borders, leaving the interiors largely brilliant. Population: 66 in 64 (5 in 64+) Cameo, 61 finer. CAC: 18 in 64, 22 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 87060

1883 Trade Dollar, PR65
Undesignated Contrast, Old Holder



- 3914 1883 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1883 Trade dollar is one in a famous short set of proof-only issues. A total of 979 coins were struck. This Gem is brilliant with a small colorful alloy spot right of the eagle's right (facing) talon. Noticeable contrast exists between the frosted devices and glassy fields, but not enough, apparently, for a formal Cameo designation. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 57 in 65, 26 finer in non-Cameo. CAC: 13 in 65, 13 finer (7/21). *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 27YV, PCGS# 7063

1880 Trade Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Lovely Field-Device Contrast



- 3912 1880 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** This was the second year of proof-only Trade dollar production, with output reaching 1,987 coins for collectors. This PR65 Cameo representative is brilliant with lovely field-device contrast. A well-preserved Gem example of this scarce-in-any-grade Philadelphia issue. Population: 32 in 65 (5 in 65+) Cameo, 29 finer (7/21). *From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.* NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 87060

1883 Trade Dollar, PR67
Multicolor Patina



- 3915** 1883 PR67 NGC. The Trade dollar was abolished for circulation in early 1878 but proof production continued through 1885 (the 1884 and 1885 are famously uncollectible). The 1883 Trade dollar represents the final regular-issue emission in the series, claiming a mintage of 979 proofs. The typical 1883 is a PR63 to PR65 example in the non-Cameo category. This Superb Gem is well above-average and attractively toned. Dusky, contact-free surfaces feature natural shades of golden-orange, blue, green, and violet color with areas of brilliance at the centers. Census: 11 in 67, 2 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27YV, PCGS# 7063

1883 Trade Dollar, PR63 Cameo
Black-and-White Contrast



- 3916** 1883 PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC. Brilliant surfaces highlight the black-and-white contrast between the fields and devices on this Select Cameo proof Trade dollar. Only thin splashes of golden color appear at the lower obverse and upper reverse rims, plus a few translucent hints of blue and violet elsewhere. Excellent eye appeal and one of only 979 Trade dollars struck in 1883.

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 27YV, PCGS# 87063

1883 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Final Collectible Issue



- 3917** 1883 PR64 Cameo PCGS. The mintage of proof-only Trade dollars slipped below 1,000 pieces in 1883, when just 979 proofs were struck. The bloom was off the rose for speculators and dealers looking to profit from any perceived rarity of the proofs. Today, Choice Cameo proofs such as this one are in demand. Sea-green and blue toning complements richly frosted devices, while the strike is needle-sharp throughout both sides. NGC ID# 27YV, PCGS# 87063

MORGAN DOLLARS

1878 Morgan Dollar, Splendid MS66
Reverse of 1878, 7TF



- 3918** 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS66 PCGS. Smoothly frosted fields and razor-sharp devices exhibit strong cartwheel luster on both sides of this Premium Gem dollar. Attractive blue and tan-gold toning surrounds brilliant-silver centers. VAM specialists will note faint die clashing and areas die doubling on the high-end surfaces. Only a few light abrasions and luster grazes are seen, while strong eye appeal exists throughout this exceptional first-year Morgan. Population: 75 in 66 (12 in 66+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 253K, PCGS# 7074

1879-CC Dollar, MS61
VAM-3, Capped Die



- 3919** 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, Top 100, MS61 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. This is one of the most recognizable varieties in the Morgan dollar series, with the Large CC mintmark over an underlying Small CC. Brilliant, frosty surfaces show good detail throughout, including the centers. Both sides are predictably abraded for an MS61 example, but the coin retains please visual appeal. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

**1879-O Dollar, MS66
Appears Freshly Minted**



- 3920 1879-O MS66 PCGS.** Satin mint luster glistens softly across brilliant surfaces, producing a distinctive look that gives this Premium Gem the appearance of having been struck just yesterday. Strike softness is expected of a New Orleans product like this, but the quality of preservation is not. An essentially unimprovable example of the 1879-O dollar. Population: 47 in 66 (7 in 66+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 253V, PCGS# 7090

**1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Brilliant, Well-Struck, and Nearly Flawless**



- 3921 1879-S MS68 PCGS. CAC.** Aside from the gold issues it struck, the San Francisco Mint had the time and manpower to produce silver dollars — some 9,110,000 of them. The large mintage was second only to the Philadelphia Mint, which struck more than 14 million 1879 silver dollars. This coin equals the finest Superb Gem survivors for the year, aside from 15 PCGS coins in 68+. CAC is an important addition to this fully brilliant example (7/21). NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092

**1880/79-CC VAM-4 Dollar, MS66
Reverse of 1878, *Guide Book* Overdate**



- 3922 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, MS66 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. VAM-4 features the bold remnants of 79 below 80 in the date. The popular Reverse of 1878 has a parallel top arrow feather. This Premium Gem Carson City dollar is fully frosted and entirely brilliant. Liberty's central curls are razor-sharp, and the fields exhibit little more than a few superficial grazes. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 133876 Base PCGS# 7108

**1880-CC Dollar, Frost-White MS67
VAM-6, Low 8/7 Overdate**



- 3923 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7, VAM-6, MS67 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. The fields are fully brilliant, with areas of reflectivity and flashy cartwheel luster. Thick mint frost decorates the raised devices, thus providing an extra dimension to the already strong eye appeal. While the VAM 6 overdate feature is highly prized by Morgan dollar collectors and Carson City specialists alike, this 1880-CC is exceptionally desirable regardless of its important *Guide Book* variety. The surfaces are free of virtually all marks. Only minor grazes disturb the frosted high points, a triumph considering the coin's Carson City origin and the travails of shipping and storage. While grading service tracking of Morgan varieties is incomplete, current population reports show no finer VAM 6 examples at either service. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 133878 Base PCGS# 7104

**1881 Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Elusive With CAC Endorsement**



- 3924 1881 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1881 Philadelphia Morgan becomes elusive in MS66, and finer pieces are rare. This Plus-graded Premium Gem displays brilliant cartwheel luster and largely unabraded surfaces, with sharp detail throughout the devices. A hint of reflectivity is evident in the fields. CAC: 36 in 66, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2546, PCGS# 7124

**1881-CC Dollar, MS67+
VAM-2, Doubled 8s**



- 3925** 1881-CC MS67+ NGC. VAM-2. Both 8s are doubled, with the first showing a die chip inside the upper loop. This blazing, untuned Superb Gem radiates eye-catching mint frost from each flawlessly preserved side. The 1881-CC Morgan dollar is considerably scarcer than subsequent CC dollar issues, and only three coins are graded higher at NGC (7/21). NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7126

**1881-S Dollar, MS68
Near-Flawless Type Coin**



- 3926** 1881-S MS68 PCGS. CAC. Thin rings of ice-blue and golden-orange toning faintly surround both sides of this practically flawless 1881-S Morgan dollar. The interiors are fully brilliant with swirling cartwheel mint frost. Liberty's cheek and the fields throughout lack any marks of note, while central design detail is razor-sharp. An ideal type coin. PCGS has seen only two numerically finer representatives (7/21). NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

**1882-CC Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Contrasted and Attractive**



- 3927** 1882-CC MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. The 1882-CC escaped circulation to a large extent, and high-quality Mint State coins are the rule rather than an exception. Even Deep Mirror Prooflike coins are readily seen, although at the Premium Gem level they become scarce. Finer than that, they are essentially uncollectible. This MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike is brilliantly mirrored, well-frosted, and razor-sharp on both sides. Only a few minor abrasions disturb the otherwise smooth surfaces. NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 97135

**1882-S Dollar, MS68
Flawless Type Coin**



- 3928** 1882-S MS68 PCGS. CAC. A mintage of 9.2 million coins and widespread availability through MS67 and even this high grade makes the 1882-S ideal for type purposes. This flawless Superb Gem is fully struck and mostly brilliant with bands of delicate multicolor toning at the lower right obverse border and the corresponding area on the other side. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 89 in 68 (11 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 61 in 68, 0 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 7140

**1883 Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Among the Finest Survivors**



- 3929** 1883 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Millions of 1883 Morgan dollars survive, and tens of thousands of coins are certified through upper Mint State grades. Deep Mirror Prooflike pieces are many times scarcer and are notable rarities at this esteemed level. Indeed, none are finer. This Premium Gem features fully struck and frosted motifs set against clean, deeply reflective fields. Population: 19 in 66 (2 in 66+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 97143

**1883-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67
Rare Deep Prooflike Example
Tied for Finest in the Category**



- 3930 1883-CC MS67 Deep Prooflike NGC.** The 1883-CC Morgan dollar claims a mintage of 1.2 million pieces, fairly large for a Carson City issue. In addition, the 1883-CC was well-represented in the GSA sales of the 1970s, making the issue relatively available today and a popular choice of type collectors. However, few survivors can match the quality and eye appeal of the present coin. This magnificent Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the brilliant surfaces are impeccably preserved. The deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices to create an intense cameo effect. NGC has certified six coins in MS67 Deep Prooflike, with none finer, while PCGS has graded three examples in the same grade, also with none finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 97145

**1883-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Challenging Issue in Finer Grades**



- 3931 1883-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** More than 6.2 million Morgan dollars were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1883 and the issue is readily collectible at the MS64 grade level, but finer coins are rare. This spectacular Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the brilliant surfaces are free of mentionable distractions. Vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 27 numerically finer examples. CAC: 86 in 64, 5 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1883-S Dollar, MS64+ Prooflike
Eye-Catching Contrast**



- 3932 1883-S MS64+ Prooflike NGC. CAC.** This is an eye-catching example of the conditionally elusive 1883-S Morgan dollar. Both sides are utterly brilliant with a thick layer of frost covering the devices. They stand out dramatically against deeply reflective fields, producing the noted Prooflike contrast. Chatter is absolutely minimal for the grade. Razor-sharp central definition. Census: 6 in 64 (1 in 64+) Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7149

**1884-S Morgan Dollar, AU58
CAC Approved, Radiantly Lustrous**



- 3933 1884-S AU58 PCGS. CAC.** One could easily see this coin receiving a Mint State grade, although there is faint friction discernible on Liberty's cheek beneath a loupe. Cartwheel luster engulfs the fields, complementing brilliant color and minimal abrasions. Strike sharpness is above average. The 1884-S is a challenging issue in Mint State, known as a condition key in high grade. This near-Mint coin is exceptional for the sub-MS60 example.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 10269.
NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1884-S Morgan, MS60 Prooflike
A Rarity With Prooflike Fields**



- 3934 1884-S MS60 Prooflike ANACS.** Mint State Prooflike 1884-S Morgan dollars are major rarities, with only 16 grading events reported by PCGS and NGC combined (including two Deep Prooflike NGC coins) (7/21). NGC also lists a number of AU-level Prooflike coins, although light wear makes those inferior to Uncirculated coins. This ANACS-certified piece is appreciably reflective and well struck, showing a faint light golden hue over lightly marked surfaces.
NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7157

**1885-CC Dollar, MS67
Popular, Low-Mintage CC Issue**



- 3935 1885-CC MS67 PCGS.** The 1885-CC is a relatively available coin in Uncirculated grades, even though only 228,000 pieces were struck — a classic example of the facts not getting in the way of a good story. Of course, MS67 examples are seldom encountered. Liberty's cheek is smooth and virtually unblemished, as is the remainder of the coin. Brilliant throughout with thick, creamy mint frost, the strike details are sharp on each side. While much better than a common 1882-CC or 1883-CC, this would certainly make an impressive type coin with its low official mintage.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2004), lot 8555.
NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

**1885-CC Silver Dollar, MS67
Scarce This Fine With CAC Endorsement**



- 3936 1885-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Beautifully preserved, yielding frosty luster and bold devices, with no obtrusive abrasions. While the reverse is brilliant, the obverse displays rose-gold, sea-green, and pale lilac toning throughout, typical of coins stored for decades in sealed Mint bags. It is likely that this piece came out of the GSA sales of the 1970s. Higher-grade 1885-CC Morgans are rare. CAC: 37 in 67, 3 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

1885-CC VAM-3 Dollar, Brilliant MS67



- 3937 1885-CC VAM-3 MS67 PCGS.** This is the most plentiful variety for the 1885-CC dollar with die scratches in front of Liberty's eye. All-brilliant surfaces are characteristically frosty with swirling cartwheel mint luster. Both sides feature bold central detail. Liberty's cheek is remarkably clean. PCGS reports two numerically finer examples of the 1885-CC, all varieties included (7/21).
PCGS# 42595 Base PCGS# 7160

**1885-O Silver Dollar, MS67+
Impressively Sharp and Well Preserved**



- 3938 1885-O MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1885-O is a plentiful date overall, but examples are elusive in this grade with a Plus designation. Frosty luster rolls across pristine surfaces, illuminating fully brilliant fields and devices. Strike sharpness is far above average for the issue, bordering on full in the centers. Eye appeal greatly exceeds expectations. Population: 73 in 67+, 5 finer. CAC: 207 in 67, 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162

**1886 Morgan Dollar, MS68
Among the Finest Known**



- 3939 1886 MS68 PCGS.** Both PCGS and NGC have graded a few 1886 Morgan dollars at the MS68 grade level, but none numerically finer. Between the two services, only a half dozen MS68 examples have achieved either the Plus or Star designations for an incremental advance in grade. This spectacular 1886 features a crescent of gold and ocean-blue toning that sets it apart, both in terms of eye appeal and aesthetic superiority. The smoothly frosted surfaces are otherwise brilliant-white — a dramatic visual dichotomy seldom seen for the date. The reverse is wholly brilliant, with triple die clashing and a few peripheral die cracks. As suggested by the assigned grade, abrasions or marks are virtually nonexistent. Population: 17 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 254V, PCGS# 7166

**1886-O Morgan Dollar, MS63
Pleasing Lustrous Surfaces**



- 3940 1886-O MS63 PCGS.** From a large mintage of 10.7 million pieces, the 1886-O Morgan dollar is an available issue at the MS63 grade level, but finer coins are scarce, and the issue is a condition rarity in Gem condition. This attractive Select specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked, lustrous surfaces, outside of a few marks on Liberty's cheek. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1886-O Morgan Dollar, MS64
Rare Any Finer**



- 3941 1886-O MS64 PCGS.** The 1886-O Morgan dollar claims a large mintage of more than 10.7 million pieces and the issue is collectible in grades up to the MS64 level, but finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This attractive Choice example offers sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces that show an extensive network of faint peripheral die cracks on the reverse. PCGS has graded three numerically finer examples (7/21). NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1887-O Dollar, MS65 Prooflike
Conditionally Scarce**



- 3942 1887-O MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. A rare date with prooflike surfaces, this piece is fairly typical for the known prooflike examples of this issue. The fields are deeply mirrored, and the devices show excellent mint frost. The strike details are a bit softly defined in the centers, though, as one would expect for a product of the New Orleans Mint. The surfaces are minimally abraded, with the most obvious blemishes being fairly superficial field marks on the reverse. Lightly toned throughout, and a flashy example of this rare issue. Population: 21 in 65 (2 in 65+) Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 1 finer (7/21). Ex: *Pittsburgh Signature* (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 6866. NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 7177

**1887-O Dollar, MS65+ Prooflike
Dazzling Eye Appeal**



- 3943 1887-O MS65+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Only a small fraction of 1887-O Morgan dollars display Prooflike contrast — about 5% of all submissions at PCGS. Even fewer compare technically to this Plus-graded Gem. Both sides feature utterly untuned surfaces awash in radiant cartwheel mint luster. There are no obvious flaws on Liberty's cheek. Dazzling eye appeal.
NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 7177

**1888 Silver Dollar, MS67
Conditionally Scarce**



- 3944 1888 MS67 NGC.** A beautifully preserved, softly frosted Superb Gem, showing mint-fresh brilliance throughout the interiors with amber-gold toning surrounding the outer peripheries. The strike is above average for the issue, and Liberty's cheek is clean. The 1888 Morgan dollar is scarce in this grade and nearly uncollectible finer. Census: 102 in 67 (4 in 67+, 3 in 67★), 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2555, PCGS# 7182

**1888-O Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Just One Certified Finer at PCGS**



- 3945 1888-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** A random speckling of reddish-tan toning consolidates at the rims of this sharply struck and brilliantly lustrous 1888-O. While this New Orleans issue is surprisingly available up through the MS66 grade, it suddenly becomes rare just one increment finer. Liberty's cheek is faultless, while only a few light abrasions and luster grazes visit the fields. Eye appeal is first-rate, as indicated by CAC endorsement. Population: 56 in 66+, 1 finer. CAC: 78 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2556, PCGS# 7184

**1889-CC Dollar, XF40
Pleasing Stone-Gray Surfaces**



- 3946 1889-CC XF40 PCGS.** This XF example of the famous 1889-CC dollar delivers pleasing stone-gray surfaces void of distracting flaws or problems. The high points exhibit normal blending, yet detail remains strong overall. There are even traces of original mint luster around the devices.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1890-CC 'Tail Bar' Dollar, MS64
Well Known Carson City Variety**



- 3947 1890-CC Tail Bar, VAM-4, MS64 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. The straight die gouge beneath the fletchings can be identified at arm's length with the unaided eye, and makes the "Tail Bar" VAM the most easily attributed of the Morgan dollar series. The "Tail Bar" comprises approximately 10% of all Uncirculated 1890-CC dollars, a better Carson City issue. This lustrous and essentially brilliant near-Gem has a good strike and a clean obverse. Nearly unobtainable any finer.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 1223.
NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 133934 Base PCGS# 87198

**1890-O Silver Dollar, MS66
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3948 1890-O MS66 PCGS.** Generally available in lower grades, the 1890-O Morgan dollar is conditionally rare in MS66, and no Superb Gems are reported (7/21). This piece is beautifully lustrous and brilliant, showing only the finest insignificant light grazes here and there. Slight strike softness on the hair above Liberty's ear is typical of the issue. Population: 34 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 255E, PCGS# 7200

**1891-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Scarce in High Grade**



3949 1891-CC MS65 PCGS. Frosty and brilliant, showing largely unmarked surfaces with only a few trivial luster grazes. The strike is above average for the issue, and eye appeal excels. The 1891-CC is scarcer in high grade than many other Carson City Morgan dollars. While CC-mint issues from 1880 through 1885 were represented in the GSA sales of the 1970s by hundreds of thousands of coins, only 5,687 examples of the 1891-CC were distributed from that government hoard.
NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

**1891-S Morgan, Radiant MS66+
CAC Approved, Conditionally Scarce**



3950 1891-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. A slightly better San Francisco issue in high grade, scarce in MS66 and rare finer. This CAC-endorsed, Plus-graded Premium Gem showcases beautiful, radiant cartwheel luster across brilliant surfaces. Strike sharpness is above average for the issue, and the surfaces are remarkably clean. Liberty's cheek is flawless. An outstanding Registry candidate.
NGC ID# 255K, PCGS# 7210

**1891-S Dollar, Top-Grade MS67
Few Pieces Known This Fine**



3951 1891-S MS67 PCGS. The politically backed Silverites still had their way in 1891, although all would change in just a few months as financial markets tumbled and the free-spending silver lobby lost congressional support. The San Francisco Mint struck more than 5 million Morgan dollars as a last hurrah. Despite the plentiful mintage, few Gem or finer coins were struck and 1891-S Superb Gem examples are few and far between. This is a brilliant and sharply struck example, with frosted cartwheel luster and tremendous eye appeal. Liberty's cheek is unblemished, and the few tiny reverse ticks do not distract. Neither service reports a numerically finer example, with PCGS and NGC each listing a single 67+. PCGS Population: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 255K, PCGS# 7210

**1892 Dollar, MS65+
Brilliant, Cartwheel Luster**



3952 1892 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. This is a fully brilliant Morgan dollar with cascading cartwheel mint frost throughout. The coin exhibits strong central detail over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast. Undeniably clean for the grade with a small flaw at Liberty's chin. PCGS reports just 11 finer submissions from a mintage in excess of 1 million coins (7/21).
NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212

1892-CC Dollar, Toned MS64



- 3953 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** The 1892-CC is a better Carson City date in high grade, particularly in Gem or finer condition. This near-Gem example remains within the grasp of budget-conscious enthusiasts. The strike is slightly soft on the central high points, but dusky lavender-gray and sun-gold toning masks this to the naked eye. Light, scattered marks limit the grade.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 3/2016), lot 4299.
NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

**1892-O Silver Dollar, MS65
Smooth Cheek, Lustrous, White**



- 3954 1892-O MS65 PCGS.** *Ex: Bella.* Several New Orleans Morgan dollar issues have respectable mintages but are surprisingly rare in better Mint State grades. The 1892-O is one such issue, plentiful in VF but costly as a Gem. This lustrous example is brilliant save for a whisper of golden toning. The cheek is smooth, and the remainder of the coin is also well preserved. The strike is sharper at the centers than is usual for the Southern facility.
NGC ID# 255N, PCGS# 7216

**1892-S Morgan Dollar, AU55
Semiprooflike Fields**



- 3955 1892-S AU55 NGC.** The eye appeal of this piece far exceeds expectations for the grade, produced by brilliant surfaces that have appreciable reflectivity in the fields. The coin is well struck and shows only slight high-point wear and a few scattered hairlines. The 1892-S is the second scarcest date in the series in Mint State, putting increased pressure on attractive AU examples. This piece displays all of the eye appeal of a low-end Uncirculated coin.
NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218

**1893-CC Dollar, MS63
Attractively Lustrous and Well-Defined**



- 3956 1893-CC MS63 PCGS.** Frosty, vibrant mint luster graces the lightly toned surfaces of this Select Mint State 1893-CC Morgan. The devices are unusually well struck, and only a few small marks on Liberty's cheek limit the grade. The obverse displays splashes of teal-blue and lavender toning over champagne-gold undertones, while the reverse has more traditional coloration that includes blue and amber peripheries surrounding a light golden interior.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 3310.
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, MS63
Appealing Final-Year CC Coin**



- 3957 1893-CC MS63 PCGS.** Dappled shades of blue, violet, and golden toning encircle the obverse border. The center is frosty, and so is nearly the entire reverse, save for hints of peripheral golden color. The 1893-CC dollar usually comes with excessive bagmarks. Abrasions are relatively minor on this coin. The curls over Liberty's ear are characteristically flat, however.
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1894 Dollar, Attractive MS60
First Generation Holder**



- 3958 1894 MS60 PCGS.** Eye appeal is excellent for the grade, with the coin showing far fewer abrasions and much more vibrant mint luster than might be expected. Both sides are largely brilliant, though a faint trace of golden color occurs at 11 o'clock on the reverse. Well-struck at the centers and housed in a first generation holder.
NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Dollar, MS60
Entirely Brilliant**



- 3959 1894 MS60 PCGS.** The 1894 Morgan dollar claims the lowest mintage in the series among Philadelphia issues. This is an entirely brilliant Uncirculated representative with vibrant frosty luster. A single abrasion on Liberty's cheek merits mention. The coin resides in a first generation PCGS holder.
NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Dollar, Brilliant MS63
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Semikey**



- 3960 1894 MS63 NGC.** A lustrous, brilliant Select example of this semikey Philadelphia issue. Well-struck devices complement softly frosted cartwheel luster, and the fields are only minimally abraded. A few minor marks on Liberty's cheek determine the grade. The 1894 boasts the second lowest mintage in the series (110,000 coins), trailing only the famous 1893-S.
NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894-O Morgan Dollar, MS64+
Seldom Seen Finer**



- 3961 1894-O MS64+ NGC.** In general, the 1894-O was not one of the New Orleans Mint's better efforts. This is a rare high-end near-Gem survivor, with lustrous and brilliant surfaces that harbor only a few bagmarks and minor abrasions. The strike is about usual for the issue, with softness at the ear that extends to the hair strands immediately above. The eagle's breast and legs show similar weakness. Still, eye appeal is surprisingly strong for an 1894-O and the frosty surfaces offer much to like. Census: 19 in 64+, 8 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

**1895-S Dollar, MS64
Low-Mintage Semikey**



- 3962 1895-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1895-S (400,000 coins) is one of only two issues for the year. The other is the 1895-O, which was struck to the extent 450,000 coins but is many times rarer in high grades. Indeed, a comparable 1895-O would be essentially unobtainable. This near-Gem exhibits a few splashes of thin golden color over otherwise brilliant, thickly frosted surfaces. Chatter is relatively minor, and strike softness is confined to the hair curls directly over Liberty's ear.
NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

**1895-S VAM-4 Dollar, MS61 Prooflike
S Over Horizontal S**



- 3963 1895-S S Over Horizontal S, VAM-4, MS61 Prooflike ANACS.** A Top 100 Variety. This popular Morgan dollar variety features the obvious remnants of a horizontal S mintmark below the primary S. Both sides are brilliant and well-detailed. Partial contrast exists between the devices and moderately reflective fields, explaining the Prooflike designation. Only 400,000 1895-S Morgan dollars were struck.
NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 43807 Base PCGS# 7239

**1896-S Dollar, MS63
Frosty and Wholly Brilliant**



- 3964 1896-S MS63 NGC.** The 1896-S is best known for its conditional scarcity. The average certified grade for the issue falls between XF45 and AU50. This is a wholly brilliant Select Uncirculated coin with thick, frosty mint luster. The fields are relatively clean for the grade, though the centers are incomplete.
NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Dollar, Frosty MS64
Far Above Average for the Issue**



- 3965 1896-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The average 1896-S Morgan dollar only grades between XF45 and AU50. This beautiful near-Gem is frosty and brilliant with the subtlest blushes of golden color. Incomplete at the centers, as is almost always the case. Housed in a green label holder with a CAC approval sticker to match.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1897-O Dollar, Untoned MS63
Conditionally Challenging**



- 3966 1897-O MS63 PCGS. CAC.** Only a few dozen Gem examples of the 1897-O dollar exist, placing substantial pressure on high-end survivors in MS63 and MS64. This brilliant Select Uncirculated New Orleans dollar is satiny with clean fields. Liberty's cheek is similarly unabraded. Minor strike softness is typical.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 2566, PCGS# 7248

**1898-O Silver Dollar, MS67+★
Only Two Certified Finer**



- 3967 1898-O MS67+★ NGC.** While NGC has assigned the numerical 67 grade to 204 submissions of 1898-O Morgan silver dollars, just five have earned the Plus designation and three have earned the coveted Star from that service. Only the coin that is offered here has received both the Plus and Star designations and just two submissions are graded finer (7/21). Both sides are virtually flawless and the obverse exhibits lovely gold, violet, and blue toning. The reverse is brilliant and untoned with frosty silver luster. An extraordinary example for a high-quality Morgan dollar collection.
NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254

**1901 Morgan Dollar, MS62
Famously Elusive in High Grades**



- 3968 1901 MS62 PCGS.** The 1901 is one of the more famous condition rarities in the Morgan dollar series. This is a frosty MS62 representative with dappled golden toning around the the obverse border. Strike definition is typical for the issue, and a couple of heavy abrasions appear on Liberty's portrait and the eagle's breast. Nevertheless, examples are scarcely seen finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

**1901-S Silver Dollar, MS65
Old Green Holder**



- 3969 1901-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A better date in high grade, the 1901-S is scarce in MS65 with CAC endorsement, and finer pieces overall are elusive. This coin displays vibrant luster with a hint of light golden toning in the margins. Above-average strike sharpness adds to the eye appeal. Housed in an old green label holder. CAC: 34 in 65, 7 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276

**1902-O Morgan Dollar, MS67
Registry Grade Specimen**



- 3970 1902-O MS67 PCGS.** The 1902-O Morgan dollar claims a large production of more than 8.6 million pieces, but dies were overused and quality control was sometimes lax, making the issue quite elusive at the MS67 grade level. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved lustrous surfaces, with highlights of sea-green, amber, and magenta toning. Population: 63 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 256N, PCGS# 7280

**1902-O Morgan, Splendid MS67
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3971 1902-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Although not rare in an absolute sense, the 1902-O received indifferent attention at the New Orleans Mint when more than 8.6 million pieces were struck. Today, Superb Gem examples are rare, especially those with CAC endorsement. While flat strikes and heavily marked surfaces are the rule, this magnificent MS67 is fully struck and meticulously well-preserved. Lustrous, satin-smooth surfaces include a nearly flawless portrait and a sharply defined eagle, and no sign of the bagmarks that typify this O-mint date. The eye appeal increases dramatically with a flourish of obverse color that encompasses the left field — a palette of blue, tan, orange, and gold in an amazing combination of colors. The reverse is technically equal to the obverse, albeit less colorfully toned. High quality emanates from every niche of the near-perfect fields and devices. Population: 63 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 256N, PCGS# 7280

**1903 Dollar, Brilliant MS67+
Among the Finest With CAC Approval**



- 3972 1903 MS67+ NGC. CAC.** Each side maintains complete brilliance, delivering an appearance as fresh as the day this Superb Gem Morgan dollar was struck in 1903. Cartwheel luster rolls over the fully defined, untoned, and unmarked surfaces. Although the issue is plentiful through MS67, only three examples are certified finer — all at NGC. This ranks among the finest with CAC approval (7/21). NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

**1903-O Morgan Dollar, MS67
None Are Numerically Finer**



- 3973 1903-O MS67 PCGS.** Before the Treasury releases of the 1960s, the 1903-O Morgan dollar was a prime rarity in the series, but the coins released from government storage made the issue much more available to eager collectors. The 1903-O is still scarce at the MS67 grade level, however. This delightful Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless lustrous surfaces, with colorful highlights of magenta toning. PCGS has graded no coins in higher numeric grades (7/21). NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

1878 7TF Morgan, PR65 Reverse of 1878



3974 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 PR65 NGC. Most proof 1878 Morgan dollars are of the 8 Tailfeathers variety. 7 Tailfeathers pieces are about twice as scarce overall. This type is further divided into Reverse of 1878 and Reverse of 1879 coins, the latter being extremely rare in any grade. The Reverse of 1878 is the usual variant collected for the 7 Tailfeathers issue.

This Gem is conditionally rare. Satiny luster illuminates sharp devices, while the liquidlike fields provide appreciable cameo contrast on the obverse. The reverse is less contrasted, resulting in the omission of a Cameo designation from NGC. A few minor hairlines are not out of line for the grade, and eye appeal is pleasing. Brilliant, save for a tinge of light golden color around the outer borders. NGC ID# 2573, PCGS# 7312

1880 Morgan Dollar, PR65 Great Eye Appeal and Contrast



3975 1880 PR65 NGC. CAC. The rims on each side exhibit the characteristic toning of a coin certified for decades in one of these older style NGC holders, with crimson, blue, and golden patina at the borders. A thick layer of mint frost covers the central devices, producing eye-catching, if undesignated, cameo contrast. The effect is particularly appealing on the obverse.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 27Z4, PCGS# 7315

1880 Morgan Dollar, PR66 Cameo Sharply Contrasted



3976 1880 PR66 Cameo NGC. A large proof mintage of 1,355 Morgan dollars was achieved in 1880. The issue is readily available in the context of proof Morgan dollars, but it is quite scarce in the PR66 Cameo designation. Light tan-gold toning graces the right obverse, and is faintly apparent across the remainder of this razor-sharp Premium Gem. The field-device contrast is strong enough to earn the coveted Cameo designation. The portrait, eagle, and wreath exhibit consistent frost, and the flashy fields are essentially devoid of hairlines. Census: 35 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66+, 1 in 66★, 1 in 66+★), 40 finer (6/21).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5392.
NGC ID# 27Z4, PCGS# 87315

1885 Morgan Dollar, PR64 Original Patina



3977 1885 PR64 PCGS. From a mintage of 930 proofs, this Choice representative offers dusky violet-gray centers with cobalt-blue, gold, and rose toning. Rotation under a light source reveals flashy fields with few signs of contact. The impression is complete, as expected of a proof.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4574.
NGC ID# 27ZE, PCGS# 7320

1887 Dollar, PR63 Only 710 Proofs Struck



3978 1887 PR63 PCGS. For many collectors, a proof Morgan dollar is a trophy coin, representing the pinnacle of production quality in a series that dominates U.S. numismatics. The 1887 claims a mintage of only 710 proofs. This Select example is largely brilliant with a bit of duskiness on each side and a trace of golden color around the rims. The obverse fields are moderately reflective. Hairlines are faint, and the strike is as razor-sharp as one would hope and expect.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 7322

1887 Morgan Dollar, Nicely Toned PR64



3979 1887 PR64 PCGS. The proof mintage was just 750 pieces, yet the 1887 survives in relatively large numbers as well as in high grades. This near-Gem coin features a sharp strike and attractive reddish-gold highlights at the raised elements. Mirrored fields display occasional grayish-blue hues. A touch of cameo contrast adds eye appeal. Population: 74 in 64 (1 in 64+), 49 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 7322

1892 Morgan Dollar, PR63+
Undesignated Contrast



3980 1892 PR63+ PCGS. CAC. The proof coinage of 1892 is known for its somewhat elevated production levels. Mintages increased with the expectation that the introduction of the new Barber coinage would spur demand for proof sets. This is one of 1,245 proof Morgan dollars struck that year. It features faint golden accents around brilliant surfaces. The reverse is slightly dusky with a patch of violet color along the edge of the eagle's left wing. Considerable undesignated contrast exists between the fields and devices. NGC ID# 27ZM, PCGS# 7327

1894 Dollar, PR62 Cameo
Beautifully Contrasted



3981 1894 PR62 Cameo PCGS. The 1894 Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollar is a challenging coin to acquire in high-grade circulation-strike format. This PR62 Cameo representative — one of 972 proofs struck — would serve as an excellent alternative. Both sides are untoned and beautifully contrasted. A superficial wipe from long ago defines the grade. NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 87329

1900 Morgan Dollar, PR66 Cameo
CAC-Approved Quality



3982 1900 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint struck an adequate mintage of 912 proof Morgan dollars in 1900, with the coins delivered in quarterly batches of 377, 135, 100, and 300 pieces. The mintage was generally well-produced, but fewer examples show the intense cameo contrast of issues from the late 1890s. This delightful Premium Gem is a happy exception to the rule, as the deeply reflective fields contrast boldly with the richly frosted devices to produce a stunning cameo effect. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and the surfaces are virtually flawless, with attractive highlights of magenta toning. Population: 13 in 66 Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 5 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 27ZY, PCGS# 87335

PEACE DOLLARS

1921 Peace Dollar, MS65+ Boldly Struck, CAC Endorsed



- 3983 1921 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** An impressively well-struck 1921 Peace dollar, showing nearly full definition in the fields. Satiny luster is brilliant with few abrasions, producing pleasant eye appeal recognized by CAC. The Plus designation further sets this piece apart from its peers. The 1921 is popular with type collectors as the only High Relief issue in the series. Examples with strong central definition are scarce and highly sought after. NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

1921 Peace Dollar, MS66 Fully Struck Example of This 20th Century Key



- 3984 1921 MS66 NGC.** Let's talk about strike on 1921 Peace dollars. Because of the high relief, they are all softly defined on Liberty's hair. Right? Well, almost. In the summer of 1980 Rick DeFrancis dropped by the office to buy and sell coins with Ron Howard, who was then the head buyer for Steve Ivy Rare Coins (in addition to Steve, of course). Rick had two 1921 Peace dollars that were as strongly struck as I have ever seen on a coin for circulation. They weren't for sale either, just for show, as he had buyers for them already. In the 41 years since I (MVW) have only seen one other coin with a comparable strike and that was maybe ten years ago. Now, here is another. The mint luster is thick and frosted with no objectionable abrasions on either side and a light blush of golden color on each side. The collector who needs a 1921 cannot hold out for a fully struck coin, but when one is offered, such as this piece, it is definitely worth stretching for. NGC reports only eight numerically finer submissions (7/21). NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

1921 Peace Dollar, MS66 Above-Average Sharpness



- 3985 1921 MS66 PCGS.** Satiny, brilliant luster adorns the Premium Gem surfaces of this High Relief Peace dollar. The central high points exhibit trivial strike softness, but overall definition is above average for the issue. No major abrasions are seen. The 1921 Peace dollar is occasionally seen in MS66, but PCGS lists only seven finer pieces (7/21). NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

1921 Peace Dollar, MS66 Elusive CAC Example



- 3986 1921 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC.** The 1921 Peace dollar is singularly popular in the series due to its high relief modeling, and it is the favorite date for many type coin collectors. Examples are collectible in MS66 but elusive in this grade with CAC endorsement. Only a couple handfuls of finer pieces are known. This piece displays original, frosty mint luster with delicate light golden toning throughout the interiors that cedes to amber and russet around the outer peripheries. No major abrasions are seen. Due to the high relief of the design in 1921, most examples of this issue are slightly weak in the centers, a characteristic shared by this piece. PCGS lists only seven Superb Gems finer. CAC: 38 in 66, 1 finer (6/21). **From The JDC Collection.** NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

**1922 Peace Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest, CAC Approved**



- 3987 1922 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: JDC. The 1922 is widely regarded as a common date and a type coin in the Peace dollar series, a reputation it has gained from its mintage of more than 51 million coins and a habit of being readily available in just about any grade desired. However, this Philadelphia issue is surprisingly scarce in Superb Gem condition. The JDC MS67 specimen is tied for the finest certified, and it is one of only 15 pieces in this grade with CAC approval. Luster is frosty, brilliant, and largely untouched. The strike is sharp in the centers, being only a trifle soft on the O in ONE and the UN in UNITED. Eye appeal is stunning. A superb type coin or Registry Set date coin. Population: 42 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 15 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
From The JDC Collection.
NGC ID# 257C, PCGS# 7357

**1922-D Peace Dollar, MS66+
Elusive Plus Grade and CAC Combination**



- 3988 1922-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: JDC. The 1922-D is many times scarcer in high grade than its Philadelphia counterpart, and Plus-graded Premium Gems are especially elusive. The JDC coin also boasts CAC endorsement, which is seldom seen on a Premium Gem 1922-D. PCGS lists only three finer pieces (7/21). This coin is frosty and brilliant, yielding a stunning cartwheel effect and impressively sharp detail. A few insignificant luster grazes in the fields are all that deny this piece technical perfection. Population: 49 in 66+, 3 finer. CAC: 75 in 66, 1 finer (7/21).
From The JDC Collection.
NGC ID# 257D, PCGS# 7358

**1922-D Peace Dollar, MS66+
Lustrous CAC-Endorsed Example**



- 3989 1922-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Although the 1922-D Peace dollar is relatively plentiful in MS66, Plus-graded coins are scarce, as are those with CAC endorsement. This example displays frosty, brilliant cartwheel luster and clean surfaces. Slight strike softness in the centers is typical of the issue. PCGS lists only three Superb Gems finer. Population: 49 in 66+, 3 finer. CAC: 75 in 66, 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 257D, PCGS# 7358

**1923 Peace Dollar, MS67
Unknown in Higher Numeric Grades**



- 3990 1923 MS67 NGC.** Speckled crimson and golden-russet toning graces this Superb Gem dollar. The underlying surfaces show considerable mint brilliance and swirling luster without virtually any field marks. The 1923 is a plentiful issue, but MS67 is the highest numeric grade awarded at both services combined (7/21).
NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7360

1923 Peace Dollar, MS67
Top-Grade CAC Type Coin



- 3991 1923 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Among the finest examples of this popular type coin issue, scarce with CAC endorsement. Frosty cartwheel luster rolls across unabraded surfaces, complementing boldly struck devices and mint-fresh brilliance. Only a few very faint grazes in the fields prevent absolute perfection. CAC: 46 in 67, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7360

1923 Peace Dollar, MS67
CAC Approved, Ex: Simpson



- 3992 1923 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC. Formerly in the Bob R. Simpson collection of Peace dollars, this stunning Superb Gem 1923 coin ranks within a minority of top-grade 1923s that have CAC endorsement. We have only seen 15 appearances of a CAC-endorsed Superb Gem in our auctions within the last decade, revealing the rarity of such coins compared to those without the coveted green label. This piece displays incredibly clean, vibrantly lustrous surfaces with a strong cartwheel effect. The strike is bold, and there is the faintest trace of light champagne warmth on each side. CAC: 45 in 67, 0 finer (6/21).
Ex: Bob R. Simpson Collection (2019).
From The JDC Collection.
NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7360

1923-D Peace Dollar, MS66+
Only One Finer Certified Example



- 3993 1923-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1923-D Peace dollar claims a substantial mintage of 6.8 million pieces. Unfortunately, most Mint State examples seen today suffer from excessive bagmarks or lackluster surfaces. The issue is definitely scarce at the MS66 grade level, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually pristine surfaces, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. A few subtle hints of lavender-gray toning add to the terrific eye appeal. Only one finer coin has been certified by either of the leading grading services, a single MS67 at PCGS (7/21). CAC: 31 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 257G, PCGS# 7361

1923-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Richly Toned



- 3994 1923-S MS65 PCGS. Only four examples of the 1923-S Peace dollar are graded numerically higher at PCGS, which is surprising considering the issue's massive production of more than 19 million coins (7/21). Steel-blue patina dominates each side, along with splashes of crimson, violet, and golden color.
NGC ID# 257H, PCGS# 7362

1924 Peace Dollar, MS67
Only One Coin Finer at PCGS



- 3995 1924 MS67 PCGS.** Struck from worn dies, this Superb Gem 1924 Peace dollar exhibits incredibly vibrant, frosty luster throughout brilliant fields and boldly rendered devices. The surfaces are devoid of bothersome abrasions, producing tremendous visual appeal. The 1924 is relatively plentiful in MS67 compared to many other issues in the series, ideal for type collectors. PCGS and NGC each list only a single coin finer. Population: 62 in 67 (5 in 67+), 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 257J, PCGS# 7363

1925 Peace Dollar, MS67
Uncollectible Any Finer



- 3998 1925 MS67 PCGS.** Tens of thousands of examples of the 1925 Peace dollar are available through Gem condition, and several thousand more survive in MS66. Superb Gem condition is the highest obtainable grade level for the issue. A single numerically finer example is certified at PCGS (6/21). This Registry coin is frosty and largely brilliant with the faintest traces of powder-blue and lilac patina. Detail is generally strong for the type, and abrasions are scant.
NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

1924-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Few Pieces Known Finer



- 3996 1924-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1924-S is elusive in Gem condition and decidedly rare finer, with only a half dozen higher-grade coins reported at PCGS (7/21). This piece is brilliant and vibrantly lustrous. A bold strike contributes to outstanding eye appeal. Only a few faint grazes are evident beneath a loupe, none out of line for the grade.
NGC ID# 257K, PCGS# 7364

1926 Peace Dollar, MS66+
Only One Coin Finer at PCGS



- 3999 1926 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: JDC. The 1926 is available in MS66, but Plus-designated pieces in this grade are scarce, and finer coins are almost uncollectible — just one finer piece is reported at PCGS. The present coin is among the finest with CAC endorsement, making it ideal for high-ranking Registry Sets. Brilliant, frosty luster adorns the pristine surfaces, and the devices are well defined. Population: 58 in 66+, 1 finer. CAC: 71 in 66, 0 finer (6/21).
From The JDC Collection.
NGC ID# 257N, PCGS# 7367

1924-S Peace Dollar, MS65+
Rare With a Plus Designation



- 3997 1924-S MS65+ PCGS.** Ex: JDC. Amber, olive, russet, and sun-gold toning frames the borders of this high-end Gem, with ivory interiors that yield rich, satiny mint luster. Slight central strike softness is typical of the issue, and there are no obtrusive abrasions. The 1924-S is a conditionally challenging issue in the Peace dollar series. Most Mint State examples grade no finer than MS64, and Gems are elusive. PCGS and NGC combined report only eight coins finer. Population: 13 in 65+, 6 finer (6/21).
From The JDC Collection.
NGC ID# 257K, PCGS# 7364

1927-D Peace Dollar, MS65
Vibrant Mint Luster



- 4000 1927-D MS65 PCGS. CAC.** With a smallish mintage of 1.2 million pieces, the 1927-D Peace dollar is a somewhat challenging issue to locate in MS65 condition. This attractive Gem displays well-detailed design elements and vibrant satin mint luster, with lightly marked surfaces that show patches of golden-orange and sea-green toning. PCGS has graded 23 numerically finer examples (7/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 6097.
NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

**1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Prohibitively Rare Any Finer**



- 4001 1927-S MS65 PCGS.** A beautifully preserved example of this better San Francisco issue, showing pristine obverse fields. Only a few faint grazes are seen on the reverse eagle's wing. Luster is frosty and brilliant, complementing an above-average strike. The 1927-S is scarce in this grade, and PCGS lists only two numerically finer examples (7/21).
NGC ID# 257U, PCGS# 7372

**1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Sparkling Gem Example**



- 4002 1927-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Brilliant, satiny luster illuminates Gem-quality surfaces on this 1927-S Peace dollar. This issue often comes poorly struck, and the present coin does exhibit slight softness in the centers. However, eye appeal is excellent for the grade, as recognized by CAC. The 1927-S is elusive in MS65, and PCGS lists only two numerically finer pieces (7/21). CAC: 22 in 65, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 257U, PCGS# 7372

**1934 Peace Dollar, MS66+
Conditionally Scarce CAC Coin**



- 4003 1934 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC.** The 1934 is among the more plentiful late-date issues in the Peace dollar series, although Premium Gem examples — particularly those with a Plus designation — are elusive. This piece is CAC endorsed, ranking it among the finest pieces in the Premium Gem grade level. PCGS and NGC combined list only 15 finer pieces (6/21). Luster is frost-white and radiant, complementing a bold strike and exceptional preservation. Population: 54 in 66+, 10 finer. CAC: 73 in 66, 2 finer (6/21).
From The JDC Collection.
NGC ID# 257X, PCGS# 7375

**1934-D Peace Dollar, MS66+
Among the Finest With CAC**



- 4004 1934-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: JDC.** The 1934-D Peace dollar is usually available in grades through MS64 and is only marginally elusive in MS65, but Premium Gems are scarce. This is a rare Plus-graded example, among the finest pieces endorsed by CAC. PCGS and NGC each report only two coins graded numerically finer (7/21). Brilliant luster rolls across each side in radiant cartwheel bands, revealing only trivial signs of contact in the fields or on Liberty's cheek. The devices are well defined, and eye appeal is exceptional. The 1934-D is known for coming well struck and attractive, and the JDC coin does not disappoint. Population: 20 in 66+, 2 finer. CAC: 26 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).

From The JDC Collection.
NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7376

**1934-S Dollar, MS61
Razor-Sharp Strike**



- 4005 1934-S MS61 NGC.** For many specialists in the Peace dollar series, an Uncirculated example of the semikey 1934-S is at the top of their want list. This coin is razor-sharp. Both sides are brilliant with slightly muted luster. The fields are clean, while chatter is mostly seen on Liberty's portrait. Two small toning spots occur on the obverse near the rims.
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

**1934-S Dollar, MS64
Thickly Frosted, Entirely Brilliant**



- 4006 1934-S MS64 PCGS.** Ex: Fivaz Collection. This is a thickly frosted, entirely brilliant example of the always-popular 1934-S Peace dollar. The coin is well-struck with typical central softness, and marks are limited to small, unobtrusive ticks. From a mintage of 1 million coins, one of the smallest totals in the series.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

**1934-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Mint-Fresh Semikey, CAC-Approved**



- 4007 1934-S MS65 PCGS.** CAC. The 1934-S is a highly regarded, low-mintage semikey that proves challenging in Gem condition. This example has the added benefit of CAC endorsement, attesting to its excellent quality for the grade. Smooth, frosty surfaces are entirely untoned, giving the coin a mint-fresh appearance. Typically struck at the centers. PCGS reports 41 higher grading events (6/21).
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

**1935-S Silver Dollar, MS66+
Smooth Cheek, Good Strike**



- 4008 1935-S MS66+ NGC.** CAC. Three rays below ONE. A brilliant and coruscating Premium Gem with uncommonly unmarked surfaces. A good strike contributes further to the quality. Unobtainable any finer with a CAC seal. The lower mintage 1935-S can be found in typical Mint State at any local show, but examples of the present quality are undeniably rare. Census: 70 in 66 (4 in 66+, 2 in 66★), 3 finer. CAC: 69 in 66, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

**1935-S Peace Dollar, MS66+
Tied for Finest With CAC Approval**



- 4009 1935-S MS66+ PCGS.** CAC. Ex: JDC. Three rays below ONE. The 1935-S marks the end of the Peace dollar series and the final silver dollar struck for commercial use by the U.S. Mint. Premium Gem examples are occasionally available, but seldom are such coins seen with a Plus designation. PCGS and NGC combined report only a half dozen finer pieces (6/21). The JDC coin displays a bold strike and brilliant, vibrant frosty luster. The preservation is outstanding. Population: 41 in 66+, 3 finer. CAC: 67 in 66, 0 finer (6/21).
From The JDC Collection.
NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

**2000-P 'Cheerios' Dollar, MS67
Famous FS-902 Variety**



- 4010 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902 (formerly FS-401), MS67 PCGS.** The famous 2000-P "Cheerios" dollars are distinguished from their regular circulation-strike counterparts by the presence of ribbing on the eagle's tailfeathers. Nearly flawless golden surfaces are satiny and fully struck. Population: 37 in 67, 32 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 282J, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

End of Session Three

SESSION FOUR

GOLD DOLLARS

1849 No L Gold Dollar, MS65 Premier Issue



- 4011 1849 No L MS65 NGC.** Dazzling luster dominates this beautifully preserved Gem. The introductory No L, Open Wreath subtype has a traditional mintage of only 1,000 pieces, although a number were apparently saved as souvenirs. Well struck and pleasing with rich apricot toning. Encapsulated in a former generation holder. Census: 25 in 65 (1 in 65+★), 21 finer (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2011), lot 4294.
NGC ID# DWRE, PCGS# 7501

1850-O Gold Dollar, MS62 Rare Any Finer



- 4012 1850-O MS62 PCGS. Variety 1.** Doug Winter writes: "The 1850-O is easily the rarest of the five Type One gold dollar produced at the New Orleans Mint. It is the only one of these issues which is hard to find in strictly Uncirculated grades and it is rare above properly graded MS62." This impressive example displays lustrous yellow-gold surfaces and a pinpoint-sharp strike throughout. Small grazes and marks are superficial. Population: 12 in 62, 11 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 25BJ, PCGS# 7512

1851-C Gold Dollar, MS61 Bold Southern Type Coin



- 4013 1851-C MS61 NGC. Variety 1,** with the usual die crack that connects OF A on the reverse. This popular Charlotte gold dollar issue was struck to the extent of 41,267 pieces. Examples often serve as a Southern gold type coins. This bright MS61 offering is sharply struck from heavily clashed dies. Partial luster glows around the devices.
NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514

1853 Gold Dollar, MS66 Needle-Sharp Strike



- 4014 1853 MS66 NGC.** 1853 is the go-to date for type collectors and represents the most collectible gold dollar based on mintage, which exceeded 4 million pieces. This Premium Gem example is sharply struck, frosted, and free of any die clashing. Full mint luster radiates from the attractive, finely grained surfaces. Only a few tiny marks and minor nicks disturb the otherwise unblemished surfaces. Census: 49 in 66 (3 in 66+), 10 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521

**1853-C Gold Dollar, MS63
Fully Struck and Semiprooflike**



- 4015 1853-C MS63 NGC. Variety 1.** This was the fourth and final Type One gold dollar issue from the Charlotte Mint. The 1853-C claims a mintage of 11,515 coins, and about 200 to 300 pieces are thought to survive, per Doug Winter's *Gold Coins of the Charlotte Mint: 1838-1861* (third edition). Uncirculated coins are elusive and generally rarely seen in MS63 or higher.

This fully struck Select Mint State offering is remarkable. The surface are deep yellow-gold with lovely contrast between the watery fields and partly frosted devices. Clearly an early impression from the dies and well preserved. Note that the certification totals at this level are almost certainly inflated. Census: 14 in 63, 4 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 25BV, PCGS# 7522

**1855 Gold Dollar, MS63
Short-Lived Type Two Design**



- 4016 1855 Type Two MS63 PCGS.** Type Two gold dollars were struck for only two years at the Philadelphia Mint. Though each of the branch mints then in operation also coined one Type Two issue, those varieties are scarce, and most type collectors select either an 1854 or 1855 Philadelphia gold dollar. This Select example has pleasing apricot-gold surfaces and a bold strike. The date and DOLLAR are sharp, unlike often seen. The fields display a double set of obvious clash marks, . and the reverse shows radial cracks at 5 o'clock and 7:30. Encased in an old green label holder. NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532

**1855 Gold Dollar, MS63
Popular Type Two Issue**



- 4017 1855 Type Two MS63 PCGS. CAC.** This 1855 gold dollar represents the short-lived Type Two design. The Type Two design was struck on a larger diameter, thinner planchet that was hoped would keep the coins from getting lost in the linings of the owner's pockets, but striking problems doomed the design and it was only used from 1854-1856. This impressive Select specimen shows the typical softness on the central devices and the lustrous orange-gold surfaces are appropriately marked for the grade. NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532

**1855-C Gold Dollar, XF45
Sole C-Mint Type Two Issue**



- 4018 1855-C XF45 NGC. Variety 2.** The final 5 in the date is beneath the right half of the A in DOLLAR. Luster glimmers from selected areas, and the subdued straw-gold fields show few marks. The date is sharply struck. Vital to a Charlotte Mint type set, since there are no other C-mint Type Two issues.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 5322.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 25C5, PCGS# 7533

**1855-O Gold Dollar, MS61
Rare Issue in Mint State**



- 4019 1855-O MS61 NGC. Variety 2.** The usual, lapped die state. The 8 in the date is weak, as are the LL in DOLLAR. This is the only New Orleans issue of the Type Two design. 55,000 pieces were struck, but Mint State survivors are scarce. Above-average sharpness characterizes the wreath details on this piece, although Liberty's portrait shows the usual minor softness on the highest hair curls. Pleasing straw-gold coloration on each side complements a lack of bothersome abrasions. Census: 26 in 61 (2 in 61+), 35 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535

**1856 Gold Dollar, MS66+
Slanted 5 Logotype**



- 4020 1856 Slanted 5 MS66+ NGC.** The Slanted 5 is the more plentiful 1856 gold dollar variant, ideal for date and type purposes. This high-end Premium Gem example displays softly frosted luster and rich pumpkin-orange color. The surfaces are beautifully preserved, showing no bothersome abrasions. A rarity this fine. Census: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25C9, PCGS# 7540

**1857-S Gold Dollar, MS61
Scarce in Uncirculated Grades**



- 4021 1857-S MS61 NGC.** A challenging San Francisco issue, the 1857-S claims a mintage of only 10,000 pieces. Mint State examples are scarce and underappreciated compared to the more popular Charlotte and Dahlonega issues from this period. This piece is well struck with bright, softly frosted luster over wheat-gold surfaces. A few light scattered abrasions limit the grade, but they do not diminish the significance of this early S-mint rarity. Census: 11 in 61, 6 finer (6/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4173.
NGC ID# 25CG, PCGS# 7547

**1858-S Gold Dollar, MS61
Rare in Mint Condition**



- 4022 1858-S MS61 PCGS.** With a mintage of only 10,000 pieces, the 1858-S gold dollar is scarce in all grades and rare in Mint State. This Uncirculated coin shows satiny yellow-gold luster and a sharp strike. There are no major abrasions, although light field chatter limits the grade. This San Francisco issue is somewhat underrated in Uncirculated grades. Population: 5 in 61, 9 finer (6/21).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 5450.
NGC ID# 25CK, PCGS# 7550

**1859-D Gold Dollar, Unc Details
Low Mintage of 4,952 Coins**



- 4023 1859-D — Bent — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 11-N.** The 9 in the date is under the right side of the A in DOLLAR. Only 4,952 gold dollars were coined at the Dahlonega Mint in 1859. About 300 to 350 pieces are thought to survive in all grades. This example features the definition of an Uncirculated coin, however, a diagonal bend prevents a numeric assessment. The noted flaw is not overly distracting, and each side maintains pleasing orange-gold color with reddish-violet accents. Strike detail is good. A couple of small marks occur on Liberty's cheek.

**1875 Gold Dollar, MS63 Prooflike
Only 400 Pieces Struck**



- 4024 1875 MS63 Prooflike PCGS.** The 1875 is the lowest-mintage date and mintmark combination in the gold dollar series. Only 400 circulation strikes and 20 proofs were produced. Surviving circulation strikes represent one of the most important Philadelphia acquisitions in the series. This piece is the finest of two specimens at PCGS designated Prooflike (7/21). Deep reflectivity in the fields produces appreciable cameo contrast on both sides, with rich tangerine-gold color throughout. Light, scattered marks determine the numeric grade but pose little distraction. An essential coin for the advanced gold dollar specialist. Population: 1 in 63 Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25DD, PCGS# 77576

**1879 Gold Dollar, MS67
Among the Finest Certified**



- 4025 1879 MS67 PCGS.** A conditionally rare Superb Gem example of this low-mintage issue (3,000 pieces struck). It is among the finest certified by either leading service, and no Prooflike coins are known this fine (7/21). Luster is softly frosted and largely pristine, yielding warm wheat-gold color and boldly struck devices. Population: 14 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25DH, PCGS# 7580

**1880 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Seldom Offered Finer**



- 4026 1880 MS67+ PCGS.** Frosty mint luster cascades over the orange-gold and peach-yellow surfaces of this high-end Superb Gem. The strike is sharp, and there are no distracting abrasions. A few small, faint alloy spots appear in the left obverse margin around UNITED. The 1880 gold dollar is scarce in this grade with a Plus designation, and finer examples are rare. Population: 13 in 67+, 31 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

**1881 Gold Dollar, MS67
Collectible Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4027 1881 MS67 NGC.** The late-date gold dollars mostly claim low mintages and relatively high survival rates, making them enjoyable to collect. The 1881 was struck to the extent of only 7,620 coins, but enough survive through this high grade to make the date accessible. This Superb Gem is fully struck with rich honey-gold color and frosty mint luster. Delightful in every respect. NGC ID# 25DK, PCGS# 7582

**1882 Gold Dollar, MS67+ Prooflike
Finest Prooflike Coin at NGC**



- 4028 1882 MS67+ Prooflike NGC.** From a mintage of only 5,000 coins, the 1882 gold dollar poses a challenge for collectors in high grade. NGC reports only 15 submissions in the Prooflike category, the present coin being among the finest of these. A single Deep Prooflike pieces is listed (MS64) (7/21). This is the only Plus-designated MS67 Prooflike coin at NGC. The strike is sharp, complementing the reflectivity of the fields. Rich honey-gold color adorns each side. Census: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+) Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25DL, PCGS# 77583

**1884 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Exemplary Quality and Eye Appeal
Unclashed, Unabraded, CAC Approved**



- 4029 1884 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1884 gold dollar is among the low-mintage dates of the series end that were widely saved at the time of issue. Out of a mintage of 5,230 coins, PCGS alone has graded more than 300 survivors. Nonetheless, the quality demanded by the Superb Gem grade levels makes the finest 1884 gold dollars conditionally scarce. This is the sole Plus-graded MS67 example at PCGS, and it is one of just 14 coins in this numeric grade overall with CAC endorsement (6/21). The strike is sharp, accenting the mirroring in the fields. Rich orange-gold and rose hues adorn each side, and no clash marks or abrasions are seen. Population: 19 in 67 (1 in 67+), 8 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 4 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 25DN, PCGS# 7585

**1887 Gold Dollar, MS67+ Prooflike
Rarely Offered This Fine**



- 4030 1887 MS67+ Prooflike NGC.** Beautifully preserved and deeply reflective, among the finest Prooflike coins at NGC. The strike is sharp, and each side displays rich orange-gold patina. No bothersome contact marks are seen. An outstanding type coin. Census: 7 in 67 (1 in 67+ Prooflike, 1 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 0 finer; 1 in 67 Deep Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25DS, PCGS# 87588 Base PCGS# 7588

1887 Gold Dollar, MS66 Deep Prooflike
Extraordinary Quality and Contrast



- 4031** 1887 MS66 Deep Prooflike NGC. Of the more than 70,000 gold dollars certified at NGC (all issues), only 62 have received a Deep Prooflike designation. This is one of five such examples for the year 1887. It is the only one in MS66 Deep Prooflike, and only one Superb Gem is finer (7/21). Quality is extraordinary with rich yellow-gold surfaces that display outstanding field-device contrast. Fully struck and seemingly unimprovable.
PCGS# 97588

PROOF GOLD DOLLARS

1881 Gold Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Elusive CAC Example



- 4032** 1881 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, High R.5. The usual variety for this proof issue, showing the date further right than on JD-2. Honey-gold surfaces yield liquidlike mirroring in the fields and sharp, satiny devices. A few faint hairlines do not detract, and the CAC recognition is well deserved. Census: 6 in 64 Cameo, 6 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25ES, PCGS# 87631

1888 Gold Dollar, PR64 Cameo
A More Available Proof Issue



- 4033** 1888 PR64 Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.4. The 1888 had an abundant mintage of 1,079 proofs, but only 150 to 225 examples are believed known today. Curiously, the Mint recorded the destruction of three obverse and three reverse dies, even though only one pair of dies was used for proofs and business strikes. This is a bright, yellow-gold proof that exhibits stark cameo contrast between the highly reflective fields and frosted devices. A few stray field marks account for the grade. Census: 16 in 64 Cameo, 33 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25EY, PCGS# 87638

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1802/1 Two and a Half, XF Details
BD-3, Repunched Star



- 4034** 1802/1 BD-3, R.5 — Mount Removed — NGC Details. XF. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. 1802-dated quarter eagle has a tiny mintage of 3,035 pieces. Despite the meager emission, three die pairs are confirmed. This example is BD-3, readily identified by the boldly repunched Star 1 on the reverse. The wheat-gold surfaces show relatively few marks, and luster fills design recesses. A mount was skillfully removed from the edge at 12 o'clock with no evidence of the removal apparent when viewing the obverse or reverse. The reverse shows a slight edge knock at 10 o'clock, the D in UNITED has a scuff, and a few hair-thin marks cross the bust.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IX (Heritage, 11/2017), lot 15099.
From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 45508 Base PCGS# 7650

1804 Two and a Half, AU Details
BD-2, 14 Stars Reverse



- 4035** 1804 14 Stars Reverse, BD-2, R.4 — Removed From Jewelry — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The diesinker lost count of the stars while preparing the reverse die. One more star was entered than intended. A rare variety with 13 stars, BD-1, is also known. The total mintage for the date was only 3,327 pieces. PCGS suggests 500 coins were BD-1, and 2,827 pieces were BD-2. Only a tiny percentage of those figures survive today. The present chestnut-brown example shows little evidence of wear, but the fields are luminous from a wipe. Parallel roller marks (as made) cross the shield and left reverse border.

1807 Quarter Eagle, Fine 15
Type Coin for the Capped Bust Right Series



4036 1807 BD-1, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. Despite a limited mintage of 6,812 pieces and an extant population of just 160-175 coins, the 1807 is the most easily obtainable Capped Bust Right quarter eagle. The present lot offers a well-circulated, yet relatively affordable example. This is a wholly original coin with deeply colored, olive-gold and crimson-russet patina. The wear is generally even, although a few peripheral areas exhibit less definition than the balance of the features. A small indentation on the eagle's breast and a scrape in the left reverse field are the only singularly mentionable distractions.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 7971.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# BFVY, PCGS# 45514 Base PCGS# 7656

1830 BD-1 Two and a Half
Mint State Sharpness



4037 1830 BD-1, R.4 — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, as always. 1830 is another rare date in the Capped Head Left series. Just 4,540 pieces were struck, all from a single die pair. Pick-up points include repunching on the U in UNITED and the I in AMERICA. Upon cursory inspection, the present Uncirculated example appears problem free, though a thorough evaluation shows faint rim filing over the TA in STATES. The butter-gold surfaces display scattered wispy marks, but are nonetheless pleasing. The strike is fairly sharp, though blending is present near the left shield border and the top of the right (facing) wing. From The Long Island Collection.

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

1834 Two and a Half, MS63+
Classic Head, Very Scarce HM-4



4038 1834 Large Head, HM-4, R.4, MS63+ PCGS. Star 2 is repunched, and the M in AMERICA lacks a right diagonal. This impressive example is possibly the finest survivor of the very scarce die pair. The Daryl J. Haynor reference states "the highest known grade for an HM-4 is MS63. It appears only a handful of times in Mint State." The olive-gold surfaces are well struck and show only scattered unimportant contact. Luster is prevalent and the eye appeal is pleasing.

PCGS# 764690 Base PCGS# 7692

1836 Two and a Half, MS61
Script 8, HM-4, 'Rattler' Holder



4039 1836 Script 8, HM-4, R.1, MS61 PCGS. The thick central stroke in the 8 in the date confirms the Script 8 Guide Book variety. This peach-gold and olive-green representative shows moderate inexactness of strike at the centers, usual for HM-4. The satiny fields are smooth aside from moderate contact on the field near the nose. The usual die state with a radial crack through star 6. Certified in a first generation "rattler" holder.

PCGS# 764698 Base PCGS# 7694

1836 Two and a Half, MS63
Script 8, Very Scarce HM-5



4040 1836 Script 8, HM-5, R.5, MS63 PCGS. Most Script 8 1836 quarter eagles are HM-4. But this is the very scarce to rare HM-5, identified by the thin, widely spaced dentils on the lower reverse. A study of our online auction archives shows only one prior appearance of a Mint State example of HM-5 in our auctions, graded MS62 PCGS, as lot 4704 in our 2006 FUN Signature. It is possible that the present lot is the finest known 1836 HM-5, but this is difficult to determine since most auction firms have not attributed the series by die variety until recent years. The present sun-gold piece displays vibrant luster and good eye appeal. The fields exhibit wispy contact. The strike shows moderate blending near the ear, usual for the variety.

PCGS# 764700 Base PCGS# 7694

**1836 Quarter Eagle, MS62
Block 8, HM-8, Ample Luster**



- 4041 1836 Block 8, HM-8, R.2, MS62 PCGS.** The 1836 two and a half is easily located in circulated grades, but Uncirculated pieces are very scarce. This olive-gold representative exhibits plentiful luster. The obverse is surprisingly unabraded, and the reverse shows only scattered delicate contact. The reverse rim displays minor crimping near the left (facing) wingtip. The strike is crisp near the rims, though the centers and the BE in LIBERTY are incompletely brought up. Population: 19 in 62, 28 finer (6/21).
PCGS# 764707 Base PCGS# 97694

**1839-D Two and a Half, VF30
Scarce Dahlonega Type Coin**



- 4042 1839-D HM-2, R.4, VF30 PCGS. CAC.** The 1839-D is the first Dahlonega two and a half dollar issue, and the only Classic issue of that denomination struck at the Georgian facility. Just 13,674 pieces were struck. Two die marriages exist, best distinguished by the shape of the branch stem. This midgrade representative is one of only 29 1839-D quarter eagles that have been endorsed by CAC in any grade. The dentils and legends are sharp, and the shield lines are nearly fully separated. The eagle's plumage shows wear, though partial feather detail remains. Marks are minor for the designated grade. PCGS# 765177 Base PCGS# 7700

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

**1841-C Two and a Half, XF45
Low-Mintage Charlotte Issue**



- 4043 1841-C XF45 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** An early and elusive Charlotte Mint issue. Just 10,281 pieces were struck. The present caramel-gold quarter eagle is without any relevant marks. The strike is typical for the facility. Hints of luster and specks of dirt accompany design recesses. The dies are moderately rotated. Encapsulated in a circa-2000 holder.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 25GE, PCGS# 7721

**1845-D Half Eagle, AU50
Superior Eye Appeal**



- 4044 1845-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 6-J.** The 1845-D is another rare Dahlonega two and a half issue. The mintage was a mere 19,460 pieces, and many survivors have been cleaned or exhibit other problems. The present AU example is exemplary for the grade, since the apricot-gold surfaces show surprisingly few marks. Luster is prominent within the wings and curls. Certified in an old green label holder.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 25GX, PCGS# 7738

**1846-O Quarter Eagle, MS61
Fully Struck**



- 4045 1846-O MS61 PCGS. Variety 1.** The usual variety with the right edge of the mintmark overlapping the tip of the fletching. This is one of 62,000 1846-O quarter eagles struck and ranks high among the 175 to 225 pieces extant. Probably only 10 to 15 of those are Uncirculated, according to Doug Winter. Partly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces exhibit virtually full strike definition. Minor hairlines and ticks barely limit the grade. Population: 12 in 61, 8 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25H4, PCGS# 7743

**1848-D Quarter Eagle, AU50
Scarcer of Two Die Varieties**



- 4046 1848-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 10-O.** The scarcer of two known die pairs with the mintmark close to the fraction bar and a radial die crack below the joint serifs of AM in AMERICA to the eagle's wing. About 275 to 325 1848-D quarter eagles are believed extant from a mintage of 13,771 coins. Although scarce in the absolute sense, it is one of the more collectible D-mint two and a half dollar issues. This AU50 survivor is better-defined on the obverse than on the reverse. Both sides are bright yellow-gold with glints of luster around the motifs.
NGC ID# 25HC, PCGS# 7751

1848-D Quarter Eagle, MS61
Boldly Struck With Reflective Fields



- 4047 1848-D MS61 NGC. Variety 10-O.** The mintmark close to the fraction bar identifies this scarce variety. The reverse is in its usual die state with a radial crack from the eagle's wing to AM. Deep yellow-gold surfaces exhibit partial reflectivity in the fields, unsurprising given the issue's low mintage of just 13,771 coins. The coin is fully struck — remarkable for any D-mint offering. Lightly abraded with a few rim nicks but clearly Uncirculated. Census: 6 in 61, 9 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 25HC, PCGS# 7751

1850 Quarter Eagle, MS63
Seldom Seen in Mint Condition



- 4048 1850 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** With a mintage of more than a quarter million coins, the 1850 can be located in lower grades, but in 1850 few people were interested in setting aside Uncirculated coins for posterity. Survival of a coin such as this one is a random occurrence. The soft, frosted mint luster is interrupted by a few small abrasions that account for the grade, and the strike is a bit soft in the centers. Population: 22 in 63 (1 in 63+), 4 finer. CAC: 3 in 63, 1 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 25HG, PCGS# 7755

1852 Two and a Half, MS65
Seldom Offered in This Grade



- 4049 1852 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1852 quarter eagle should be a common issue with its mintage of 1.1 million pieces, but when the question is asked: When was the last time I saw one? its commonness is not so obvious. Granted, lower grade examples can be found, but Gems are challenging. Our auction archives indicates we handle about one MS65 per year. This is a bright yellow-gold example that exhibits softly frosted mint luster and just a few luster grazes and tiny abrasions are present. Sharply defined throughout. Population: 15 in 65 (2 in 65+), 5 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 0 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 25HR, PCGS# 7763

1853 Quarter Eagle, MS65
One Finer Coin at NGC



- 4050 1853 MS65 NGC.** Small coppery alloy spots dot the surfaces of this frosty Gem Uncirculated quarter eagle. The extreme central reverse is a touch soft, but both sides are otherwise razor-sharp. Clean orange and peach-gold surfaces exhibit impressively few ticks. Undoubtedly among the finest collectible survivors from a mintage of 1.4 million coins. Census: 21 in 65 (1 in 65+, 3 in 65★), 1 finer (6/21).
 NGC ID# 25HV, PCGS# 7767

1853 Two and a Half, MS65
Available Early Liberty Type



- 4051 1853 MS65 PCGS.** The bounty of the 1849 California Gold Rush changed the market ratio between silver and gold. Silver coins became worth more than face, and were hoarded from circulation between 1851 and 1853. In response, quarter eagles were struck in record numbers to aid commerce. But few of those pieces survive in MS65 quality. The present example is one such Gem, and its remarkably smooth surfaces are green-gold and satiny. The strike is bold aside from the customary inexactness on the left (facing) leg. Population: 11 in 65 (2 in 65+), 3 finer (7/21).
 Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1530.
 NGC ID# 25HV, PCGS# 7767

1853 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Rarely Offered in Gem Condition



- 4052 1853 MS65 NGC.** The 1853 is among the most plentiful Liberty quarter eagles in this decade, although Gems are conditionally rare, and only a few finer pieces are known. This example displays softly frosted orange-gold luster with only trivial marks evident in the fields. The eagle's left (facing) leg is soft as usual, but the Liberty portrait is well defined. Census: 21 in 65 (1 in 65+, 3 in 65★), 1 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 25HV, PCGS# 7767

**1859 New Reverse Quarter Eagle, MS64
Notable Condition Rarity**



- 4053 1859 New Reverse, Type Two, MS64 PCGS.** As a date, the 1859 quarter eagle is the lowest-mintage Philadelphia issue of the 1850s, and the mintage is split between two reverse hubs. Smaller, more widely spaced arrowheads and lettering give the eagle breathing room on the New Reverse hub, a noticeable change from earlier-dated quarter eagles. The New Reverse variety is slightly less available than the old design. This near-Gem example is a radiant orange-gold coin with outstanding mint luster and tremendous eye appeal. The coin is fully struck and shows only pinpoint marks from coin-to-coin contact. Rare this nice. Population: 4 in 64, 4 finer (6/21). Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6083. NGC ID# 25JJ, PCGS# 7788

**1860-C Quarter Eagle, XF40
Final Southern Issue**



- 4054 1860-C XF40 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** The final Charlotte Mint two and a half dollar issue has a scant mintage of 7,469 pieces. This representative is impressive for the designated grade, since golden-brown luster fills the legends, and no abrasions are of singular relevance. A small square-shaped flan flaw is below the ST in STATES. Dirt in recesses confirms the originality. Housed in a prior generation holder. From *The Long Island Collection*. NGC ID# 25JT, PCGS# 7792

**1866-S Two and a Half, MS61
Absolute and Condition Rarity**



- 4055 1866-S MS61 PCGS.** The 1866-S is another heavily circulated gold issue from the West Coast whose absolute and condition rarity would not be expected from its mintage. While not abundant, the mintage of 38,900 quarter eagles *should* indicate this would be a relatively available issue. Not so. It is scarce in all grades and especially so in mint condition. As Garrett-Guth point out Harry Bass was particularly fascinated with this issue and eventually owned nine examples. Probably no more than 10-12 Uncirculated pieces are known. This is a bright yellow-gold example whose lustrous surfaces are interrupted by a few small, but individually unimportant abrasions. Population: 3 in 61, 2 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25K8, PCGS# 7804

**1869 Quarter Eagle, MS61
Semiprooflike Surfaces**



- 4056 1869 MS61 NGC.** Not too many circulation-strike issues in American coinage claim mintages of fewer than 5,000 pieces, but in the case of the 1869 quarter eagle, only 4,320 coins were struck. This MS61 representative is fully defined with yellow-gold surfaces that show distinct traces of semiprooflike reflectivity and contrast. Lightly abraded. NGC reports six higher grading events (6/21). NGC ID# 25KD, PCGS# 7809

**1872-S Quarter Eagle, MS62
Low-Mintage Issue, Rare in Mint State**



- 4057 1872-S MS62 PCGS.** The main coinage focus of the San Francisco Mint in 1872 was half dollars, not quarter eagles, of which only 18,000 were produced. The issue is rare in Mint State. This MS62 example is better struck than most survivors of the issue, with yellow-gold surfaces that show only minor softness on the lower eagle's claws and Liberty's forelock. Some light die clashing, here seen only on the reverse, is also characteristic. Population: 4 in 62, 6 finer (6/21). Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2010), lot 4563. NGC ID# 25KL, PCGS# 7816

1873 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Underrated Open 3 Variant



- 4058 1873 Open 3 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Despite a fairly substantial mintage of 122,800 pieces, the 1873 Liberty quarter eagle with an Open 3 in the date is not noticeably more available than its lower-mintage Close 3 counterpart. This attractive Gem is sharply detailed and brightly lustrous, with well-preserved surfaces that show a single alloy spot in the left reverse field. Population: 13 in 65 (1 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 3 finer (6/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6377.
 NGC ID# 2875, PCGS# 7817

1875-S Quarter Eagle, MS63
Rare in Mint State, One Finer at PCGS



- 4059 1875-S MS63 PCGS.** David Akers wrote of this issue: "Like most S Mint quarter eagles, the 1875-S [11,600 pieces struck] is very difficult to obtain above EF. I have seen a number of AU's and three or four strictly uncirculated pieces, but the typically available specimen only grades VF or so." This may be one of those Uncirculated examples of which he spoke. Peach-gold surfaces are beautifully preserved and thickly frosted. Strike detail is good, if trivially soft at the centers. A singular tick occurs on Liberty's upper cheek. Population: 4 in 63, 1 finer (6/21).
 NGC ID# 25KT, PCGS# 7823

1881 Quarter Eagle, AU55
Only 640 Strikes for Circulation



- 4060 1881 AU55 NGC.** The 1881 quarter eagle is an attention-grabber with its low, low mintage of only 640 strikes for circulation. Few Uncirculated pieces survived, and Choice AU to AU58 examples are usually the finest one can find. This piece is a tad softly struck in the centers. The surfaces show numerous small abrasions scattered over each side, predominantly orange-gold complementing a reddish outline of patina around the devices.
Ex: Sacramento Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 4656.
From The Long Island Collection.
 NGC ID# 25L5, PCGS# 7833

1882 Two and a Half, MS64
Only 4,000 Pieces Struck for Circulation



- 4061 1882 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Every quarter eagle produced during the 1880s is a low-mintage issue, with just 4,000 coins minted in 1882. These coins did not actually circulate widely, thus they are available in mint condition, although seldom at the Choice or Gem grade levels. This piece is fully detailed with mirrored surfaces and lustrous devices. Rich yellow-gold color is accented by pale rose toning on the devices. Population: 20 in 64 (1 in 64+), 12 finer. CAC: 9 in 64, 0 finer (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 4349.
From The Long Island Collection.
 NGC ID# 25L6, PCGS# 7834

1896 Quarter Eagle, Exquisite MS66
Ex: D.L. Hansen Collection



- 4062 1896 MS66 PCGS.** *Ex: D.L. Hansen Collection.* This is an exquisite peach-gold Premium Gem befitting the Hansen pedigree. The coin appears essentially flawless, and both sides are awash in thick, frosty mint luster. The 1896 quarter eagle claims a mintage of 19,070 coins, of which few survive in better condition. Population: 37 in 66 (3 in 66+), 14 finer (6/21).
 NGC ID# 25LL, PCGS# 7848

1896 Quarter Eagle, MS67
Terrific All-Around Quality



- 4063 1896 MS67 PCGS.** Of the 19,070 quarter eagles struck in 1896, only one coin ranks numerically finer at PCGS. This Superb Gem is fully defined with gorgeous orange-gold color and mint-green accents. Thick, frosty luster glistens from each side. Population: 13 in 67 (2 in 67+), 1 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 25LL, PCGS# 7848

1903 Two and a Half, MS67★
Semireflective Fields, Original Color



- 4064 1903 MS67★ NGC.** Lovely rose, mint-green, peach, and lilac hues adorn semireflective fields on each side of this Superb Gem Liberty Head type coin. Strike sharpness is outstanding, and the only notable abrasion is a light graze in the field above the eagle's head. Only a handful of finer pieces are known. Census: 102 in 67 (8 in 67+, 4 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 8 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25LU, PCGS# 7855

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1890 Two and a Half, PR62 Cameo
Challenging Proof Date



- 4065 1890 PR62 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.5.** The proof 1890 quarter eagle has a mintage of only 93 pieces. PCGS estimates "50 to 60 known" survivors in all grades. This sharply struck orange-red specimen exhibits consistent cameo contrast between the luminous motifs and the reflective fields. Both sides display light hairlines, but the eye appeal is undeniable. NGC ID# 288D, PCGS# 87916

1899 Quarter Eagle, PR62 Cameo
Old Holder, CAC Approval



- 4066 1899 PR62 Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.4.** Die lines in the left most vertical shield void confirm the obvious: the proof status of this outstanding PR62 Cameo quarter eagle. Frosted yellow-gold devices stand out boldly against liquidlike mirrors. Light hairlines in the fields and contact marks are minimal for the grade. One of 150 proofs struck, the coin is housed in a former generation holder with CAC approval. NGC ID# 288N, PCGS# 87925

1902 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR65
Rare Cameo Example



- 4067 1902 PR65 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4.** Production of proof quarter eagles declined slightly in 1902, to 193 pieces. The coins were delivered in five batches (77 on March 25, 8 on April 25, 6 on June 19, 38 on September 25, and 64 on December 29). One die pair was used to strike all the proofs. Some artifacts that extend into the neck from the first curl below Liberty's ear can be used to differentiate between proofs and prooflike business strikes. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 120-140 examples in all grades.

For some reason, possibly connected to the move to the new Mint building in October of 1901, the Philadelphia Mint switched to an all brilliant finish for proof coins in 1902. Accordingly, few examples are seen with any degree of cameo contrast. Fortunately, this delightful Gem is an exception to the rule, with sharply detailed, richly frosted design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields. The well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces add to the outstanding eye appeal. Census: 4 in 65 Cameo, 13 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 288S, PCGS# 87928

**1903 Quarter Eagle, PR65
Rarer JD-2 Variety**



- 4068** 1903 PR65 NGC. JD-2, High R.5. The rarer of the two proof die varieties, The date is entered slightly further right, relative to JD-1. The 1903 is often selected as a proof type coin. 197 pieces were struck, and perhaps 125 examples exist today. This and well preserved Gem displays fully struck devices and smooth pumpkin-orange fields. The eye appeal is exceptional.
NGC ID# 288T, PCGS# 7929

**1909 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Highly Lustrous and Appealing**



- 4071** 1909 MS65 NGC. The 1909 is a readily obtainable issue in an absolute sense, but Premium Gem examples are rare, putting increased demand on high-quality Gems such as this piece. Each side displays frosty yellow-gold luster, with well-struck design elements and pleasantly clean fields. An exceptional specimen for the discerning type or date collector. Only 29 coins have graded numerically finer at NGC (6/21).
Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 4512.
NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

**1908 Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65
Always-Popular First-Year Issue**



- 4069** 1908 MS65 PCGS. The obverse is smooth and impressive — sharply struck and nearly mark-free. Flashy mint luster radiates from beneath the honey-gold coloration. The reverse is equally lustrous with a few light field lines and the usual softness on the eagle's shoulder. A great Gem type coin.
Ex: *Houston Money Show Signature* (Heritage, 12/2015), lot 4540.
NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

**1910 Two and a Half, MS65
Radiant Mint Luster**



- 4072** 1910 MS65 NGC. The 1910 quarter eagle is challenging to find "nice," but this lustrous, orange-gold example answers the challenge with outstanding, smooth surfaces and excellent eye appeal. The strike is strong and abrasions are few for the issue. It is the radiant coloration, though, that best exemplifies the Gem quality of this vibrant two and a half.
Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 3/2016), lot 4434.
NGC ID# 2892, PCGS# 7941

**1908 Indian Head Quarter Eagle, MS65+
Beautifully Preserved**



- 4070** 1908 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The introductory 1908 Indian Head quarter eagle (564,821 coins struck) is always popular with collectors. The issue is collectible through MS65 but scarce any finer, with this CAC-approved MS65+ example bridging the gap between quality and collectibility. Softly frosted, orange-gold surfaces are beautifully preserved. The usual bit of incompleteness occurs on the tip of the eagle's shoulder.
NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

**1911 Two and a Half, MS65
Nicely Struck and Well-Preserved**



- 4073** 1911 MS65 NGC. Beautiful mint and apricot hues intermingle in the toning on each side of this nicely preserved Gem 1911. The headdress feathers are well brought up, and the eagle's feather details on the reverse are sharp. A single small tick on the Indian's upper lip and a longer mark in the reverse field, just above the eagle, are the only mentionable contact. NGC reports a meager eight submissions finer (6/21).
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6925.
NGC ID# 2893, PCGS# 7942

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, Choice AU
Gorgeous Key Date in an Old Green Holder**



- 4074 1911-D AU55 PCGS. CAC.** The feathers on the Indian's headdress are razor-sharp, and wear is virtually unseen on the cheek or in the exposed fields. Same goes for the reverse, where a touch of friction occurs on the eagle's wing tip. The D mintmark is clear as day. Rich reddish and orange-gold surfaces and a dearth of abrasions enhance the appeal. Certified in an old green label and endorsed by CAC.

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Two and a Half, AU58
Clean, Attractive Surfaces**



- 4075 1911-D AU58 PCGS.** A briefly circulated representative of this famous key-date Indian quarter eagle issue, strongly yellow-gold in the centers and fading to wheat-gold at the peripheries. Minimally abraded with a strong strike. This AU58 example would fit well in an otherwise Mint State set.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1353.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, Unc Details
Strong D, Nice Color and Surfaces**



- 4076 1911-D — Bent — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** A hint of rub on the eagle's shoulder and on the high points of the headdress account for the near-Mint State grade, yet the fields are notably free of marks and the overall surface quality is excellent. Struck with the Strong D dies, the mintmark is bold. Mint luster enhances the attractive, medium-gold color of this key series issue.

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS61
Well-Struck With Red-Gold Color**



- 4077 1911-D MS61 NGC.** This is a remarkably bold example of the famous 1911-D quarter eagle. Although not specifically mentioned on the holder, the mintmark is just as strong as the other devices. Only the tip of the eagle's shoulder is slightly soft. Both sides are satiny with appealing red-gold color. From a mintage of 55,680 coins. NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1913 Two and a Half, MS65
Seldom Encountered Finer**



- 4078 1913 MS65 PCGS.** Frosty orange- and mint-gold hues appear over largely unabraded surfaces on this Gem 1913 quarter eagle. A loupe reveals a few tiny ticks that determine the grade. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is excellent. The 1913 is scarce in this condition, and PCGS reports only 10 numerically finer examples (6/21).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6659.
NGC ID# 2897, PCGS# 7945

**1913 Two and a Half, MS65
Rare This Fine With CAC**



- 4079 1913 MS65 NGC. CAC.** Although the 1913 quarter eagle is occasionally seen in MS65, CAC-endorsed examples in this grade are decidedly rare. This piece is among the finest 1913 quarter eagles with a CAC green label. The devices are well struck, complementing satiny wheat-gold mint luster. Only a few stray grazes in the fields deny an even finer grade. NGC reports only five higher-grade examples (7/21). CAC: 35 in 65, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2897, PCGS# 7945

**1914 Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65
Rare Any Finer**



- 4080 1914 MS65 NGC.** Quarter eagle production declined dramatically at the Philadelphia Mint in 1914, to just 240,000 pieces, the smallest business-strike mintage of the series at the Philadelphia Mint. As might be expected, the 1914 is the second rarest circulation-strike Indian quarter eagle, after the famous 1911-D. This spectacular Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with fine detail on the lower headdress feathers and the eagle's shoulder. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing, with subtle hints of red in selected areas. Census: 53 in 65 (2 in 65+), 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2898, PCGS# 7946

**1915 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Only Six Numerically Finer Submissions**



- 4081 1915 MS65 PCGS.** The feathers on the Indian's headdress and the tip of the eagle's wing are fully struck. This luminous, yellow-gold Gem enjoys pale rose accents and frosty mint luster over smooth, beautifully preserved surfaces. The 1915 is collectible through MS65, but the certified population drops to just six coins in MS66 at PCGS (6/21). NGC ID# 289A, PCGS# 7948

**1915 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Highest Collectible Grade Level**



- 4082 1915 MS65 PCGS.** Rose-violet accents join sun-gold color overall throughout the smooth, softly frosted surfaces of this Gem 1915 quarter eagle. The devices exhibit strong detail, and abrasions are microscopic. Housed in a green label holder. The 1915 is collectible through MS65. However, only six numerically finer examples are reported at PCGS (6/21). NGC ID# 289A, PCGS# 7948

**1925-D Two and a Half Dollar, MS65
Gorgeous, Satiny Denver Product**



- 4083 1925-D MS65 NGC. CAC.** This Denver issue is plentiful in most grades, only becoming scarce in MS66. However, the availability of the 1925-D overall does not in any way diminish the desirability of this gorgeous, satiny Gem. Well-struck devices appear throughout the lively peach-gold surfaces. Typical die buckling occurs around the rims. Excellent eye appeal and clearly high-end for the grade. NGC ID# 289B, PCGS# 7949

**1927 Two and a Half Dollar, MS65
Fully Struck, Green CAC Sticker**



- 4084 1927 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** This is a fully struck Philadelphia quarter eagle that would serve well in any high-end type set. Copper accents appear over frosted orange-gold surfaces, generating excellent eye appeal. Quality for the grade is terrific, as affirmed by CAC. Of the 388,000 1927 quarter eagle struck, only 25 submissions have been graded numerically higher at PCGS, and only one finer example is CAC-approved (6/21). NGC ID# 289D, PCGS# 7951

**1929 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Final-Year Type Coin**



- 4085 1929 MS65 PCGS.** The 1929 represents the final year of issue for Bela Lyon Pratt's Indian quarter eagle series. Collectors should have little trouble locating a near-Gem. However, anything finer than MS65 is prohibitively rare. Soft mint luster radiates from rich orange-gold surfaces. The coin exhibits well-struck feathers on both the headdress and eagle's wing/shoulder tip. A few small ticks appear on the reverse. PCGS reports five higher grading events (6/21). NGC ID# 289F, PCGS# 7953

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

**1854 Three Dollar, MS62
First Year of Issue**



- 4086 1854 MS62 NGC. CAC.** The 1854 is not only the first year of this odd type but it is also one of the more available issues in the series. Additionally, it is a subtype with the noticeably smaller letters in DOLLARS, the only year seen with this smaller type size. This is an attractive example with soft, frosted mint luster, few abrasions, and a strong strike throughout. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969

**1854-O Three Dollar, AU55
Sole New Orleans Issue**



- 4087 1854-O AU55 NGC.** This lightly circulated and original first-year New Orleans example has blended apricot and olive-green toning. Obtrusive marks are absent. Since Mint State examples are rare, the present piece will serve as a suitable and collectible substitute. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 5688. From *The Long Island Collection*. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

**1855 Three Dollar, MS62
Rose and Peach-Orange Accents**



- 4088 1855 MS62 PCGS.** Rose and peach accents complement the orange-gold surfaces of this 1855 three dollar gold piece. The curls, bow knot, and wreath elements are all well brought-up, while a touch of incompleteness appears on the headdress. Partial mint frost enhances the appeal of this early example in the series. NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

**1856-S Three Dollar, AU55
Challenging Issue Any Finer**



- 4089 1856-S AU55 PCGS.** Medium S mintmark. Although the 34,500-piece mintage was large for a three dollar gold piece, the 1856-S becomes scarce in upper About Uncirculated or finer conditions. This Choice example displays a tinge of reddish color across medium yellow-gold surfaces, with a trace of high-point wear. Marks are few for the issue, which readily circulated in West Coast commerce. Luster remains at the margins. Population: 44 in 55, 51 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

**1860-S Three Dollar, Choice AU
Challenging Early S-Mint Product**



- 4090 1860-S AU55 NGC.** In 2005, Bowers and Winter called the 1860-S (7,000 coins minted) "the rarest of the early San Francisco Mint \$3 varieties." They estimated, albeit conservatively, a little more than 100 pieces extant. This above-average Choice AU representative exhibits green and rose-gold hues with luster remaining around the devices. The highest points of the design display expected blending, but the overall impression is strong. Census: 15 in 55, 22 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 25ME, PCGS# 7981

1862 Three Dollar, XF45
Low-Mintage Civil War Date



- 4091 1862 XF45 PCGS.** The 1862 gold dollar has a mintage of more than 1.3 million pieces, but the three dollar production was a scant 5,750 pieces. Despite the low emission, few were saved, unlike later dates such as the 1888. This caramel-gold representative shows light wear on the forehead and shoulder curl, but marks are few, with the most apparent above the left ribbon end.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2423.
From The Long Island Collection.
 NGC ID# 25MH, PCGS# 7983

1862 Three Dollar Gold, Unc Sharpness
Underrated Date, Scarce



- 4092 1862 — Test Cut — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** This scarce Civil War gold issue is technically Uncirculated, although a slice-like test cut on Liberty's cheek prompts the Details grade by PCGS. Most gold coin was hoarded from early 1862 through the end of the Civil War. This sharply struck example displays rich, coppery-gold color is evenly distributed throughout both sides. Substantial eye appeal remains despite the noted test mark on Liberty.

1863 Three Dollar, Bold MS61
Prooflike Reflectivity



- 4093 1863 MS61 NGC.** The surfaces of this 1863 three dollar gold piece are blatantly prooflike, though perhaps not quite enough for a formal designation. Coloration is light orange-gold with a multihued alloy spot in the left reverse field. Nearly fully struck with small scattered abrasions that limit the grade. Only 5,000 examples were manufactured, contributing to the issue's appeal.
 NGC ID# 25MJ, PCGS# 7984

1864 Three Dollar Gold, AU53
Popular Low-Mintage Issue



- 4094 1864 AU53 PCGS.** This three dollar gold issue is always popular with collectors. Both the low mintage of 2,630 coins and the Civil War association are major draws. Orange-gold color dominates each side, with distinct rose and green-gold accents throughout. The coin exhibits evidence of modest friction and scattered abrasions. Definition remains strong.
 NGC ID# 25MK, PCGS# 7985

1868 Three Dollar, MS61
Just 4,850 Pieces Struck



- 4095 1868 MS61 NGC.** The date is entered lower below DOLLARS on circulation strikes, differentiating them from proofs. Interestingly, the proofs were struck in "medal turn" — an easier diagnostic to observe for 1868 three dollar proofs. This business strike is frosted and pleasing, although peppered with tiny marks consistent with the assigned grade. The strike lacks sharpness on the highest points of Liberty's hair and the wreath, but all else is bold. Strong mint luster glows from each side.
From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.
 NGC ID# 25MP, PCGS# 7989

1878 Three Dollar, Glimmering MS63
Ideal Type Coin



- 4096 1878 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** The most accessible issue in the series was struck to a great extent with the expectation that three dollar gold coins would enter into the channels of commerce en masse after gold and paper dollars reached parity in 1879. That never materialized. This Select Uncirculated example enjoys glimmering mint frost over smooth wheat-gold surfaces. Orange accents surround the obverse devices. Typical softness is limited to the cotton bolls and lower wreath.
 NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

**1878 Three Dollar, MS64
Radiant Orange-Gold Surface**



- 4097 1878 MS64 NGC.** This is a radiant example of the 1878 three dollar gold piece, the most collectible issue in the series with a mintage of 82,304 coins. Both sides display warm orange-gold color with frosty surfaces that glisten when rotated. Strike softness is limited to the first few cotton bolls on the headdress and the bow knot and left leaf on the wreath. The devices are otherwise sharp and the fields noticeably well-preserved.
NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

**1878 Three Dollar, MS64+
Clean and Lustrous**



- 4098 1878 MS64+ PCGS.** The 1878 is the unchallenged, go-to issue to represent the three dollar gold type. It claims series-high mintage of 82,304 coins and is collectible in high grades. This Choice example just barely falls shy of a full Gem assessment with clean and lustrous orange-gold surfaces. Softness on the headdress and lower wreath is normal.
NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

**1879 Three Dollar Gold, MS62
Few Marks, Attractive Original Luster**



- 4099 1879 MS62 NGC.** After the overly large mintage of 1878 three dollar gold pieces, there was no need to strike more than a low mintage of the 1879 issue. The public showed no rush to exchange paper currency for gold. Many three dollar pieces sat in banks waiting for takers, who never showed materialized. This is a sharply struck Mint State example, with surprisingly few marks for the grade and attractive, rich-gold color.
From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.
NGC ID# 25N2, PCGS# 8001

**1879 Three Dollar Gold, MS64
Elusive Date in Higher Grades**



- 4100 1879 MS64 NGC.** Only 3,000 three dollar gold pieces were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1879, a meager mintage in absolute terms, but not unduly small in the context of the series. The issue is definitely elusive in grades above the MS64 level today. This attractive Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the vivid reddish-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC has graded 30 numerically finer examples. (7/21).
NGC ID# 25N2, PCGS# 8001

**1879 Three Dollar Gold, MS65
Rarely Seen Finer**



- 4101 1879 MS65 PCGS.** The 1879 three dollar gold piece claims a small business-strike mintage of just 3,000 pieces. There was no commercial demand for the coins and it is possible that part of the mintage was never distributed. Many examples remained stored in bank vaults for years, until the denomination was discontinued in 1889. After 1889, the coins carried a small premium and many high-grade examples were saved by dealers and contemporary collectors. As a result, the 1879 can be easily located in lower Mint State grades today, but the issue is scarce at the MS65 grade level, and finer coins are rare. This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with reddish highlights, and vibrant mint luster throughout. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 44 in 65 (2 in 65+), 9 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25N2, PCGS# 8001

**1880 Three Dollar, MS63
Elusive CAC-Approved Example**



- 4102 1880 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** The 1880 three dollar gold piece has an enticingly low mintage of only 1,000 pieces, yet, it is collectible for a price since many examples were preserved at the time of issue. This is a rare CAC-endorsed example, showing satiny peach-gold luster and minimal abrasions for the grade. The fields are semireflective. Slight strike softness is noted on the wreath bowknot as usual. Population: 43 in 63 (2 in 63+), 90 finer. CAC: 5 in 63, 25 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25N3, PCGS# 8002

**1882 Three Dollar, AU58
Low-Mintage Gold From the 1880s**



- 4103 1882 AU58 PCGS.** A repunched 2 in the date confirms this is a circulation strike. Proofs have a normal 2. The small mintage of 1,500 pieces was not delivered until December 23, 1882, which seems too late for Christmas gifts — one of the primary uses of three dollar gold pieces. This is a near-Mint State example, briefly circulated. Die polish lines accompany random hairlines, but there are no heavy marks. The hair's high points are softly struck, although the reverse is noticeably sharper. NGC ID# 25N5, PCGS# 8004

**1882 Three Dollar Gold, MS63+
Popular Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4104 1882 MS63+ PCGS.** From a small business-strike mintage of just 1,500 pieces, the 1882 three dollar gold piece is only collectible today because the issue was heavily saved by contemporary collectors who became aware of the small production total at the time of issue. This Plus-graded Select example displays sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the headdress feathers and Liberty's curls. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Population: 44 in 63 (1 in 63+), 36 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25N5, PCGS# 8004

**1886 Three Dollar, AU53
Only 1,000 Coins Minted**



- 4105 1886 AU53 PCGS.** The 1886 is one in a string of late-date, low-mintage three dollar gold issues. Only 1,000 business strike were coined. The present example has seen brief circulation, but the well-detailed yellow-gold surfaces still retain traces of semiprooflike reflectivity in the fields. Scattered hairlines occur on each side. NGC ID# 25N9, PCGS# 8008

**1886 Three Dollar, MS63
A Single Example Finer at NGC**



- 4106 1886 MS63 NGC.** This three dollar gold issue claims one of the lowest mintages not just in the series, but in all of U.S. coinage. Only 1,000 coins were struck for circulation. Partially contrasted yellow-gold surfaces exhibit orange accents and strong detail. A few minor ticks and hairlines prevent an even higher grade. Rare this fine and practically impossible to upgrade. Census: 6 in 63, 1 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 25N9, PCGS# 8008

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

**1887 Three Dollar, Unc Details
Proof Mintage of Only 160 Pieces**



- 4107 1887 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. JD-1, R.4.** The mintage for the 1887 three dollar was only 160 proofs, with production scattered evenly throughout the year. Of that number, an estimated 90 to 110 pieces are believed extant today in all grades. This is a deeply reflective example that also show nicely frosted devices that yield a pleasing cameo effect. Bright yellow-gold coloration throughout.

EARLY HALF EAGLES

1798 Large Eagle Five Dollar, VF20
BD-4, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse



- 4108** 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse, BD-4, High R.4, VF20 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/e. Cuds near the O in OF, and between the ES in STATES, are diagnostic for the scarce BD-4. Dannreuther estimates only 80 to 100 survivors. This pumpkin-gold example shows wear consistent with the grade. Marks are relatively minor, since a horizontal line on Liberty's neck and another on the eagle's tail are all that are worthy of mention.
From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 507324 Base PCGS# 8078

1798 Heraldic Eagle Five, AU53
BD-5, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse



- 4109** 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse, BD-5, High R.5, AU53 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther c/b. A biplanar die crack bisects the obverse between star 7 and the 8 in the date. BD-5 is a rare die marriage, with only 30 to 40 survivors per Dannreuther. The prominent crack may have led to an early retirement for the obverse die. All examples we have seen show the crack, although on about half the specimens, the crack does not extend through the 8. This honey-gold representative displays light wear on Liberty's forehead, cheek, and cap. The wings are lustrous, and the only notable mark is a straight line on the cheek. Die flaws below the E in LIBERTY are as made.
From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 507325 Base PCGS# 8078

1799 Five Dollar, Choice VF
BD-6, Small Reverse Stars



- 4110** 1799 Small Reverse Stars, BD-6, R.5, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/d, as usually encountered with numerous die cracks. There are nine 1799 die marriages, and they range from very scarce to very rare. BD-6 is promptly attributed by its partially lapped reverse stars. This is a peach-gold representative with hints of rose-red in protected areas of the reverse. The high points display moderate wear, but luster occupies design recesses, and no marks are of any notice.
From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 519880 Base PCGS# 8081

1800 Half Eagle, Choice VF
BD-2, Exemplary Surfaces



- 4111** 1800 BD-2, High R.3, VF35 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/d, as usual with bold clash marks near Liberty's ear. An evenly circulated but pleasing example of the elusive Heraldic Eagle type. We note a narrow mark on the leftmost vertical shield stripes, but no other contact is of any significance. The wings, curls, and shield show ample luster for the Choice VF level. Certified in an old green label holder.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
PCGS# 45592 Base PCGS# 8082

1800 BD-2 Five Dollar, AU53
Minimal Marks, Good Eye Appeal



- 4112** 1800 BD-2, High R.3, AU53 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/d with minor cracks. A charming wheat-gold Heraldic Eagle five that shows substantial luster across design elements. The eagle's breast and Liberty's cap display light wear, but the eye appeal is pleasing since there are no noticeable abrasions. From a mintage of 37,628 pieces, five 1800 half eagle die marriages are known, with BD-3 the most available, though BD-4 and BD-5 are also collectible.
From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 45592 Base PCGS# 8082

**1800 Five Dollar, Choice Fine
BD-4, Blundered M, Cuds**



- 4113 1800 BD-4, R.4, Fine 15 NGC.** Bass-Dannreuther d/c. The terminal die state with dramatic cuds over portions of NIT and STA. A widely repunched M in AMERICA is the identifier for BD-4. The variety is middle in rarity for the date, rarer than BD-2 and BD-5 but less rare than BD-1 and BD-3. This is a circulated example but all letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are sharp. The left wingtip shows surprising detail. Rich orange toning fills protected regions, while the open fields and high points display light straw-gold color.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 25NW, PCGS# 45594 Base PCGS# 8082

**1802/1 Half Eagle, Fine 12
Centered Overdate, BD-2**



- 4114 1802/1 BD-2, High R.4, Fine 12 PCGS. CAC.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c with a cud over the F in OF. A circulated but unblemished example. Design recesses are orange, while the fields and high points are straw-gold. The shield lines are nearly fully separated, and about four letters are visible within E PLURIBUS UNUM. Traces of dirt in protected regions testify to the originality.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4553.

From The Long Island Collection.

PCGS# 519885 Base PCGS# 8083

**1802/1 BD-2 Half Eagle, AU53
Well Defined, Peach-Gold Color**



- 4115 1802/1 BD-2, High R.4, AU53 PCGS.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b with a straight crack through the base of the 1 in the date. BD-2 can be attributed by the die lump above the left (facing) wingtip. This is an attractive example of the scarce die variety. Considerable peach-gold luster fills the legends, eagle, and portrait. The back of Liberty's cap has an abrasion, but the remainder of the coin shows only minor contact.

PCGS# 519885 Base PCGS# 8083

**1802/1 BD-3 Half Eagle
Extremely Rare Variety**



- 4116 1802/1 BD-3, R.7, PCGS Genuine.** In our opinion, this coin has the details of a VG specimen that has smoothed surfaces and a mount removed. Solder is evident between the ER in LIBERTY, and smoothing is seen on the tops of LIB and the reverse dentils near 5:30. This wheat-gold example is worn, but the peripheral legends are clear, the devices are outlined, and all stars are apparent. An extremely rare die marriage. We know of only four other examples: the Harry W. Bass, Jr. specimen in the ANA Museum; the McCoy Family specimen from our January 2018 FUN Signature; an AU53 NGC coin auctioned in our May 2008 Long Beach Signature; and the Marvin Taichert specimen from a May 2001 Stack's sale. A sixth piece, the Waldo C. Newcomer specimen, is unconfirmed and may be one of the other examples.

From The Long Island Collection.

**1802/1 Half Eagle, VF25
Very Rare BD-4**



- 4117 1802/1 BD-4, R.7, VF25 NGC.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b with reverse clash marks and a bisecting reverse crack between 5 and 10 o'clock. BD-4 is an extremely rare die marriage, one of the few varieties never owned by Harry W. Bass, Jr. The U in UNITED is repunched. This peach-gold example participated in early 19th century commerce, but the shield lines are fully separated and considerable wing plumage is present. Marks are relatively few, and noticeable only near the AM in AMERICA.

From The Long Island Collection.

PCGS# 45599 Base PCGS# 8083

1802/1 BD-5 Half Eagle, XF Details
A Variety Bass Never Owned



- 4118** 1802/1 BD-5, R.7 — Repaired — NGC Details. XF. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, obverse not terminal, reverse cracked extensively through shield and the tops of AMER in AMERICA. This is an extremely rare variant that Harry Bass never owned, and so it is not included in his notes. This appreciably worn gold-orange example has disturbed luster because the fields have been smoothed, but all the essential diagnostic markers are intact.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2011), lot 4435.
From The Long Island Collection.

1803/2 BD-1 Five Dollar, Fine 12
Well-Defined Upper Reverse



- 4119** 1803/2 BD-1, R.4, Fine 12 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b without cracks. A peach-gold Heraldic Eagle example. Wear is suitable for the grade, although the upper reverse is sharp relative to the lower left reverse. Marks are inconsequential save for a vertical line on the upper middle portion of the shield. Four die varieties exist for the date, and all are overdates that show much of the underdigit 2.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 25NY, PCGS# 504948 Base PCGS# 8084

1804 Half Eagle, AU58
Small 8, Very Scarce BD-3



- 4120** 1804 Small 8, BD-3, R.5, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. The very scarce to rare BD-3 is best attributed by the 4 in the date, which is entered north and shows a strongly repunched base. This impressive near-Mint example displays rich orange-red toning with glimpses of olive-green on the high points and in design recesses. Marks are minimal for the designated grade. From a middle die state with nascent obverse cracks through the 8 in the date and star 10, but the cracks have yet to extend across the portrait and connect. The reverse has the lengthy crack inherited from BD-2 that travels through the E in AMERICA, across the shield, and through the left (facing) wing to the rim near 10 o'clock.
From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 519893 Base PCGS# 8085

**1805 Half Eagle, Near-Mint
BD-1, Close Date, Rich Color**



- 4121** 1805 BD-1, High R.3, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther c/b. For the 1805, five die marriages divide a mintage of 33,183 pieces. BD-1 is a scarce variety identified by its reverse, which has a close IT in UNITED. The other four die pairs range from rare to extremely rare. This orange-gold Borderline Uncirculated example has well-struck centers, though the arrows and the right half of the shield show incompleteness and partly retain the planchet texture. Luster dominates design elements. Post-strike imperfections are trivial aside from a slight obverse rim knock at 9 o'clock.

From The Long Island Collection.

PCGS# 45615 Base PCGS# 8088

**1806 Half Eagle, XF Details
BD-1, Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars**



- 4122** 1806 Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars, BD-1, R.4 — Reverse Damage — NCS. XF Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e. An attractive golden-tan representative that shows luminous luster throughout the legends and motifs. A narrow dig on the field above the olive branch corresponds to the NCS disclaimer, but no other marks are of any consequence. The rim die break near the second S in STATES is as made. The dies are moderately rotated, and the central strike shows incompleteness.

From The Long Island Collection.

**1806 Half Eagle, Choice XF
Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars, Rare BD-2**



- 4123** 1806 Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars, BD-2, High R.5, XF45 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b. The usual die state for this rare variety. A crack connects the tops of STATE, and the front of the drapery is lapped. Over the past dozen years, only one other 1806 BD-2 half eagle has appeared in a Heritage auction, as lot 1236 in our June 2016 Long Beach Signature. Thus, opportunity is fleeting to secure a collectible example. This chestnut-brown representative displays wear commensurate with the grade. The reverse is surprisingly unabraded, and the obverse shows only minor to moderate contact. Housed in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Long Island Collection.

PCGS# 45622 Base PCGS# 8090

**1806 BD-6 Half Eagle, Choice AU
Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, Rich Color**



- 4124** 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/e. BD-6 is the only Capped Head Left variety with a 7x6 obverse star arrangement. It is a minor diesinker's blunder. Likely, the Liberty punch was entered first, then LIBERTY, then the right-side stars, and the unbalanced star alignment became apparent as the left-side stars were entered. BD-6 is also the only variety with a round-top knob 6. Fortunately for collectors, the variety is available by the difficult standards of the type. This is a pleasing peach-gold Choice AU example with substantial luster. Relevant abrasions are limited to a faint scuff through the eye. The right-side obverse border shows minor adjustment marks, as coined.

Ex: Santa Clara Signature (Heritage, 11/2000), lot 7104.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# BFXJ, PCGS# 45620 Base PCGS# 8089

1806 BD-6 Five Dollar, MS62
Knob 6, 7x6 Stars



- 4125** 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/f. There are six die marriages of 1806-dated eagles, but BD-6 is differentiated from the other varieties in two important ways. The 6 in the date ends with a knob instead of a point, and the stars are arranged seven left and six right, instead of the usual eight by five arrangement. As a result, the right side stars are crowded when compared with their left side counterparts, since the right periphery is also shared with the legend LIBERTY. Both sides of this coin exhibit a frosty, amber-gold sheen that is suggestive of originality. Although lightly abraded, as befits the grade, the surfaces are especially attractive with nicely defined features save for normal softness on the obverse stars.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6244.
NGC ID# BFXJ, PCGS# 45620 Base PCGS# 8089

1807 Bust Right Half Eagle, MS61
BD-1, Small Reverse Stars



- 4126** 1807 Bust Right, BD-1, High R.4, MS61 PCGS. Dannreuther Die State b/c with a crack connecting the bases of the AT in STATES. 1807 half eagles provide many choices, as there are Bust Left and Bust Right types, examples with either a Small or Large Date, and with Small or Large stars on both the obverse and reverse. B-1 is the sole Small Reverse Stars 1807 die marriage. It has a Small Date and Small Obverse Stars. The present example displays vibrant peach-gold luster throughout the borders and devices. The strike is good, though the central reverse displays minor adjustment marks, as produced. The reverse shows only trivial contact, and obverse marks are also minimal, with only a tick on the front of the neck worthy of mention.
PCGS# 519898 Base PCGS# 8092

1810 Half Eagle, Choice AU
BD-4, Large Date, Large 5



4127 1810 Large Date, Large 5, BD-4, R.2, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. Although John Reich's Capped Bust type is scarce, a date collection (1807 through 1812) is within reach of many collectors. The present honey-gold coin is ideal to represent either the date or type. Wear is minimal, luster is plentiful, no marks are noticeable, and yet the cost remains shy of the five-figure threshold. The strike is inexact on the eagle's neck plumage, but the overall eye appeal is impressive.

From The Timpanogos Collection.

PCGS# 507598 Base PCGS# 8108

1810 Five, Mint State Sharpness
BD-4, Large Date, Large 5



4128 1810 Large Date, Large 5, BD-4, R.2 — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. John Reich's Capped Bust Left design was struck between 1807 and 1812, and a six-piece date set is within reach for most advanced collectors. The 1810 Large Date, Large 5 variety is especially affordable. This sun-gold example is designated as tooled by PCGS, but evidence of smoothing is not readily evident. Substantial luster fills the borders and devices, and the strike is sharp throughout. A straight field line below the beak is the sole reportable abrasion.

PCGS# 507598 Base PCGS# 8108

1811 Half Eagle, AU Details
Tall 5, BD-1, Ample Luster



4129 1811 Tall 5, BD-1, High R.3 — Mount Removed — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. The rare early die state without clash marks on either side. The edge near 12 o'clock shows marks from removal of a mount. The butter-gold surfaces are moderately bright, and a mark is noted above the first 1 in the date. Otherwise, an attractive example with minimal wear and ample remaining luster. Two die pairs exist for the 1811 half eagle. Both are scarce but collectible, and separately listed in the *Guide Book*.

1811 Tall 5 Half Eagle, MS62
BD-1, Rare Early Die State



4130 1811 Tall 5, BD-1, High R.3, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. The only example of this early die state that we have seen. Almost all BD-1 half eagles show clash marks, for example west of the beak and near the bottom of the third vertical shield stripe. The present lot lacks prominent clash marks, and is memorable as such. BD-1 is the scarcer of the two 1811 die pairs, and a *Guide Book* variety due to the Tall 5 in the denomination. This lovely example is well struck and displays lightly abraded apricot-gold surfaces. One small spot is on the I in AMERICA. The dies are moderately rotated. Certified in a green label holder.

From The Collection of Mike Orlando.

NGC ID# BFXS, PCGS# 507600 Base PCGS# 8110

1811 Half Eagle, Choice XF
Small 5, BD-2 Late Die State



4131 1811 Small 5, BD-2, R.3, XF45 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e/b. Both sides are clashed, with arrows on the field below Liberty's cap and the outline of the cap through 5 D. This late die state is very scarce. This is a charming Capped Bust example. The devices are lightly toned and contrast with the rich orange-gold fields. Only minimally abraded, and highly attractive for the third-party grade. Struck from rotated dies. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# BFXR, PCGS# 507599 Base PCGS# 8109

1812 BD-1 Five Dollar, MS62
Popular Draped Bust Left Date



- 4132 1812 BD-1, R.3, MS62 NGC. CAC.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. 1812 was the final year for John Reich's Draped Bust Left design. Only two die pairs are confirmed. The Wide 5D variety, BD-1, is more available than the Narrow 5D BD-2. All examples show the curved die scratch, as made, that extends through the horizontal shield lines. The present lot additionally shows a radial die line from the wing above the first A in AMERICA, characteristic of the early die state. This die line fades away with later strikes. This is a pleasing apricot-gold representative that displays a good strike and substantial luster. A small, square field depression near the nose provides an identifier. CAC: 8 in 62, 35 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 25PL, PCGS# 507601 Base PCGS# 8112

1813 BD-2 Half Eagle, XF40
Collectible Early Gold Type Coin



- 4133 1813 BD-2, R.4, XF40 PCGS.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b. A delicate die crack connects the tops of the MERI in AMERICA. 1813 is the first and most available date of the challenging Capped Head Left type. BD-2 is scarcer than its BD-1 alternative, and can be attributed by the proximity of the first S in STATES to the left scroll end. This moderately circulated butter-gold representative displays noticeable remaining luster. Marks are limited to a slight obverse rim knock at 8 o'clock and a pair of light thin marks near the eagle's head. Struck a couple of degrees off-center toward 2 o'clock, with minimal dentilation present near 8 o'clock on the obverse and 10 o'clock on the reverse. PCGS# 45648 Base PCGS# 8116

1813 BD-2 Five Dollar, MS62
Challenging Gold Type Coin



- 4134 1813 BD-2, R.4, MS62 NGC.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b. 1813 is the first year of the Capped Head Left type. Several dates in the series are extremely rare, but the 1813 is collectible, and is usually selected to represent the design. Two die marriages exist, with BD-2 scarcer than BD-1. BD-2 places the first S in STATES close to the left scroll end. This is a splendid peach-gold early half eagle. The strike is intricate and the obverse is exceptionally free from contact for the MS62 level. The field near the eagle's head exhibits minor marks. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. PCGS# 45648 Base PCGS# 8116

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

1838-C HM-1 Half Eagle, XF40
One-Year Charlotte Type



- 4135 1838-C HM-1, High R.4, XF40 NGC.** The Charlotte Mint Classic half eagle was struck only in 1838, with a mintage of just 17,179 pieces. Two die pairs are known, and are approximately equal in rarity. This is a lightly circulated representative with unobtrusive marks noted at the base of Liberty's neck and near the N in UNITED. The butter-gold surfaces are mildly subdued. In a circa-2000 holder.
From The Long Island Collection.
 PCGS# 765254 Base PCGS# 8177

**1838-C Half Eagle, Choice XF
HM-1, No Branch Berry**



- 4136 1838-C HM-1, High R.4, XF45 PCGS.** Charlotte Mint type set collectors must choose an 1838-C half eagle for their holdings, since the second-year 1839-C is a Liberty variety. The 1838-C and 1839-C are the only Charlotte five dollar issues with obverse mintmarks. The 1838-C is conditionally rarer than most half eagles from the facility, with only a few Mint State pieces known. Two die marriages exist, and HM-1 is slightly less rare than HM-2. Haynor notes that about a berry appears on the branch on early die state examples, then was lapped from the reverse die. Two-thirds of HM-1 examples, including the present piece, lack the branch berry. This green-gold representative is nicely detailed and is only lightly abraded for the XF45 level. Luster accompanies the stars, letters, curls, and plumage. A diagonal line on the upper lip provides an identifier. PCGS# 765254 Base PCGS# 8177

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

**1839 Half Eagle, MS61
Rare in Mint State**



- 4137 1839 MS61 NGC.** A butter-gold example with surprisingly few marks for the MS61 level. The strike is good though shy of complete. A couple of small gray spots appear on the reverse. The first-year Liberty half eagle exhibits a different Liberty bust than its successors. She has a sleepy expression on the 1839, and becomes more alert on the 1840. The distinction is insufficient to command *Guide Book* notice, unlike its ten dollar counterpart. Census: 12 in 61, 20 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25S7, PCGS# 8191

**1839-D Five Dollar, VF25
Problem-Free, CAC-Certified**



- 4138 1839-D VF25 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-A.** The 1839-D is a scarce and important issue in the series. It is a one-year type coin, distinguished by the obverse mintmark and the distinctly curved truncation of the neck. For a VF coin the surfaces are original and problem-free for the grade. There are no obvious or detracting marks. The yellow-gold surfaces show a faint outline of reddish patina surrounding the devices. CAC: 2 in 25, 14 finer (6/21). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2018), lot 3995. **From The Long Island Collection.** NGC ID# 25S9, PCGS# 8193

**1842-D Half Eagle, VF25
Rare Large Date Variety**



- 4139 1842-D Large Date VF25 PCGS. Variety 8-G.** The Large Date 1842-D half eagle is regarded as the second-rarest Dahlonega *Guide Book* variety, behind only the 1861-D. PCGS states "less than 100 known." PCGS has graded 78 pieces, but resubmissions over the past 35 years have undoubtedly inflated the total. This is a charming example with peach-gold highpoints and olive-green fields. Small marks are scattered but none are distracting. Certified in a green label holder. **From The Long Island Collection.** NGC ID# 25SY, PCGS# 8211

1843-D Half Eagle, Choice AU
Very Scarce Small D



- 4140** 1843-D Small D AU55 PCGS. Variety 9-F. The 1843-D has the highest mintage of any Dahlonega issue, but most examples are the Medium D variety. Small D pieces comprise only about 25% of survivors. This orange-gold example is the nicest that we have offered in more than 10 years. The lemon-gold surfaces display substantial semiprooflike luster. The strike is sharp, particularly for by the standards of the remote branch mint. Encased in an old green label holder.

From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 98215

1844 Five Dollar, MS63
Elusive This Fine



- 4141** 1844 MS63 PCGS. CAC. The 1844 is a fairly plentiful half eagle from this period, although Mint State coins are conditionally scarce, and this Select representative is tied for the finest endorsed by CAC. This is a distinctive die pair, showing the vertical shield lines extending far into the horizontal lines and below the shield border. On the obverse, a couple of short die lines appear in front of Liberty's eye and there is a centering hole on the ear lobe. Original green-gold luster is frosty and shows minimal abrasions for the grade. The strike is sharp.

NGC ID# 25T7, PCGS# 8219

1845-O Half Eagle, AU55
Original Surfaces



- 4142** 1845-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. Repunching occurs on 18 in the date, as always. Doug Winter describes this underrated New Orleans issue as "rare in properly graded AU55 to AU58." Most examples seen are in VF to XF condition. Design definition is strong for the period and facility, but most impressive is the original red and olive-gold color that adorns each side. Partial luster glows around the devices.

NGC ID# 25TD, PCGS# 8225

1853-C Five Dollar, AU53
Original Surfaces



- 4143** 1853-C AU53 NGC. Variety 1. An original green-gold Charlotte half eagle without mentionable marks. Well struck on the dentils, right side stars, and the eagle's wings. Liberty's curls and the eagle's neck, claws, and fletchings exhibit the indifferent strike associated with this branch mint. Most C-mint gold coins have been 'improved' over the years, but this piece provides a pleasant exception.

Ex: Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 1868.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 25UE, PCGS# 8254

1860-C Five Dollar, AU53
Scarce, Low-Mintage Charlotte Issue



- 4144** 1860-C AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. While not as scarce as its mintage of 14,813 pieces suggests it is still a challenging coin, especially in higher grades. Most examples grade VF or XF and the 1860-C begins to be scarce in AU grades. Uncirculated pieces are rare. This is a bright yellow-gold example with the small abrasions one would expect. Central striking weakness is expected, especially in the center of the reverse as this die was reused from 1859 (where it was already ill-defined). Population: 14 in 53, 41 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 25VG, PCGS# 8285

**1862-S Five Dollar, Fine 15
Rarely Seen S-Mint Issue**



- 4145 1862-S Fine 15 PCGS. CAC.** The 1862-S five dollar is much scarcer than its already modest mintage of 9,500 coins would indicate. As with all coinage in the hard money Western states this issue saw heavy usage in the channels of commerce with virtually none set aside for collectors. This is an especially pleasing example as it is unquestionably original. The surfaces have a two-toned appearance; most of each side is medium reddish-gold with deeper russet accents surrounding the devices on each side. A problem-free piece for the grade with no obvious or detracting marks.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 25VR, PCGS# 8293

**1870-CC Five Dollar, VG10
Smooth, Problem-Free Surfaces**



- 4146 1870-CC VG10 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A.** Gold specialists Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2006) assert that: "The gold coins from the early years of production at the Carson city Mint were truly workhorse coinage. Most of the coins seen for the issue are very heavily worn. The Smithsonian example is a Very Fine polished coin." To date (6/21), only 132 pieces have been certified by NGC and PCGS combined, ranging in grade from AG3 to MS62. The presently offered VG10 specimen is dominated by yellow-gold and reddish-gold patina, and retains fairly nice detail. A few minute contact marks are scattered about, especially on the obverse; none, however, are worthy of individual mention.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 5906.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 25WA, PCGS# 8320

**1871-CC Five Dollar, XF45+
Scarce Second-Year Nevada Issue**



- 4147 1871-CC XF45+ NGC. Variety 1-A.** Rusty Goe calls the 1871-CC half eagle "one of the bright stars" in the series. This second-year Carson City issue, struck to the extent of 20,770 coins, has a survival rate of less than 1%. Goe estimates 140 to 180 pieces extant in all grades. This example, in seldom-seen XF45+ condition, showcases profound orange-gold color and maintains faint traces of original luster within the recesses of the design. Good detail appears on the stars, curls, and wing and leg feathers, and olive leaves despite moderate friction. Census: 18 in 45, 29 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 25WD, PCGS# 8323

**1871-S Half Eagle, Choice AU
Low Mintage, Little Saved**



- 4148 1871-S AU55 NGC.** San Francisco mintages of eagles and half eagles remained very low until 1878. The 1871-S five dollar production was only 25,000 pieces, a fraction of double eagle coinage that year at San Francisco. This attractive caramel-gold example is well defined and displays peripheral luster. Unimportant field marks are distributed. The date is lightly repunched south, as always for the issue. Census: 20 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 14 finer (6/21). *From The Long Island Collection.*
NGC ID# 25WE, PCGS# 8324

**1874 Half Eagle, MS60
Only 3,488 Circulation Strikes**



- 4149 1874 MS60 PCGS.** The Mint only produced 3,488 half eagles in circulation-strike format in 1874. It is unlikely that many more than 100 or so pieces exist, making the 1874 much scarcer than most people give it credit for. This Uncirculated example displays a trace of semireflectivity in the fields despite myriad abrasions. Strike definition is essentially complete. Population: 4 in 60, 7 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25WN, PCGS# 8333

**1874-CC Half Eagle, VF25
Challenging Carson City Issue**



- 4150 1874-CC VF25 NGC. Variety 2-C.** Despite a minimal mintage of 21,198 pieces, six die pairs of 1874-CC half eagles are confirmed. Variety 1-C shows up most often, followed by Variety 1-B and 2-C. All involve slight differences in the placement of the date punch and mintmark. This lemon-gold example has pleasing honey-gold surfaces. Marks are far fewer than anticipated for the grade. The stars are sharp and the eagle's plumage is nicely defined, while Liberty's hair lacks detail, partly due to the strike.
NGC ID# 25WP, PCGS# 8334

**1879-CC Five Dollar, AU53
Bright Yellow-Gold Surfaces**



- 4151 1879-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 2-A.** This variety is easily attributable by the die scratch on the coronet through ER in LIBERTY. Only 17,281 pieces were struck of the 1879-CC five, yet only 250 or so examples are believed extant today. As Rusty Goe points out, "... when referring to 'CC' gold half eagles (and eagles) from the 1870s, any quantity more than 100 to 150 might seem bountiful." This is a uniformly bright yellow-gold example with only minimal abrasions and slight strike softness on the eagle's feathers.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 25X8, PCGS# 8349

**1879-CC Half Eagle, AU55+
A Splendid, Original, Plus-Graded Example**



- 4152 1879-CC AU55+ PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Most easily attributable by the lack of a die line through the ER in LIBERTY. The 1879-CC five dollar is virtually unobtainable in mint condition with only 8-9 examples believed extant. However, Rusty Goe estimates 135-160 pieces may still exist in XF-AU grades, placing this Plus-graded piece at the height of collectibility. The surfaces are original with attractive reddish-gold patina and an outline of russet patina surrounding the devices on each side. Population: 28 in 55 (2 in 55+), 19 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 25X8, PCGS# 8349

**1880-CC Half Eagle, Choice AU
Conditionally Challenging CC-Mint Issue**



- 4153 1880-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The 1880-CC is more available than prior Carson City half eagle issues, but is scarce in Choice AU condition, and very rare in Mint State relative to the "common" 1891-CC. Three die marriages are known, with the mintmark placed slightly further left on Variety 1-A than its 1-B and 2-C alternatives. This lightly circulated '80-CC five shows only a hint of wear on Liberty's hairbun and the eagle's breast feathers. No marks are relevant across the smooth butter-gold surfaces. Two flecks of struck-in grease are near star 9 and on the field above the eagle's head.
NGC ID# 25XB, PCGS# 8352

**1884 Half Eagle, MS64+
Rare High-Grade Example**



- 4154 1884 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1881 Philadelphia half eagle mintage was a remarkable 5.7 million pieces. By 1884, however, five dollar production at the facility fell to less than 200,000 coins. The issue is surprisingly scarce in all grades, and becomes a formidable condition rarity as a near-Gem. This is an intricately struck and thoroughly lustrous pumpkin-gold near-Gem with a well-preserved reverse and a clean portrait. Minor obverse field marks account for the grade. Population: 6 in 64 (1 in 64+), 3 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 0 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 25XN, PCGS# 8364

**1885-S Half Eagle, MS66
One Coin Finer at PCGS**



- 4155 1885-S MS66 PCGS.** While thousands of 1885-S half eagles (1.2 million coins struck) are available through MS64, examples become scarce in Gem condition and rare at the Premium Gem level. This a highly lustrous and fully struck Liberty Head five dollar. Orange-gold surfaces are clean; they show little more than a few tiny ticks. A fine Registry candidate. Population: 13 in 66, 1 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 25XT, PCGS# 8368

**1893-CC Five Dollar, MS63
Bright Mint Luster**



- 4156 1893-CC MS63 NGC. Variety 2-A.** In the past 20 years the estimated number of 1893-CC fives has almost quadrupled due to the large number of CC gold coins (mostly twenties) imported from European sources. The number of MS63 examples of this issue has also increased but not as much as other issues. Only 165 to 200 pieces are believed known in all grades of Uncirculated. This is an especially attractive coin that is sharply struck throughout and also exhibits softly frosted mint luster with just a peppering of small abrasions. Census: 26 in 63, 13 finer (5/21).
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 25YB, PCGS# 8384

**1899 Half Eagle, Frosty MS66
Pristine Orange-Gold Surfaces**



- 4157 1899 MS66 NGC. CAC.** Both sides of this scintillating honey-gold Premium Gem are exceptionally clean for the grade. The coin is fully struck with glowing mint frost, and the resulting eye appeal is fantastic. Two ticks at the lower reverse are almost certainly all that stand in the way of a Superb Gem assessment. NGC reports 16 finer submissions (6/21). NGC ID# 25YS, PCGS# 8398

**1901-S Half Eagle, MS66+
Frosty Type Coin**



- 4158 1901-S MS66+ PCGS.** Although the 1901-S is an available date and suitable for type purposes, examples are conditionally scarce in MS66 and rare finer. This Plus-graded piece displays a sharp strike and softly frosted yellow-gold luster. A lone mark on Liberty's nose prevents a finer grade. Eye appeal is outstanding. The PCGS *Population Report* shows six coins finer (7/21). NGC ID# 25YX, PCGS# 8404

**1906 Liberty Half Eagle, MS65+
Well-Preserved, Colorful Example**



- 4159 1906 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Despite a substantial mintage of 348,700 pieces, the 1906 Liberty half eagle is scarce in MS65 condition, and finer examples are rare. This high-end Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and rich orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and no mentionable distractions. PCGS has graded 46 numerically finer examples (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 5334.
NGC ID# 25Z9, PCGS# 8413

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

1908 Indian Half Eagle, MS64 Popular First-Year Issue



- 4160** 1908 MS64 NGC. CAC. Bela Lyon Pratt's innovative incuse Indian design was introduced on the half eagle in 1908, an important consideration for type purposes. This attractive Choice example displays well-detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. The high quality within the grade is attested by the CAC sticker. NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510

1909 Five Dollar, MS64+ Clean, Sharp, and Eye-Appealing



- 4161** 1909 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The Plus designation from PCGS and green sticker from CAC affirm the high-end quality of this strongly defined Choice Philadelphia five dollar gold piece. Rose and orange shadings complement green-gold color overall. Surface marks are inarguably minor given the assigned technical assessment. Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 4749. NGC ID# 28DH, PCGS# 8513

1909-O Half Eagle, AU53 Important O-Mint Key



- 4162** 1909-O AU53 PCGS. The 1909-O half eagle is the only Indian gold piece struck at the New Orleans Mint, which ceased operations after producing only 34,200 pieces. This is one of the key dates in the series, and it is a highly sought-after O-mint type coin. The present AU example displays deep orange-gold patina and light wear, with scattered small marks in the fields per usual. The mintmark is worn but clear.
From The Timpanogos Collection.
NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

1911 Half Eagle, MS65 Green Label Holder, CAC Approved



- 4163** 1911 MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1911 is among the more plentiful Indian half eagles in Mint State, but examples are scarce in Gem condition, and only a few finer pieces are known. This example is among the finest with CAC endorsement. Original mint luster yields orange-gold, yellow, and pale lilac hues, with sharp devices. The obverse fields have a few faint grazes, but the reverse fields are largely clean. Eye appeal is outstanding, and the Gem status of this piece is unquestioned. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 72 in 65 (6 in 65+), 2 finer. CAC: 28 in 65, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 28DP, PCGS# 8520

1911-D Half Eagle, AU58 CAC-Approved, Red-Gold Surfaces



- 4164** 1911-D AU58 NGC. CAC. CAC has endorsed this near-Mint 1911-D half eagle for quality within the grade. Its clean, virtually unworn surfaces exhibit deep orange and reddish-gold color with glistening satin luster throughout. The 1911-D enjoys a low mintage of only 72,500 coins, making it one of the semikeys in this short-lived series.
NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

1915 Half Eagle, MS64
Challenging With CAC Endorsement



- 4165** 1915 MS64 NGC. CAC. A collectible near-Gem example of this Philadelphia issue, yielding natural straw-gold luster with delicate lilac accents. The devices are well struck, and the fields exhibit minimal abrasions. Finer 1915 half eagles are elusive. This piece with CAC endorsement represents exceptional quality for the grade.
NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

1915 Half Eagle, MS64+
High-End for the Grade



- 4166** 1915 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Delicate rose and lilac hues are scattered throughout otherwise orange-gold surfaces on this high-end Choice 1915 half eagle. A small fraction of the pieces certified in MS64 are CAC endorsed, and higher-grade CAC coins are rare. This piece displays a sharp strike and remarkably clean surfaces. Eye appeal rivals that of many Gem examples.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2018), lot 4094.
NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

EARLY EAGLES

1799 Ten Dollar, AU Details
Better BD-6, Small Obverse Stars



- 4167** 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-6, R.5 — Damaged — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State da. The earlier of the two major die states, without breaks on the dentils below the date. The radial crack through star 8 to the cap is present, but very faint. The 1799 is a collectible date, courtesy of BD-7 and BD-10, but BD-6 is very scarce to rare. BD-6 combines the obverse of BD-5 with the reverse of BD-7, and was likely struck only briefly before a break expanded on the back of Liberty's cap, taking the obverse die out of service. This wheat-gold representative shows a pleasing amount of luster, along with light wear on the cheek and shoulder. A few moderate marks as scattered, including a diagonal line on the shield.

1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, Very Good
'Low Ball' Registry Candidate



- 4168** 1801 BD-2, R.2, VG8 PCGS. At PCGS, the median certified grade for an 1801 eagle is AU58. A supermajority of survivors are XF or better. Examples in lower grades tend to be former jewelry pieces. It is highly unusual to encounter a problem-free Very Good early ten. It must have been carried as a pocket piece. Wherever its owner went, for many years the present piece accompanied, at the ready in case it was needed. That owner is presumably no longer with us, but the servant coin remains. It displays caramel-gold high points and olive-green fields. Although well worn, some hair and feather detail is present. Certified in a green label holder.

From The Long Island Collection.
PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564

1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, XF Details



- 4169** 1801 BD-2, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Bass-Dannreuther Die State "c/c," as usually encountered with a series of vertical lines from the folds in Liberty's cap. These lines are not clash marks from the shield, as one might conclude from a cursory evaluation. Instead, the likely explanation is a metal object, such as a screw, was struck between the obverse die and a planchet, similar to the well-known "Spiked Chin" 1804 half cent. This straw-gold example displays moderate wear on Liberty's shoulder. Neither side shows more than incidental contact, though the surfaces are somewhat subdued. Nonetheless, luster accompanies peripheral letters and the eagle's plumage.

From The Long Island Collection.

1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, AU58
Sharply Detailed



- 4170** 1801 BD-2, R.2, AU58 NGC. This is the common variety with star 8 closer to the cap than star 1 is to the hair. This piece has lovely greenish-gold surfaces with rich orange overtones. Both sides have fully reflective fields with sharp design details. The surfaces show light hairlines and minor abrasions that are quite often seen on these early gold coins. This example is typical of most or all pieces from the die combination with vertical lines in Liberty's cap that are now believed to be from damage caused by a screw that fell onto the die.

Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 2037.
PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564

LIBERTY EAGLES

1838 Ten Dollar, Nicely Detailed VF35 A Rare, Low-Mintage Date



- 4171 1838 VF35 PCGS.** This year is the first of the Liberty Head tens, appearing after a hiatus of 34 years. Its low mintage of 7,200 pieces ensures its rarity. The PCGS website claims only 80 to 100 coins are known. This Choice VF specimen exhibits nice design detail and is minimally abraded for a gold coin that saw light to moderate circulation. This is an excellent opportunity to acquire a low-mintage, low-survival ten dollar piece with strong detail. Population: 6 in 35, 74 finer (6/21).
Ex: Bently Collection (*Heritage*, 4/2014), lot 6567.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 262D, PCGS# 8575

1838 Liberty Eagle, XF40 Scarce First-Year Issue



- 4172 1838 XF40 PCGS.** The introduction of Gobrecht's Liberty Head motif on gold coinage in 1838 was also the reintroduction of the eagle denomination, after production had been suspended in 1804. The 1838 ten dollar Liberty had a mintage of only 7,200 coins, and it is believed that fewer than 100 pieces are extant in all grades. This collector-grade example retains sharp detail with small tinges of luster in the protected areas near the rims. Both sides are otherwise consistently toned in original green-gold hues. Population: 16 in 40, 58 finer (7/21).
Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2015), lot 6220.
NGC ID# 262D, PCGS# 8575

1839 Type of 1838 Ten Dollar, XF45 Large Letters Reverse



- 4173 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, XF45 NGC.** The bust truncation is curved — as opposed to straight on the later Type of 1840 — but the most obvious identifier for the Type of 1838 is the sharply pointed rear of the neck that is over star 13. On the Type of 1840 the rear of the neck is more blunt, and star 13 is to the back of it, not underneath. This attractive Choice XF example shows light field chatter that attests to a spate in circulation, but there are no significant distractions, and some muted luster clings to the amber-gold surfaces.
Ex: Central States Signature (*Heritage*, 4/2008), lot 3552; Central States Signature (*Heritage*, 4/2013), lot 5874.
NGC ID# 262E, PCGS# 8576

1839 Ten Dollar, XF40 Scarce Small Letters, Type of 1840



- 4174 1839 Small Letters, Head of 1840, XF40 NGC.** Liberty's portrait was revamped during the second year of the series, and the reverse hub was also modified to reduce the size of the letters. Rarer than the 1839 Type of 1838, with only 82 pieces total certified by PCGS and NGC combined, a number that undoubtedly includes many resubmissions over the past 35 years. Nicely detailed with original butter-gold color and a small obverse rim strike-through at 4 o'clock.
Ex: Toledo Museum of Art (*Stack's*, 12/2000), lot 1462; Long Beach Signature (*Heritage*, 2/2012), lot 4859.
NGC ID# 262F, PCGS# 8580

**1844 Ten Dollar, AU Details
Scarce, Low-Mintage Date**



- 4175 1844 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** The 1844 is decidedly rare. NGC and PCGS have certified 73 pieces in all grades, comparable with the 72 pieces certified for the 1870-CC double eagle. The present 1844 should be affordable despite its sharp definition, due to cleaning that has left the pumpkin-gold surfaces moderately glossy.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 4867.

**1846 Ten Dollar, AU53
Scarce and Underrated Issue**



- 4176 1846 AU53 NGC. CAC.** The typical 1846 ten dollar grades Extremely Fine or lower. About Uncirculated examples are extremely difficult to locate, and Mint State pieces are virtually unobtainable. Indeed, NGC has certified just four Mint State coins, none higher than MS62 (7/21). This is one of the few AU pieces available. The surfaces are bright and slight amounts of mint luster remain around the devices. The devices show only slight, even high-point friction.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 7019; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 6618.
NGC ID# 262W, PCGS# 8594

**1848-O Eagle, XF40
Popular New Orleans Issue**



- 4177 1848-O XF40 PCGS. Variety 1,** with the 1 well below the bust and a ring in the upper left shield verticals. Doug Winter estimates 225 to 275 coins survive from a mintage of 35,850 pieces. Most of those are in XF grades, including this one. Each side exhibits normal high-point blending, but good detail remains. Orange-gold surfaces are largely smooth with just a couple of obverse ticks.
NGC ID# 2634, PCGS# 8600

**1849-O Liberty Head Eagle, AU55
Condition Rarity in High Grade**



- 4178 1849-O AU55 NGC. Variety 2.** A very scarce issue as well as one of the premier condition rarities in the No Motto series of eagles. Doug Winter estimates only 75-85 examples have survived in all grades, with 12-15 specimens extant in AU. This coin displays a better-than-average strike, with deeply toned green-gold surfaces that have taken on an overlay of antique-golden color. Minimally abraded for the most part, there are a few pinscratches to the left of Liberty's lower neck area. Census: 18 in 55, 7 finer (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 3491; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 7023.
NGC ID# 2636, PCGS# 8602

**1850-O Ten Dollar, AU50
Scarce New Orleans Issue, Ex: Bass**



- 4179 1850-O AU50 PCGS. Variety 1. Ex: Bass.** The obverse features the date centered below the bust rather than left under it, as on Variety 2. This New Orleans issue (57,500 coins) has an estimated surviving population of only 200 to 250 coins, according to Doug Winter, who proposes 35 to 52 of those are in About Uncirculated. Only two or three are known in Mint State. Bright yellow-gold surfaces are partially lustrous and well-detailed, if typically soft for the facility. Both sides are predictably abraded.
Ex: Paramount (9/1971), lot 1557; Harry W. Bass Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 617.
NGC ID# 2639, PCGS# 8605

**1850-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Scarce No Motto Issue**



- 4180 1850-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1850-O is much scarcer than the 1851-O, partly due to a low mintage of 57,500 pieces. NGC has only certified three Uncirculated pieces of this issue, all MS60. The present straw-gold ten has noticeable luster within the lettering, plumage, and hair. Faded marks near the chin and on the upper reverse field are consistent with the grade.
Ex: Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 3163; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2011), lot 4374.
NGC ID# 2639, PCGS# 8605

**1852 No Motto Eagle, MS60
Ex: D.L. Hansen**



- 4181 1852 MS60 PCGS.** Ex: D.L. Hansen Collection. The 1852 is a moderately accessible No Motto eagle from the Philadelphia Mint, claiming a production of 263,106 coins. Uncirculated examples, however, are scarce. Strike definition is uneven on this former Dell Loy Hansen coin, with the portrait showing good detail while the stars and feathers are incomplete. Orange and green-gold surfaces are heavily abraded, but they retain partial mint luster. Population: 3 in 60, 24 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 263C, PCGS# 8608

**1852-O Ten Dollar, AU50
Just 18,000 Pieces Issued**



- 4182 1852-O AU50 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2.** Blended sea-green and honey-gold attest to the originality of this well-defined, low-mintage New Orleans No Motto ten. Refreshingly unabraded except for a faded thin mark above star 13. As always for the 1852-O, a shield ring is present atop the second vertical stripe. Population: 17 in 50, 43 finer (6/21).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 3/2012), lot 4105.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 263D, PCGS# 8609

**1853-O Ten Dollar, Choice AU
Collectible Early New Orleans Issue**



- 4183 1853-O AU55 NGC. Variety 6.** This die variety was discovered by Heritage cataloger Zeke Wischer in October 2017. It lacks a shield ring and shows the right edge of the mintmark under the tip of the fletching. The 1853-O is a relatively plentiful early New Orleans eagle. Wheat-gold surfaces exhibit hints of satin luster around the devices. Typically struck and showing an expected number of scattered abrasions.
NGC ID# 263F, PCGS# 8612

**1853-O Ten Dollar, AU58
Attractive Original Surfaces**



- 4184 1853-O AU58 PCGS. Variety 1.** An original green-gold piece without the unduly bright appearance often seen on No Motto gold. The strike is above average, and the sole mentionable mark is concealed within the horizontal shield lines. Minor recutting is noted on the 3 in the date. This example lacks the shield ring found on some 1853-O eagles. A low mintage of 51,000 pieces ensures that the 1853-O is a better date within the No Motto series. Population: 26 in 58 (2 in 58+), 6 finer (6/21).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 2926.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 263F, PCGS# 8612

**1855 Ten Dollar, Bright MS62 Example
An Unusual No Motto Issue in Mint State**



- 4185 1855 MS62 NGC.** Ex: Caleb Louis Collection. While the 1855 has a significant mintage of 121,701 pieces, it is rarely seen in Uncirculated grades. This is a wonderfully lustrous example that has bright yellow-gold color. The strike is strong throughout, and there are numerous, small abrasions on each side as one would expect from the grade. Census: 4 in 62, 3 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 263L, PCGS# 8616

1855-S Ten Dollar, AU53
Low-Mintage Condition Rarity



- 4186 1855-S AU53 PCGS.** The San Francisco Mint produced their first coins in 1854, almost exclusively eagles and double eagles. The trend continued in 1855, although double eagles were minted in much larger quantities than any other denomination. Just 9,000 eagles were coined in 1855, and nearly all of those that survive today are in lower grades. This lovely AU53 example has bright green-gold luster with only a few marks of any consequence. It is appealing, desirable, and rare. Population: 9 in 53, 2 finer (7/21).
Ex: Stamford Coinfest Signature (Heritage, 10/2010), lot 4883.
 NGC ID# 263N, PCGS# 8618

1856-O Half Eagle, XF45
Rare Low Mintmark Variety



- 4187 1856-O XF45 NGC. Variety 1.** An example of the rare Low Mintmark variety. That said, any 1856-O eagle is scarce to rare, with only 14,500 coins struck and 100 to 125 examples known. This coin features a trace of semiprooflike reflectivity and warm yellow-gold color. The eagle's feathers and Liberty's curls are notably strong for a lightly circulated New Orleans No Motto eagle.
 NGC ID# 263R, PCGS# 8620

1857-O Eagle, AU53
Rare in AU, None Certified in Mint State



- 4188 1857-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1.** From a tiny mintage of 5,500 pieces, the 1857-O eagle is a scarce date in any grade, and virtually unobtainable in Mint State. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of 70-80 pieces in all grades, with most examples seen in VF or XF grades. The present coin is a sharply detailed piece, with only light wear showing on the highest points of the design. The surfaces are an attractive greenish-gold color, with original mint luster in sheltered areas and a minimum number of abrasions for the grade. Census: 14 in 53, 22 finer (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 5443.
 NGC ID# 263U, PCGS# 8623

1857-S Eagle, XF40
Old Green Label Holder



- 4189 1857-S XF40 PCGS. CAC.** The 1857-S double eagle is common in Mint State, thanks to the S.S.C.A. shipwreck and a mintage of nearly 1 million pieces. It is a much different story for the low mintage 1857-S eagle, which is challenging in all grades and very rare in Mint State. This peach-gold representative is relatively unabraded and displays luster throughout the legends and plumage. The sole CAC-approved example at the XF40 level. Certified in an old green label holder.
From The Long Island Collection.
 NGC ID# 263V, PCGS# 8624

1858 Ten Dollar, XF45
Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue



- 4190 1858 XF45 PCGS.** The 1858 eagle is a remarkable low-mintage rarity for the Philadelphia Mint, struck to the extent of a meager 2,521 circulation strikes. (Proofs exist, possibly four in all.) This Choice XF piece is about average for the survivors, displaying lots of luster remaining over somewhat prooflike orange-gold surfaces with lilac accents in protected areas. Abrasions are minor, save for a rim hit on the obverse at 9:30. Population: 13 in 45, 21 finer (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 5132.
 NGC ID# 263W, PCGS# 8625

1858-S No Motto Ten, AU50
Scarce in All Grades



- 4191 1858-S AU50 PCGS. CAC.** Honey-gold overall with glimpses of peach in protected areas. Luster dominates the peripheries, and is extensive for the AU50 level. Crispy struck and lightly abraded with slight high point wear. A scant 11,800 pieces were struck, since double eagles were preferred by hard money West Coast bankers. Population: 9 in 50, 10 finer. CAC: 1 in 50, 0 finer (7/21).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 6644.
 NGC ID# 263Y, PCGS# 8627

1862-S Eagle, XF45
Frosty Luster Around the Devices



- 4192 1862-S XF45 PCGS.** Frosty luster shines around the raised devices on this high-end XF45 Liberty Head eagle. Orange-gold surfaces display expected blending over the highest points of the design, but the effect on the overall impression is relatively minor. Lovely eye appeal, and one of only 12,500 coins struck. Population: 11 in 45, 26 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 264A, PCGS# 8636

1863-S Ten Dollar, AU Sharpness
Just 10,000 Pieces Struck



- 4193 1863-S — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** The low-mintage 1863-S is practically unknown in Uncirculated grades. NGC has certified just one piece at that level. Even AU examples are rare. The present coin is hairlined, but has minimal wear and attractive peach-gold toning. Generally void of bagmarks, although we note wispy pincatches near star 10.
 Ex: *Chicago Signature* (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 5644.

1865 Ten Dollar, Fine 15
Low Production of Only 3,980 Pieces



- 4194 1865 Fine 15 NGC.** Only 3,980 strikes for circulation were produced in 1865 for this denomination. Probably only 50-60 pieces exist today in all grades. This low-grade example shows vague definition in the center of the obverse, but the eagle on the reverse is clearly outlined if somewhat indistinct on the end of the wings. Rich orange-gold color covers each side, and there is only one mentionable abrasion, located above the eagle's head.
 Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 4863.
 NGC ID# 264F, PCGS# 8641

1865-S Coronet Eagle, VF25
Rare in All Grades



- 4195 1865-S Normal Date VF25 PCGS.** San Francisco Mint officials increased eagle production from 2,500 coins in 1864 to 16,700 coins in 1865. Although this issue is considerably more collectible than the ultra-rare 1864-S, only 25 to 35 Normal Date examples are known, per PCGS. Two or three are known in Mint State. The Normal Date is actually an 1865/5-S, since the 5 is nicely repunched. This well-circulated example showcases orange-gold color overall with reddish hues and traces of luster within the device recesses. Relatively smooth and appealing for the grade. Population: 5 in 25, 19 finer (7/21).
 NGC ID# 264G, PCGS# 8642

1865-S Over Inverted 186 Ten Dollar, VF30
Popular Mid-Grade Example



- 4196 1865-S 865 Over Inverted 186 VF30 ANACS.** Evenly and noticeably worn over the devices, with smooth surfaces that show no obvious or distracting abrasions. While not as scarce as the regular date 1865-S, the Inverted Date is very popular for obvious reasons and the three digits are clear with light magnification.
 Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 8394; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 4866.
 NGC ID# 264G, PCGS# 8643

1867 Ten Dollar Liberty, AU55
Only 3,090 Pieces Struck



- 4197 1867 AU55 NGC.** A meager mintage of 3,090 business strike Liberty eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1867, making the date scarce-to-rare in all grades today. This attractive Choice AU specimen exhibits lightly abraded yellow-gold surfaces that show bright prooflike reflectivity in the sheltered areas. Census: 17 in 55, 11 finer (7/21).
 Ex: *Chicago Signature* (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 5130.
 NGC ID# 264L, PCGS# 8651

**1867-S Ten Dollar, XF40
'Deceptively Rare Date'**



- 4198 1867-S XF40 PCGS.** Termed as a “deceptively rare date” by Garrett and Guth, the 1867-S ten had a low mintage of only 9,000 pieces. Few were set aside with the vast majority entering circulation and the few survivors showing heavy wear. Akers wrote in 1980 that he had never seen one that graded a full XF. This orange-gold example retains slight traces of luster around the devices. The only marks of note on either side are two on the face of Liberty and one in the left obverse field.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2011), lot 4381.
NGC ID# 264M, PCGS# 8652

**1868-S Ten Dollar, AU53
Unknown in Mint State**



- 4199 1868-S AU53 PCGS.** The 1868-S is one entry in a long series of rare, low-mintage ten dollar S-mint issues between 1857 and 1877. During that era, double eagles were the preferred denomination. The present 1868-S eagle has noticeable luster and only minor wear. There are no reportable marks. Only 13,500 pieces were struck, and neither major service has certified any as Mint State. Population: 11 in 53, 11 finer (7/21).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 6039.
NGC ID# 264P, PCGS# 8654

**1869 Ten Dollar, XF45
Key, Low-Mintage With Motto Issue**



- 4200 1869 XF45 PCGS.** The 1869 Liberty eagle boasts a minuscule mintage of 1,830 pieces, making the date rare in all grades. This Choice XF piece displays light wear on the design elements and a number of minor abrasions in the field. However, the pleasing greenish-gold surfaces retain much original mint luster and the eye appeal is quite strong for the grade. Population: 13 in 45, 20 finer (7/21).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 6504.
NGC ID# 264R, PCGS# 8655

**1869-S Ten Dollar, AU53
Extensively Circulated With Motto Issue**



- 4201 1869-S AU53 NGC.** Like the 1866-S Motto, 1868-S, and 1870-S to 1874-S (issues to which it compares favorably in overall rarity), the 1869-S is a challenging coin to locate in any grade. Just 6,430 pieces were produced of this heavily circulated, early With Motto date, and survivors are apt to grade no finer than VF. The surfaces are slightly reflective with deep reddish peripheral color and bold overall definition. Lightly to moderately abraded throughout. Census: 5 in 53, 14 finer (7/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 3759; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 7069.
NGC ID# 264S, PCGS# 8656

**1870 Ten Dollar, Choice AU
Lower Mintage Than the 1870-CC**



- 4202 1870 AU55 PCGS.** 1870 was another low mintage year for the Liberty eagle. The Philadelphia business mintage of 3,990 pieces was less than the 8,000-piece production at San Francisco, and even lower than the 5,908-piece mintage for the famously rare 1870-CC. Since the few gold coin collectors purchased proofs, dealers of the day ignored the 1870 commercial mintage. The PCGS Population shows only 72 examples in all grades, including an unknown number of resubmissions over the past 35 years. This Choice AU butter-gold example shows luster in all protected regions, along with the expected number of moderate marks. Population: 12 in 55 (1 in 55+), 7 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 264T, PCGS# 8657

1870-S Ten Dollar, AU53
Only 8,000 Pieces Produced



- 4203 1870-S AU53 PCGS.** The low mintage of only 8,000 pieces gives one a strong indication of the expected rarity of this issue. Most examples are VF-XF with AU pieces, such as this one, in the minority. Each grading service shows identical population numbers in AU53: 6 in this grade, 11 finer (7/21). This example displays rich orange-gold color with traces of mint luster still evident surrounding the devices. Only one mark is worthy of note, a horizontal scratch on the lower left of the obverse. NGC ID# 264V, PCGS# 8659

1871 Ten Dollar, AU58
Tied for Second on the Condition Census



- 4204 1871 AU58 NGC.** This is the finest 1871 Liberty Head ten dollar we have handled since the Admiral Collection coin in February 2018. That example was graded MS60 and ranks as the sole finest known for the issue, while this near-Mint representative follows closely behind. In all, only 1,790 1871 tens were struck for circulation, of which 60 to 75 pieces survive in all grades. The average certified assessment falls between AU50 and AU53. Semiprooflike yellow-gold surfaces display full design detail with hardly a brush of rub. Scattered hairlines and two ticks on Liberty's neck are noted. Census: 19 in 58, 1 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 264W, PCGS# 8660

1871-CC Ten Dollar, VF35
Rare Early Carson City Issue



- 4205 1871-CC VF35 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-A.** The first-year 1870-CC ten is a costly rarity, but its 1871-CC successor is much more affordable, despite also being rare. PCGS states "about 100 known," only about twice the number of survivors for the famous '70-CC ten. A mere 8,085 pieces were struck, yet two die pairs are confirmed, with slightly different date placements. This butter-gold Choice VF representative displays moderate wear as well as central incompleteness of strike. The surfaces are lightly abraded overall, with one scuff noted on the cheek. Housed in a green label holder. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 8268. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 264X, PCGS# 8661

1872-S Liberty Eagle, AU55+
Surprisingly Lustrous



- 4206 1872-S AU55+ NGC.** Dave Bowers writes in *A Guide Book of Gold Eagle Coins*: "The 1872-S [17,300 coins struck] is rare overall. In keeping with other eagles, years ago the typical grade was VF more or less." Today, while AU examples are slightly more available than they once were, such coins remain scarce and highly sought after. This AU55+ representative is surprisingly lustrous with luminous, moderately marked, yellow-gold surfaces. The stars, feathers, and talons display strong detail, while liberty's middle curls and the olive leaves exhibit a trace of blending. NGC reports 11 finer submissions (7/21). NGC ID# 2653, PCGS# 8665

1873-S Ten Dollar, AU58
Seldom Seen in High Grades



- 4207 1873-S AU58 NGC.** The 1873-S eagle, a little-known issue of just 12,000 pieces, is all but unavailable in Mint State, with a single MS61 PCGS example known in the combined certified population. Even near-Mint coins are condition rarities, with eight certified by NGC and none by PCGS but three are finer (7/21). This is one of the eight, impressively lustrous with pale yellow-gold surfaces that show scattered light abrasions. The strike is uneven around the peripheries, but the centers remain well-defined despite the minor rub that keeps this important San Francisco beauty from a finer designation. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3552. NGC ID# 2656, PCGS# 8668

1874-S Ten Dollar, XF45
Great Color, Endorsed by CAC



- 4208 1874-S XF45 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Eliasberg. About 150 to 200 survivors are thought to exist from an original production of 10,000 coins, reflecting the high attrition rate for Western gold from this period. This is a delightful deep orange and reddish-gold example in Choice XF condition that CAC agrees is high-end for the grade. The coin is sharply struck with traces of mint luster within the design recesses. Readily appealing. Ex: Possibly from the J.M. Clapp Collection (1942) and earlier from the Brantford Bank (1895); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 747. NGC ID# 2659, PCGS# 8671

1875-CC Ten Dollar, AU53
Above Average for This Scarce Issue



- 4209 1875-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The 1875-CC ten dollar is a challenging issue for the Carson City collector, especially in higher grades and with relatively clean surfaces. In *The Confident Carson City Collector*, Rusty Goe states it succinctly: "... there is no question about the rarity of 1875-CC eagles. They rank among the seven scarcest issues in the 'CC' \$10 gold piece series." The average grade we have sold over the years is 38.1, placing this AU53 considerably above average. Only 50 to 65 XF-AU examples are estimated extant today out of the mintage of 7,715 pieces. As always, the surfaces show numerous small abrasions scattered over both sides, with one larger scrape at 6 o'clock on the reverse. Tiny remnants of luster can be seen surrounding the devices. NGC ID# 265B, PCGS# 8673

1876-S Eagle, AU53
Just 5,000 Pieces Struck



4210 1876-S AU53 NGC. Nearly 1.6 million double eagles were struck at San Francisco during 1876, but the ten dollar mintage amounted to only 5,000 pieces. Despite the scant emission, no one at the time saved examples except as a store of value. Today, PCGS estimates only 80 to 100 survivors in all grades. This lightly circulated representative displays partly lustrous orange-gold surfaces. We note a diagonal line on the shield and a few hairlines above the date, but the eye appeal is undeniable for this rare and underappreciated Centennial-year issue. Census: 11 in 53 (1 in 53+), 9 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 265E, PCGS# 8676

1877 Liberty Eagle, AU53
Sought-After, Low-Mintage Issue



4211 1877 AU53 PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint produced a number of low-mintage issues in the Liberty eagle series in the second half of the 19th century, but few dates claim a smaller production total than the 1877 issue, at a meager 797 pieces. As might be expected, the 1877 Liberty eagle is an elusive issue in all grades today, with most examples seen in the XF-AU grade range. This impressive AU53 example displays only light wear on the strongly impressed design elements. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade and traces of original mint luster are evident in sheltered areas. Population: 3 in 53, 21 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 265F, PCGS# 8677

1877-CC Ten Dollar, XF45
Mintage of Only 3,332 Pieces



- 4212 1877-CC XF45 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** Rusty Goe notes that while the Comstock Lode was producing record amounts of gold in 1877, very little of it was making its way to the Carson City Mint:

"Whereas during the preceding three years Comstock miners were depositing nearly 25% of their gold at the local mint, by 1877, the percentage had been reduced to 12% or less, and just when it appeared as if Carson City's gold coin production would reach record levels, it actually dropped 68% and would never again equal the gold coin output achieved in 1874 through 1876."

Just 3,332 gold eagles were struck at the Carson City Mint in 1877. This Choice XF survivor is one of them, yellow-gold with diffuse radiance on the obverse and a stronger suggestion of original luster in the fields of the reverse. Lightly abraded, as usually seen, with a copper spot on the rim to the left of the base of the 1 in the date. Census: 16 in 45, 19 finer (7/21).

Ex: *Chicago Signature* (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7612.
NGC ID# 265G, PCGS# 8678

1877-CC Ten Dollar, Choice XF
Elusive Old West Issue



- 4213 1877-CC XF45 NGC. **CAC. Variety 1-A.** The Carson City Mint struck eagles every year between 1870 and 1884, ceasing (until 1890) when President Cleveland ordered the facility closed. Most of those 15 issues are rare to very rare. The 1877-CC has a mintage of just 3,332 pieces, and since there were no coin collectors in the Old West, only 60 to 75 pieces are known today. None are graded as Mint State, and only 14 are confirmed by CAC in any grade. This is an attractive example with peach-gold color and relatively few abrasions. Census: 16 in 45, 18 finer. CAC: 4 in 45, 3 finer (6/21).
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 265G, PCGS# 8678

1879-CC Ten Dollar, Fine 15
Rare, Low-Mintage Issue



- 4214 1879-CC Fine 15 PCGS. **Variety 1-A** The 1879-CC has an impressively low mintage of only 1,762 pieces, the lowest of any gold coin ever produced in the Carson City Mint. Of that tiny number, it is believed that a few dozen pieces are extant today in all grades, and recent repatriations from Europe have added only a few Uncirculated pieces to the roster. While this is not a high-grade example, the surfaces of this coin are relatively pleasing with a couple of facial abrasions present and rich reddish patina seen over each side.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 8399.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 265N, PCGS# 8684

1880 Ten Dollar, MS64
Well Struck, Conditionally Rare



- 4215 1880 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Mintages of eagles and half eagles at Philadelphia soared to record levels between 1880 and 1882. The 1880 eagle was the first issue of the denomination with a mintage of more than 1 million pieces. Examples are readily available in grades through MS62, but Select coins are surprisingly scarce, near-Gems are rare, and Gems are practically unobtainable. This orange-gold and sea-green representative displays vibrant luster and a bold strike. No marks merit individual comment. Population: 32 in 64 (7 in 64+), 1 finer. CAC: 16 in 64, 2 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 265S, PCGS# 8687

1880-CC Eagle, AU53
About 250 Coins Extant



- 4216 1880-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 1-B.** The tip of the fletching points to the second C in the mintmark, and a die crack travels through the tops of EN in TEN. This is a scarce-in-all-grades Carson City eagle issue for which Rusty Goe estimates a surviving population of 225 to 275 coins. A total of 11,190 pieces were originally struck, but the 1880-CC saw heavy use in Western commerce, explaining the low survivorship and average certified assessment that falls between XF45 and AU50. This wheat-gold example features green and reddish accents and strong remaining detail. Moderately marked surfaces deliver pleasing eye appeal. NGC ID# 265T, PCGS# 8688

1880-O Ten Dollar, Near-Mint
Better New Orleans Issue



- 4217 1880-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1.** The New Orleans Mint re-opened in 1879, following many years of inactivity, with the primary purpose of helping the other mints strike silver dollars. During the 1880s, the Southern facility struck only Morgans, aside from a few low mintage ten dollar issues. The 1880-O eagle is less rare than its 1879-O predecessor, but scarcer than the 1881-O. Only 9,200 pieces were produced, and near-Mint examples are seldom encountered. This peach-gold example is well defined and exhibits ample luster. We note a diagonal field mark behind Liberty's neck. Census: 33 in 58 (1 in 58+), 8 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 265U, PCGS# 8689

1881-CC Ten Dollar, AU55
Considerable Luster Remains



- 4218 1881-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The overstated number of Uncirculated 1881-CC tens places more pressure on Choice AU examples such as this piece. The surfaces show light over the softly struck obverse high points, though the reverse eagle is better-defined. A still-lustrous yellow-gold example with scattered moderate abrasions.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 5457.
NGC ID# 265X, PCGS# 8692

1881-O Ten Dollar, AU55
Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue



- 4219 1881-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** The New Orleans Mint reopened in 1879 to strike Morgan dollars, but small quantities of eagles were also coined annually through 1883. A well-struck and original orange-gold example with moderately abraded surfaces. A tiny mintage of 8,350 pieces ensures the rarity. Census: 40 in 55, 49 finer (6/21).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 2933; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 5029.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 265Y, PCGS# 8693

1883-O Ten Dollar, VF Details
Rarest New Orleans Eagle Issue



- 4220 1883-O — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Variety 1.** A mintage of 800 coins essentially speaks for itself: The 1883-O is the single rarest ten dollar gold issue ever produced at the New Orleans Mint with or without the motto. Doug Winter estimates only 45 to 55 pieces survive in all grades. Whereas a problem-free XF or AU coin is most likely out of reach for the average enthusiast, this VF Details example could reasonably fill a massive hole that would otherwise be left open. Olive-gold surfaces are well-worn — the stars, curls, and feathers are mostly flat — but strong outlines and partial interior detail remain. Both sides have been muted by cleaning, resulting in a non-numeric assessment.

**1888-S Ten Dollar, MS64
None Finer at NGC**



- 4221 1888-S MS64 NGC.** The 1888-S can be located with little difficulty in grades through MS63. But Choice examples are surprisingly rare, and none have been graded as MS65, or even as MS64+, by either leading service. This crisply struck lemon-gold representative exhibits dynamic luster and relatively smooth surfaces. The first two stars are die doubled toward the rim, an unlisted but interesting variety. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 4 in 64, 0 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 266M, PCGS# 8714

**1891-CC Ten Dollar, MS62
An Affordable CC Ten in Mint Condition**



- 4222 1891-CC MS62 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A.** This original and sharply struck Carson City ten has pleasing luster, and is limited in grade by only a couple of subtle marks west of Liberty's ear. The many type set collectors of Carson City gold coins are drawn toward the 1891-CC eagle, since it is the only issue of the denomination from the famous Western mint that is both affordable and obtainable in Mint State. CAC: 69 in 62, 31 finer (7/21). Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 2981; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 6112. From The Long Island Collection. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

**1891-CC Ten Dollar, MS63
Attractive Uncirculated CC Type Coin**



- 4223 1891-CC MS63 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The 1891-CC ten dollar is the most likely candidate for a CC gold type set. A substantial percentage of the original mintage has been repatriated from holdings in Switzerland and Canada over the past 50 years. This is glowing, highly lustrous example whose surfaces are covered in rich reddish patina. Lightly abraded with just a bit of strike softness seen on the eagle's feathers. From The Selman Family Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

**1891-CC/CC Ten Dollar, MS62
Bright Mint Luster**



- 4224 1891-CC/CC FS-501 MS62 PCGS. Variety 4-C.** The availability of the 1891-CC ten dollar is summed up by Rusty Goe in his recent three-volume set on the CC mint: "The population of the 1891-CC eagles is equal to or greater than the aggregate extant supplies of all other eighteen dates in the Carson City eagle series." In other words, perfect for type. This is a brightly lustrous example that is well struck throughout. A few small abrasions are all that interrupt the flow of the thick mint luster. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 145728 Base PCGS# 8720

**1893 Ten Dollar, MS65+
None Finer at PCGS**



- 4225 1893 MS65+ PCGS.** The 1893 was among the Liberty eagle issues sent by the thousands overseas into foreign bank vaults, during an era when gold coin was practically the only accepted international payment. Those coins were stored as if they were bullion, and although plenty survive in scuffed condition, Gems are surprisingly rare. This is a beautiful peach-gold high-grade representative with relatively few signs of contact. A speck or two of aqua residue is on the field near the beak and on the eagle's right (facing) shoulder. Population: 10 in 65 (3 in 65+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 266Z, PCGS# 8725

**1895 Ten Dollar, MS64+
Nearly Qualifies for an Even Higher Grade**



- 4226 1895 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** This MS64+ ten dollar gold piece with CAC endorsement very nearly joins the finest known examples for the issue. Grazes are minimal. Wheat-gold surfaces display radiant, swirling mint luster and crisp central definition. Hints of green and rose color produce a lovely visual effect. Population: 90 in 64 (10 in 64+), 4 finer. CAC: 12 in 64, 1 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 2678, PCGS# 8732

1901-S Coronet Eagle, MS65
Frosty Honey-Gold Surfaces



4227 1901-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1901-S is a plentiful type-coin issue with an average certified grade that approaches MS63. CAC-approved Gems are relatively scarce, however, and this one is decidedly above-average for the date. Vibrant mint frost cartwheels over well-preserved honey-gold surfaces. The devices exhibit strong detail, and minimal chatter occurs on the reverse.

NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

1913-S Ten Dollar, MS61
Popular Low-Mintage Issue



4230 1913-S MS61 NGC. A low mintage of 66,000 coins explains the perennial popularity of this San Francisco eagle issue. The 1913-S is also much scarcer to locate in Mint State than it is in About Uncirculated grades. This golden-orange representative with greenish accents features glowing mint frost around well-detailed devices. A planchet flaw occurs at the lower left obverse and partially through the date.

NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874

INDIAN EAGLES

1908 No Motto Ten Dollar, MS64
Only 33,500 Pieces Struck



4228 1908 No Motto MS64 NGC. The No Motto 1908 is memorable because of its low mintage of only 33,500 coins, much rarer than its 1907 counterpart. This piece displays the usual frosted mint luster and each side is evenly tinted in reddish-gold. The strike details are good overall, but slightly soft in the centers. Census: 59 in 64 (2 in 64+), 50 finer (6/21).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.

NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

1916-S Ten Dollar, MS64
Attractive Luster, Rare Finer



4231 1916-S MS64 PCGS. Frosty original luster reveals shades of mint-gold, yellow, and tangerine-orange across each side of this near-Gem example. The strike is boldly rendered, and a loupe exposes only trivial contact marks. The 1916-S represents the final coinage of this denomination until 1920. No other mints produced ten dollar gold pieces in this year. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 59 in 64 (5 in 64+), 24 finer (7/21).

NGC ID# 28H7, PCGS# 8880

1913-S Ten Dollar, AU58
Generous Remaining Mint Luster



4229 1913-S AU58 NGC. The yellow-gold surfaces retain virtually intact luster, and the well-struck portrait shows delightful wheat accents. Only occasional marks and minor friction preclude a finer designation. With its mintage of just 66,000 pieces, the 1913-S is a challenging issue among Saint-Gaudens eagles, and anything finer than this near-Mint coin is elusive.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 2207.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.

NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874

1932 Ten Dollar, MS65
Final Collectible Issue in the Series



4232 1932 MS65 PCGS. The 1932 often appears in type sets, representing the famous Indian Head ten dollar design by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. This Gem showcases frosty wheat-gold surfaces and good design detail. Small grazes and ticks pose little distraction. Although the 1932 is plentiful though this high grade, it becomes scarce in Premium Gem condition.

NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884

1932 Ten Dollar, MS65
Bright, Frosty Mint Luster



- 4233 1932 MS65 PCGS.** The 1932 eagle is by far the most available date in the series, regardless of grade. The issue was well-produced, with richly frosted surfaces and plentiful mint luster. This Gem Uncirculated example is well-struck although lightly bagmarked on both sides. Vibrant, yellow-gold surfaces command attention and deliver bold eye appeal.
NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

1850 Double Eagle, XF45
Strong Red-Gold Example



- 4234 1850 XF45 PCGS.** Red-gold color is the hallmark of this Choice XF double eagle. A strong strike serves as another attribute collectors will appreciate, with full star radials and bold curls despite moderate friction. Glints of natural luster glow softly within the confines of the legends and devices. A terrific first-year double eagle.

1850 Double Eagle, AU53
Glowing Mint Luster Remains



- 4235 1850 AU53 PCGS.** This is one of the most sought-after and important issues in the entire Liberty Head series, representing the first double eagle struck for general circulation. Glowing mint luster appears around the devices of this yellow and greenish-gold survivor. Bold design elements exhibit minimal evidence of friction, and marks are undistracting. The reverse shows a heavy die crack through the legends and a small copper alloy spot atop the A in STATES.
NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Double Eagle, AU55
Iconic First-Year Issue



- 4236 1850 AU55 NGC.** The 1850 double eagle is an iconic first-year issue. It has the added benefit of being moderately collectible, though demand is always sky-high. Detail is strong on the stars, curls, and feathers. Yellow-gold surfaces exhibit partial luster around the legends and motifs. Lightly marked with a few hairlines.
NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Twenty Dollar, AU55
Among the Most Popular Issues in the Series



- 4237 1850 AU55 PCGS.** Examples of the introductory 1850 double eagle are among the most popular coins in this long-running series. This Choice About Uncirculated survivor with partial luster and bright yellow-gold surfaces is sure to find a place of honor in any type set or twenty dollar collection. Strongly struck and minimally worn over the central high points with faint marks and hairlines on each side.
NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850-O Twenty Dollar, AU Details
First Branch Mint Double Eagle



- 4238 1850-O — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 2.** Significant as the first O-mint twenty struck, the 1850-O is not as common as once believed. It is now regarded a condition rarity and is seldom located above XF45. Somewhere between 600 and 800 pieces are believed known in all grades, but only 58 to 76 AU examples are believed extant, according to Doug Winter. This is a bright survivor that exhibits green-gold coloration. Numerous small abrasions are peppered over each side. There is just the slightest loss of high-point detail, most obvious on the hair detail of Liberty.

**1851 Double Eagle, AU58
Strongly Struck and Frosty**



- 4239 1851 AU58 NGC.** The 1851 double eagle is not as plentiful in high grades as one might think given a mintage exceeding 2 million pieces. It is most often seen in VF or XF condition. About Uncirculated coins, especially high-end pieces such as this AU58, are elusive. Considerable luster glows from yellow-gold surfaces that exhibit well-defined motifs. Light circulation marks are undistracting.
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1858.
NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

**1851-O Twenty Dollar, XF45
Ex: S.S. Central America**



- 4240 1851-O XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1.** *Ex: S.S. Central America.* SSCA 6645. According to branch gold specialist Douglas Winter, the first recovery (1988) of the S.S. *Central America* yielded only eight 1851-O twenties. The PCGS Population (7/21) shows just three examples from the second recovery. Of course, the vast majority of coins recovered from the luckless sidewheel steamer were either 1856-S or 1857-S double eagles. Only one '51-O twenty from either recovery (SSCA 7515) has been in a prior Heritage auction. This is a caramel-gold representative with moderate wear on the curls and wingtips. The surfaces are only lightly abraded for the XF45 level. Housed in a gold label holder.
NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

**1851-O Double Eagle, AU53
Attractive Original Patina**



- 4241 1851-O AU53 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2.** *Ex: The Fairmont Collection.* The 1851-O boasts the highest double eagle mintage from the New Orleans branch (315,000 pieces), making it a popular type coin for the O-mint gold collector. This piece displays strong detail and attractive original patina in shades of olive-gold and bronze-yellow. Scattered abrasions accompany the grade, a characteristic of New Orleans gold that is unavoidable.
NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

**1852 No Motto Twenty, AU58
Collectible Early Issue in the Series**



- 4242 1852 AU58 NGC.** This accessible early No Motto issue from the Philadelphia Mint claims a mintage of more than 2 million coins. The present AU58 example is solidly above average for the date with minimal friction over well-detailed, if slightly incomplete, central devices. Luminous yellow-gold surfaces exhibit partial mint frost and accents of pale greenish color.
NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906

**1852-O Double Eagle, XF40
Olive and Red-Gold Color**



- 4243 1852-O XF40 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1.** The availability of the 1852-O twenty compared to other New Orleans double eagles makes it a popular target among type collectors. This is a naturally appealing XF40 survivor with olive-gold surfaces and reddish accents. Minimally abraded despite an obvious stint in Southern circulation. CAC: 5 in 40, 74 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1853 Double Eagle, AU58
Needle-Sharp No Motto Coin**



- 4244 1853 AU58 NGC.** This fourth-year No Motto double eagle displays needle-sharp strike definition with the devices showing little trace of friction. Yellow-gold surfaces glow with frosty mint luster around the raised motifs. Only three or four notable abrasions occur on the obverse, while the reverse is comparatively clean. Scarce any finer.
NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908

**1853-O Double Eagle, VF35
Scarce New Orleans Type Coin**



- 4245 1853-O VF35 NGC. CAC. Variety 1.** Liberty double eagles were struck at five different mints. An example from New Orleans is the most difficult to obtain. Although 13 different dates are known, most are rare. The 1853-O is scarcer than its 1851-O and 1852-O predecessors, yet is collectible in circulated grades. This is a Choice VF example with olive-brown toning and generally pleasing surfaces. One thin diagonal field mark is noted below the hairbun.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4956.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910

**1853-O Twenty Dollar, AU50
Early NGC Holder**



- 4246 1853-O AU50 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1853-O is the last readily available New Orleans double eagle, boasting a mintage of 71,000 pieces — one of the highest in the series from this mint. The present coin displays bright yellow-gold surfaces with hints of reflectivity remaining in the protected portions of the fields. Well detailed and light abraded. Housed in a prior generation holder.
NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910

**1854 Small Date Twenty Dollar, MS61
Exceptional Strike Detail**



- 4247 1854 Small Date MS61 NGC.** This is a marvelous example of the more available variety for the year with a Small Date punch. Honey-gold surfaces feature warm reddish accents and glistening mint luster. Strike definition is exceptional for a No Motto twenty, and marks are less of an issue than the grade might suggest. Census: 20 in 61 (1 in 61+), 5 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 268P, PCGS# 8911

**1855 Double Eagle, Strong AU58
Scarce in This High Grade**



- 4248 1855 AU58 PCGS.** The 1855 is scarcer than it is given credit for in borderline-Uncirculated condition. This still-lustrous representative showcases partial mint frost over attractive green and orange-gold surfaces. Practically unworn devices exhibit pinpoint-definition, including the star radial lines and hair curls. Lightly abraded. Population: 57 in 58 (1 in 58+), 27 finer (6/21).
NGC ID# 268V, PCGS# 8914

**1856-S Double Eagle, AU58
Appealing Early Western Gold Piece**



- 4249 1856-S AU58 PCGS. Medium S.** The S.S. *Central America* irrevocably altered the availability of the 1856-S double eagle for the better, but this near-Mint example does not appear to derive from that aquatic cache. A rare high-grade terrestrial survivor, it features green and red-gold color with frosty luster around the legends and other devices. Heavily abraded but still readily appealing for an early Western gold piece.
NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

**1857-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Ex: S.S. *Central America***



- 4250 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS65 PCGS. Ex: S.S. *Central America*, SSCA 2749.** First Recovery. Years ago it was almost unthinkable that a high-grade three-piece type set of twenty dollar Liberties could be assembled because of the rarity of the Type One. That situation changed in the late-1980s when the *Central America* coins began to enter the market. Now 1857-S twenties are available in any good-sized auction or bourse floor and are seen in a wide range of grades from high-end AU through MS66. This Gem displays the rich, vibrant mint luster common to these salvaged coins, whose surfaces remained undiminished and unaffected by immersion in salt water. A couple of alloy spots are seen on the obverse of this piece, but there are no mentionable or distracting abrasions on either side.
PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922

**1857-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Spiked Shield Variety**



- 4251 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, S.S. Central America With Pinch, MS64+ PCGS.** S.S. Central America scientist Bob Evans studied the double eagles recovered from the treasure and identified several die varieties including the Spiked Shield variety that has diagonal die lines near the left shield border. This Choice Mint State piece displays splendid yellow-gold luster and full mint frost. PCGS# 670713 Base PCGS# 670830

**1857-S Double Eagle, MS64
Narrow Serif Variety 20C
Superlative Mint Luster**



- 4252 1857-S Narrow Serif, Variety 20C, MS64 PCGS.** Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 4366. Radiant sun-gold mint luster leaps from the centers of this glittering near-Gem double eagle. Orange-gold accents at the rims surround the frosty fields for tremendous eye appeal. Certified with the special metallic-gold PCGS label, this fully struck twenty deserves a close look. It is free from all but the most insignificant marks and it will outshine many coins in higher Mint State grades.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6407.
PCGS# 70002 Base PCGS# 8922

**1859-S Double Eagle, AU55
Glowing Honey-Gold Example**



- 4253 1859-S AU55 NGC. CAC.** Medium S. Honey-gold surfaces glow with partial remaining mint frost. Strike definition is good for a No Motto twenty, particularly one that saw light circulation. Collectors will appreciate the dearth of major marks on either side. Just a few small ticks and some faint hairlines are present.
NGC ID# 269C, PCGS# 8928

**1860 Double Eagle, Frosty AU58
Natural Red and Green-Gold Surfaces**



- 4254 1860 AU58 NGC.** Ex: Eureka Hoard. A healthy mintage of 577,670 coins and a relatively large surviving population with pleasing surfaces makes the 1860 double eagle a collectible Philadelphia No Motto issue. This natural AU58 representative boasts partially frosty red and green-gold surfaces that collectors will appreciate. Abrasions are generally minor, and strike definition is good.
NGC ID# 269D, PCGS# 8929

**1863 Double Eagle, Choice XF
'Not Easily Located in Any Grade'**



- 4255 1863 XF45 NGC.** According to Doug Winter, the 1863 No Motto double eagle "is not easily located in any grade..." He estimates only 350 to 450 examples survive. This olive-gold example has seen modest circulation. Reddish accents and flashes of original luster deliver better-than-expected eye appeal. Abrasions are generally small, though detail over the curls is predictably soft.
NGC ID# 269P, PCGS# 8939

**1865 Double Eagle, AU58
Original Non-Shipwreck Survivor**



- 4256 1865 AU58 NGC.** Ex: Eureka Hoard. This non-shipwreck survivor glows with frosty luster around the relief elements. Green and rose-gold colors dominate each side, with the surfaces showing little more than tiny ticks. Characteristically soft in the centers, but the excellent eye appeal more than makes up for it. An 1865 No Motto twenty worth stretching for.
NGC ID# 269U, PCGS# 8943

**1865 Twenty, AU58
Overlooked Type One Issue**



4257 1865 AU58 PCGS. CAC. The 1865 (351,200 pieces struck) is an overlooked rarity, particularly in grades at or near the Mint State level. Minimally worn with plenty of bold striking definition still in evidence, this yellow-gold example also possesses some of the original mint luster. The scattered abrasions from a short stint in circulation do not include any handling marks that are worthy of individual mention.

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6705.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 269U, PCGS# 8943

**1865-S Twenty Dollar, AU55
Significant Remaining Luster**



4258 1865-S AU55 NGC. Garrett and Guth (2006) report that this issue was very rare in high grades until shipwreck discoveries, and even the great collector Harry W. Bass, Jr. could not obtain one finer than Extremely Fine. The present specimen exhibits impressive details and a lovely olive-orange patina. The only noticeable area of weakness is on the hair, which is typically seen softly struck. A number of minor abrasions define the grade, but none merit specific mention. Lots of luster in the fields enhance the pleasing eye appeal.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 3298.

From The Long Island Collection.

NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

**1866 Motto Twenty Dollar, AU55
Attractive First-Year Example**



4259 1866 Motto AU55 NGC. Considerable remaining mint luster rolls over this inaugural-year Motto double eagle. The surfaces are largely yellow-gold with natural rose accents around relatively strong devices. The coin is abraded, but not extensively so, and the issue as a whole is surprisingly scarce in high grades considering a mintage of nearly 700,000 coins.

NGC ID# 269X, PCGS# 8949

**1866 With Motto Twenty, MS61
Rich Mint Luster**



4260 1866 Motto MS61 NGC. *Ex: Granite Lady Hoard.* First year of the short and highly collectible Type Two series of double eagles. The 1866 is fairly obtainable in lower grades but Uncirculated examples are difficult to locate. This is a surprisingly lustrous example for the grade, one that shows numerous small abrasions on the obverse, which account for the grade. Well defined throughout. Census: 25 in 61 (1 in 61+), 1 finer (6/21).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.

NGC ID# 269X, PCGS# 8949

**1867 Double Eagle, MS61
Vibrant Color and Luster**



4261 1867 MS61 PCGS. While not a common coin, the 1867 can claim the distinction of being the most plentiful Philadelphia Mint twenty from the decade of the 1860s. That is enough to qualify it as a type coin in this short and challenging series. This is a particularly attractive example that merits close examination. The fields are bright, but not necessarily semiprooflike, while the surfaces display rich reddish-gold patina. One shallow, angling abrasion is seen on the cheek of Liberty, but the grade seems unnecessarily harsh for such an appealing coin.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.

NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951

**1867 Twenty Dollar, MS61
Seldom Seen Finer**



4262 1867 MS61 PCGS. The 1867 double eagle is accessible in MS61, but finer pieces are scarce. This coin displays vibrant, softly frosted luster and bright yellow-gold color. Well struck, with scattered abrasions in the fields and on Liberty's cheek that limit the grade. Pleasing for the MS61 level.

From The Timpanogos Collection.

NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951

1868-S Twenty, MS60
Attractive Mint Luster



- 4263 1868-S MS60 PCGS.** The 1868-S is an overlooked issue in the short-lived Type Two series. There are surprisingly few solid Uncirculated examples available. This piece displays attractive mint frost over both sides, a finish that is only interrupted by numerous small to medium-sized abrasions, a trait that is seen more often than not on most surviving 1868-S twenties. Population: 27 in 60, 47 finer (6/21).
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26A4, PCGS# 8954

1869 Double Eagle, AU55
Clean Surfaces



- 4264 1869 AU55 PCGS.** The 1869 ranks in the top third of the scarcest Type Two twenties. Unlike the two preceding Philadelphia Mint issues, the 1869 is usually not heavily abraded, and that is the case with this particular piece. Each side is remarkably free from any distracting marks. The mint luster is just slightly subdued from brief handling, and the strike is strong throughout.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26A5, PCGS# 8955

1870 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Semiprooflike Fields, Scarcer Issue



- 4265 1870 AU58 PCGS.** In spite of its mintage of 155,150 pieces, the 1870 is surprisingly difficult to find, especially in better grades. It is especially difficult to locate in strict mint condition, making this near-Mint example a good buy for the collector of Type Two twenties. Bright orange-gold surfaces are seen on each side with flashy, semiprooflike fields. Minimally abraded. Population: 46 in 58 (4 in 58+), 67 finer (5/21).
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26A7, PCGS# 8957

1872-CC Twenty Dollar, XF40
Scarcer CC Issue



- 4266 1872-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Honey-gold surfaces have splashes of darker golden-brown toning, suggesting that this is an original example that has not been cleaned or otherwise mishandled over the years. The surfaces have light abrasions, but none of the heavy bagmarks and other blemishes that are so often seen. A splendid example for the Carson City Mint collector.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6717.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964

1873 Closed 3 Twenty, MS61
Scarcer of the Two Date Variants



- 4267 1873 Closed 3 MS61 PCGS.** The Closed 3 variant is by far the scarcer of the two varieties from this year. An unknown number were struck, but presumably they were all produced before it was noticed that the 3 in the date was styled so it looked more like an 8 than a 3. This is actually a sleeper issue in the Type Two series and a necessary variant for a set of Type Two double eagles. The obverse is a bit choppy, but the mint luster is complete and nicely frosted.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AG, PCGS# 8966

1873 Open 3 Twenty, MS63+
Type Two Favorite



- 4268 1873 Open 3 MS63+ PCGS.** As the most available Type Two issue in the Type Two series, the Open 3 1873 is in constant demand by type collectors. This Plus-graded example exhibits rich mint luster across both sides with only the slightest abrasions present, as one would expect. Sharply struck throughout.
NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967

1873-S Double Eagle, MS61
Popular Type Two Issue, With Closed 3



- 4269 1873-S Closed 3 MS61 PCGS.** The 1873-S Liberty double eagle was produced in two varieties, with most of the coins featuring a Closed 3 in the date. This sharply detailed Mint State example displays vivid green and rose-gold surfaces with vibrant mint luster. A scattering of minor contact marks on both sides explains the grade.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 5063.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AK, PCGS# 8969

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Obtainable Type Two CC Issue



- 4270 1874-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 3-B.** This is a much scarcer variety that is characterized by the Narrow CC mintmark. From the large mintage of 115,085 pieces, approximately 1.5 to 2% survive, or 1,700 to 2,200 coins in all grades, according to Rusty Goe. Of this number of survivors, most are similar to this piece and fall in the XF-AU grade range. This is a pleasing example whose fields still retain slight reflectivity. The original surfaces display light reddish patina over each side.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Double Eagle, XF45
Popular Type Two Issue



- 4271 1874-CC XF45 NGC. CAC. Variety 2-A.** Deep greenish patina is evident on the high points of this lightly circulated double eagle. Carson City twenties usually entered circulation at the time they were made, and typically spent several months in commerce. This example is typical of the surviving piece, with an average grade of XF45 for the entire surviving population.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 3976.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1875 Twenty Dollar, MS62
Collectible Type Two Issue



- 4272 1875 MS62 PCGS.** The double eagle is the only collectible gold coin from the Philadelphia Mint from 1875. More than a quarter million pieces were produced and it is a relatively obtainable Type Two issue. This piece displays uncommonly thick mint luster, especially on the obverse, while the reverse is slightly reflective in the fields. Original surfaces and lightly marked for the grade.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AS, PCGS# 8973

1875 Twenty Dollar, MS62
Seldom Seen Finer



- 4273 1875 MS62 NGC.** The 1875 is an uncommon Type Two issue. In spite of its substantial mintage of 295,740 pieces it is not usually found in mint condition and seldom finer than MS62. The strong suit of this particular piece is its thick mint luster. Additionally, surprisingly few abrasions interrupt the luster. Slight reddish patina is present on each side.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 26AS, PCGS# 8973

1875 Double Eagle, MS62+
Vibrant Mint Luster



- 4274 1875 MS62+ NGC.** A relatively modest mintage of 295,740 Liberty double eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1875. Like most Type Two twenties, the 1875 is seldom encountered in high grade. This high-end MS62 specimen displays well-detailed design elements and lustrous yellow-gold surfaces, with accents of rose.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 5067.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AS, PCGS# 8973

1875-CC Twenty, XF40
Bright, Reddish Surfaces



4275 1875-CC XF40 NGC. Variety 7-A. Any collector who wants an 1875-CC twenty should have no trouble locating one. This is especially the case with XF coins, which can be an affordable Type Two CC representative. This is a bright, reddish-tinted example whose surfaces are remarkably free from distracting abrasions, its only reason for the grade is 20 points of wear in the channels of commerce.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

1876-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
An Affordable CC Type Two Issue



4278 1876-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The 1876-CC is a popular Type Two issue with a large mintage (138,441 pieces), but the survival rate was relatively small (2-3%), yielding a total population of 3,200 to 4,000 pieces available in all grades, according to Rusty Goe's new, definitive work on CC coinage. This is an original coin that exhibits a strong outline of reddish patina around the devices. Smooth and relatively unabraded with even wear over each side.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1875-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Thick Mint Luster



4276 1875-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 7-A. Because recent imports from European sources have greatly increased the availability of all CC double eagles, it is now more realistic to acquire a Mint State Type Two from this historic mint. Rusty Goe estimates 525 to 725 pieces are extant in Uncirculated grades; most, of course, are in the lower grade range such as this piece. This example displays the rich mint frost that Carson City coinage is so well known for. Each side is peppered with small abrasions that one would expect from an MS61 coin.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

1877 Double Eagle, MS62+
Semiprooflike Type Three Coin



4279 1877 MS62+ NGC. The 1877 double eagle is the inaugural issue of the Type Three design. The most obvious design change was the denomination being spelled out as TWENTY DOLLARS, rather than the abbreviated TWENTY D. of the Type One and Type Two issues. However, the portrait was also modified — it is reoriented slightly in the field, and Liberty's hair curls are more sharply delineated. This MS62+ coin displays original yellow-gold and peach hues. The fields are semiprooflike, and both sides are well-defined. Grade-limiting abrasions are universally light. NGC lists 16 numerically finer examples (5/21).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AY, PCGS# 8982

1875-CC Twenty Dollar, MS62
Significant as a Type Two CC Issue



4277 1875-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 2-B. This variety is of interest because of several diagonal die file marks in the field around the mintmark. We are at a loss to explain their purpose, and honestly have never noticed them before. The 1875-CC is an available CC issue, which is a good thing as not many Type Two CC twenties are. The reddish-tinted gold surfaces show light, even mint luster over each side and there are a scattering of small, individually insignificant abrasions over each side.

NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

**1877-CC Twenty, AU58
Seldom Located Any Finer**



- 4280 1877-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 3-A.** In addition to the uneven placement of the letters in the mintmark, this variety also shows a die line to the upper right of the E in AMERICA. The 1877-CC is not quite as scarce as once thought due to the repatriations from Europe in recent decades, as Rusty Goe explains in his recent exhaustive three-volume work on Carson City coinage. Still, the 1877-CC is a scarce issue with only 2.5 to 3% of the original mintage believed known today, or an estimated 1,100 to 1,300 pieces in all grades. Uncirculated coins are especially challenging, making this near-Mint piece an especially good value. The fields are bright and moderately reflective on each side, and the surfaces display pale, even reddish patina throughout with no mentionable abrasions.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983

**1877-S Double Eagle, MS62
Lustrous With Reddish Patina**



- 4281 1877-S MS62 NGC.** The S-mint 1877 twenty is the most available of the three issues from this year, but it usually tops out at the MS62 grade level. Only three or maybe four dozen pieces are known in higher grades. This is a brightly lustrous example that is minimally abraded. Each side is tinted light reddish-golden.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8984

**1878 Twenty Dollar, MS62
Semiprooflike Fields**



- 4282 1878 MS62 NGC.** The 1878 is an available early Type Three issue whose availability drops off precipitously any finer than the grade of the present coin. This is an attractive example of the issue, one that lacks the usual heavy abrasions. The fields on each side shine with semiprooflikeness that gives the coin an added dimension of attractiveness. Sharply struck as always.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985

**1878-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Scarce, Low-Mintage CC Issue**



- 4283 1878-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Dark yellow-gold surfaces with traces of luster in the protected areas. This is a pleasing example despite moderate abrasions and small scratches. The 1878-CC is a scarcer Carson City issue whose production dropped significantly from the previous year with only 13,180 examples coined. Nearly all survivors are well circulated and only 400 or so pieces are estimated extant in all grades. Even with the infusion of CC twenties in recent years from Europe, the profile of high-grade examples has not changed significantly; the average grade remains XF45.

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6729.

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 26B4, PCGS# 8986

**1878-S Liberty Double Eagle, MS63+
Extremely Rare Any Finer**



4284 1878-S MS63+ NGC. CAC. The 1878-S Liberty double eagle claims a large mintage of more than 1.7 million pieces. Unfortunately, there was little numismatic interest in branch mint double eagles at the time of issue and few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. The issue circulated heavily in both foreign and domestic trade, so most examples seen today are well-worn or heavily abraded. The 1878-S is rare in all Mint State grades.

This Plus-graded Select specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the lightly marked orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Eye appeal is outstanding. This coin fits comfortably in the Condition Census for the issue, as only a single coin at NGC and another piece at PCGS have been certified finer. Census: 9 in 63 (1 in 63+), 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 26B5, PCGS# 8987

**1880-S Double Eagle, MS61
Elusive in High Grades**



4285 1880-S MS61 PCGS. Tall S. Like many of its contemporaries, the 1880-S double eagle is much scarcer in high grades than its mintage of 836,000 coins suggests. Examples rarely surface above the MS62 level. This pleasing MS61 offering features bright yellow-gold color and considerable frosty luster, especially around the borders. Liberty's curls and the eagle's feathers are sharp. Each side is lightly abraded, as expected. NGC ID# 26BB, PCGS# 8993

**1880-S Twenty, MS63
Conditionally Scarce in Mint Condition**



4286 1880-S MS63 PCGS. Occasionally small hoards of the 1880-S are still found in Europe, but these invariably contain lower-grade Uncirculated or AU pieces. This is a scarcer issue than is generally recognized, especially in mint condition. A 2015 reference on the Type Three series states: "Nice coins do exist, but these are very hard to find, and they deserve a strong premium. Most are very heavily marked which tends to impact the eye appeal." This is a solid example for the grade with minimal abrasions and notably thick mint frost. Sharply struck throughout. Population: 13 in 63, 6 finer (6/21).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26BB, PCGS# 8993

**1882-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Problem-Free Surfaces**



- 4287 1882-CC AU50 NGC. Variety 1-A.** This scarcer variety shows the first C in the mintmark higher than the second, and there is a vertical “spike” in front of the eye of Liberty. The 1882-CC is another in a long list of Carson City twenties that have returned from Europe in recent decades, where they were held as a store of value for decades. Rusty Goe estimates 3 to 4% of the mintage survives today, or approximately 1,200 to 1,500 coins. This is an especially clean example, not choppy like many coins that spent years in bags and were transported and subsequently heavily bagmarked. Faint bits of luster remain, and the strike is uniformly soft over the design elements.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

**1883-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Partly Lustrous Surfaces**



- 4288 1883-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 2-A.** Only two varieties are known of the 1883-CC twenty. This one has the mintmark shifted right, partly over the D in DOLLAR. It also shows two minor diagnostics: die chips near star 9 on the obverse, and a spike from the dentils above the E in STATES. Despite the slight friction seen on each side, there is a significant amount of mint luster remaining on each side. Minimally abraded.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

**1884-CC Double Eagle, MS60
Frosty Orange-Gold Surfaces**



- 4289 1884-CC MS60 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The Carson City Mint manufactured 81,139 double eagles in 1884. This Uncirculated example enjoys nicely frosted orange-gold surfaces and strong design detail. Liberty's curl are crisp, as are the stars and eagle's feathers. Lightly abraded, but still considerably more appealing than the grade suggests and well above average for the issue.

NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1888 Double Eagle, MS62
An Obtainable P-Mint From the 1880s**



- 4290 1888 MS62 PCGS.** The decade of the 1880s is known for major rarities from the Philadelphia Mint. The 1888 is one of only three that are relatively easy to obtain (along with the 1880 and 1889). The mint luster on this piece is thick and highly attractive, and is only broken by the smallest abrasions that are mostly seen on the obverse. Softly struck, as usually seen.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26BT, PCGS# 9008

**1888 Twenty Dollar, MS62
Strong Mint Luster**



- 4291 1888 MS62 NGC.** Several letters on the reverse show evidence of machine doubling, but this is not the rare Doubled Die Reverse of this issue. The mint frost is thick over each side with the usual number of small to medium-sized abrasions present that account for the grade. A grease stain (as struck) is seen at 9 o'clock on the obverse rim.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26BT, PCGS# 9008

**1889 Twenty Dollar, MS62
Lustrous and Well Defined**



- 4292 1889 MS62 PCGS.** The 1889 is an underrated issue in the Type Three series. It is especially difficult better than MS62 with probably no more than three dozen pieces known. This is a lustrous example with a few shallow luster grazes, mostly seen on the obverse, with a strong strike throughout.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 2695, PCGS# 9010

**1890 Twenty Dollar, MS62
Thick Mint Frost**



- 4293 1890 MS62 PCGS.** The 1890 twenty is a limited edition gold coin with only 75,940 pieces produced for circulation. It is moderately available in the lower grades of Uncirculated, but very scarce any finer. This is a remarkably lustrous example, whose only noticeable flaws are a couple of marks on the nose and in the field out from the nose of Liberty. Well defined.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26BX, PCGS# 9013

**1890-CC Twenty, MS61
Uncirculated CC Type Coin**



- 4294 1890-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** This later die state shows the die scratch lapped away that runs through the rays below the A in STATES as seen on earlier states. The 1890-CC is a relatively obtainable CC twenty with a survivorship of about 4% of the original mintage, as seen on most Carson City gold. This is a lustrous example with original surfaces. Well struck throughout.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

**1892-CC Twenty, AU58
Popular, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4295 1892-CC AU58 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A.** This relatively low mintage (27,265 pieces) Carson City example is close to Mint State, exhibiting slight wear and a somewhat "dirty" appearance over the high points. The design elements are nicely struck up, save for softness on the lower left obverse stars. A few light abrasions are scattered about, but none are individually serious.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6756.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

**1892-CC Twenty, MS61
Bright, Lustrous Example**



- 4296 1892-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Of the 27,265 double eagles produced in the Carson City mint in 1892, Rusty Goe estimates (in his new three-volume set on the mint and its coinage) that between 4 and 5% still exist today in all grades. However, only 195 to 255 examples are believed known in mint condition. This is an exceptionally attractive piece, especially considering the grade. The fields display semiprooflikeness and there is a bit of copper alloy spotting scattered around the obverse rim.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

**1893-CC Double Eagle, XF45
Traces of Field Reflectivity**



- 4297 1893-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The 8 in the date is centered under the B in the designer's initials. The reverse is in an earlier state than usual without the crack through TAT in STATES. Deep orange-gold color and surfaces that retain hints of semiprooflikeness in the fields are the hallmarks of this Choice XF 1893-CC twenty. Detail is strong for the grade and the only obvious abrasion aside from scattered hairlines is a set of reeding marks behind Liberty's curls. From a mintage of 18,402 coins.
NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

**1894-S Twenty, MS64
Bright Mint Luster**



- 4298 1894-S MS64 NGC.** Ex: Eureka Gold Collection. For a Type Three twenty this coin would be hard to beat for type purposes at this grade level. Each side displays dazzling mint luster and only the tiniest evidence of contact can be found. Strike definition is complete on both obverse and reverse. Only 24 coins have been certified finer at both services combined (6/21).
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

1894-S Double Eagle, MS64
Bright, Lustrous Surfaces



4299 1894-S MS64 NGC. Due to the large numbers of the 1894-S twenties that were shipped overseas it is a plentiful Type Three issue. Even in MS64 it can be found with some patience; however, it is rarely encountered in Gem condition. This is a bright orange-gold example that is fully struck throughout. Excellent for type purposes.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

1895 Double Eagle, MS64
Scarce This Fine With CAC Approval



4300 1895 MS64 PCGS. CAC. With only 10 numerically finer examples certified at PCGS (7/21), this is the highest collectible grade for the 1895 double eagle. What's more is that the present example is one of only a fraction of coins certified at that level with CAC approval. Frosty orange-gold surfaces exhibit minimal field chatter, and the relief elements are fully struck.

NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027

1895-S Double Eagle, MS64
Rare Any Finer



4301 1895-S MS64 PCGS. The 1895-S is sometimes ignored in Choice or finer grades, viewed as a commodity at lower Mint State grades and of unappreciated scarcity at the higher Uncirculated levels. This MS64 example displays a particularly sharp obverse, with only a few tiny marks and a pinpoint-sharp strike that suggest an even finer grade. Frosted medium-gold color provides plentiful eye appeal. The reverse strike is slightly less sharp, lacking full definition at the eagle's beak and highest neck feathers. The right (facing) tailfeathers are weak from die lapping. We note a series of reeding marks above LL of DOLLARS. PCGS has graded only 11 pieces in full Gem condition, and no 1895-S finer than MS65+ (5/21).

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CE, PCGS# 9028

1895-S Twenty Dollar, MS64+
Lustrous and Fully Struck



4302 1895-S MS64+ PCGS. While not particularly scarce as an issue due to the repatriation of large numbers from overseas hoards, the 1895-S is a recognized in Gem condition. This Plus-certified example is as close as one can get without paying the extra freight for one of the 11 MS65 coins certified by PCGS (7/21). The reddish-gold surfaces show the expected swirling mint luster expected from all S-mint products. Only one mark, located behind the eye of Liberty, separates this upper-end coin from Gem status. NGC ID# 26CE, PCGS# 9028

1898-S Double Eagle, MS65
Unlisted Repunched Date Variety



4303 1898-S MS65 NGC. Medium S. This example features obvious repunching on the base of the 9, unlisted in any of the standard references. Both sides of this gleaming peach-gold Gem display vibrant mint frost and needle-sharp detail. Just a few tiny reeding marks are noted. The NGC Census shows three submissions numerically finer (7/21).

From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.
NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034

1899-S Twenty Dollar, MS64
Bright Reflectivity in the Fields



4304 1899-S MS64 PCGS. The mintage of 2 million pieces ensures the availability of the 1899-S, yet this particular coin has something extra to offer. The fields on each side display a confirmed mirrored flash, not enough depth for Prooflike designation, but definitely enough to catch the eye and set this coin apart. The surfaces are clean for the grade with a generally strong strike, except on several of the obverse stars.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CN, PCGS# 9036

**1900 Twenty Dollar Liberty, MS64
Turn-of-the-Century Type Coin**



- 4305 1900 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Each side displays fully rendered design elements and a layer of frosty luster over rich yellow-gold surfaces, attesting to the obvious originality of this near-Gem twenty dollar. The issue is available through MS64, but anything finer will pose a significant challenge. A great coin for type purposes.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2016), lot 6128.
NGC ID# 26CP, PCGS# 9037

**1902 Twenty, Lustrous MS62
Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4306 1902 MS62 PCGS.** The main draw for collectors for the 1902 issue is its remarkably low mintage of only 31,140 pieces. In spite of this low number the 1902 is still available for only a modest premium. This is an especially attractive piece that displays uncommonly thick mint frost and rich brownish-tinged gold color. Rather than having singular abrasions, the surfaces instead show slight breaks in the luster from coin-to-coin contact.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CU, PCGS# 9041

**1903-S Double Eagle, MS63
Glistening Honey-Gold Surfaces**



- 4307 1903-S MS63 NGC.** Clear S. This is a honey-gold example of the 1903-S double eagle with glistening mint frost across each side. Chatter is more apparent on the obverse than the reverse, though it is relatively minor, and strike definition is slightly uneven. Lovely eye appeal nonetheless.
NGC ID# 26CX, PCGS# 9044

**1904 Liberty Double Eagle, MS65
Outstanding Type Coin**



- 4308 1904 MS65 PCGS.** A large mintage of more than 6.2 million Liberty double eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1904, making the issue readily available in Mint State and a popular choice with type collectors. This spectacular Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. Eye appeal is terrific.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1905-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Rarely Seen Finer**



- 4309 1905-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** San Francisco double eagles struck in 1905 are much more collectible than their cousins manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint. While more than 1.8 million were struck on the West Coast, only 58,919 were produced in the East. This high-end near-Gem would serve well in representing the date. Thick mint frost radiates from clean medium yellow-gold surfaces. Strike definition and eye appeal are excellent. PCGS reports only 14 higher grading events (6/21).
NGC ID# 26D3, PCGS# 9048

**1906 Twenty Dollar, MS63
Popular Post-1900 Issue**



- 4310 1906 MS63 PCGS.** In the subset of post-1900 Liberty double eagles, the 1906 is a popular issue because of its low mintage of only 69,596 pieces. This is an especially attractive example that shows no mentionable abrasions and attractive golden-yellow mint luster. Sharply struck throughout.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26D4, PCGS# 9049

1906-D Twenty, MS63
Ever-Popular, First-Year Issue From Denver



- 4311 1906-D MS63 PCGS.** The 1906-D twenty dollar is most notable as the first year of issue for the Denver mint and one of only two years the Liberty design was struck in Denver before the design changeover in late 1907. This is an especially lustrous example whose surfaces display even reddish-gold color across both sides. Sharply detailed around the margins, but slightly weak in the centers.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
 NGC ID# 26D5, PCGS# 9050

1906-D Twenty Dollar, MS64+
High-End Inaugural Denver Mint Coin



- 4312 1906-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** This borderline-Gem double eagle falls fractionally shy of a full MS65 assessment, but eye appeal is just as lovely as one would expect to find in a coin at that level. Satiny, honey-gold surfaces exhibit reddish accents and strong central detail. The faintest trace of softness occurs on the first two stars. Chatter is minimal. PCGS reports 20 finer submissions (7/21). NGC ID# 26D5, PCGS# 9050

1906-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Clean for the Grade



- 4313 1906-S MS64+ PCGS.** Clear S. The 1906-S is unexpectedly scarce in high grades considering its mintage of more than 2 million coins. Only six pieces are graded finer than this one at PCGS (7/21). Both sides showcase profound sun-gold color and swirling mint frost over strongly struck devices. Obviously clean for the near-Gem level. NGC ID# 26D6, PCGS# 9051

1907-D Twenty Dollar, MS63
Lustrous Example of This Popular Issue



- 4314 1907-D MS63 PCGS.** While the mintage of the 1907-D is large enough for any collector who wants one to be able to find an example, the demand for this issue is unusually strong because of its final year of issue status. The mint luster on this piece is more akin to an S-mint than a Denver product with thick mint frost over each side. The surfaces are original and have taken on a slight brownish tint with underlying reddish-gold.

From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
 NGC ID# 26D8, PCGS# 9053

1907-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Cartwheel Frost, Rare Any Finer



- 4315 1907-S MS64+ PCGS.** The certification totals at PCGS drop by nearly 97% from MS64 to MS65, where the final-year 1907-S double eagle becomes conditionally rare. This Plus-graded near-Gem borders on that rarified status. Orange-gold surfaces are clean for the grade with cartwheel mint frost throughout. A bold strike enhances the appeal. We note a single planchet void or lamination below Liberty's chin (as made). PCGS reports 16 higher grading events (7/21). NGC ID# 26D9, PCGS# 9054

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, XF Details
Attractive Entry-Level Coin



- 4316 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details.** Only light hairlining can be seen on each side, and there is a slight loss of high point detail over the devices. However, when one factors those two attributes in, the conclusion is this is still a heckuva coin. For an entry level High Relief, the surfaces are remarkably clean with no noticeable contact marks. The dimensionality of the design is still evident, reinforcing how high the relief actually is on these one-year type coins. Just a hint of light reddish patina is present.

1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, AU55
Wire Rim, Beautiful Color



4317 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim AU55 PCGS. CAC. According to an article in the *Washington Evening Star* newspaper on December 16, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt made a surprise appearance at a memorial event for the late artist Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The service was held at the famed Corcoran Gallery in New York City, where Roosevelt eulogized:

“I know well the danger of passing judgment about the great men of the present, for any such judgment must be made with full knowledge that it may be falsified when things are seen through the perspective of the ages. Yet I cannot but hazard a guess that Saint-Gaudens’ works will stand in the forefront among the masterpieces of the sculptors of the greatest periods and the greatest peoples.”

Roosevelt’s words were prescient in more ways than one. Indeed, Saint-Gaudens remains revered as a master sculptor and driving force of American Gilded Age artistry. These High Relief double eagles are among the few works of art by Saint-Gaudens that most collectors could expect to reasonably to own, and they rank among the most beautiful coins ever issued in this country. This beautiful red and orange-gold example shows little more than a trace of rub. Satiny surfaces are clean with terrific color. Housed in a first generation holder with CAC approval. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 High Relief, Unc Details
Wire Rim



4318 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. The surfaces are brighter than expected from cleaning; yet, this remains an attractive High Relief for the collector. There is no trace of high-point friction and the three-dimensional design is fully evident on the figure of Liberty as well as the eagle. Rich golden-yellow color is seen on each side.



**1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, MS64
Scarcer Flat Rim Variant**



- 4319 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS64 PCGS.** It is curious that throughout most of history sculpture has been anonymous. Even today few ask who the sculptor was of a particular work. Painting has been the more recognized medium with an artist's name closely tied to his / her works. When one says Rembrandt, Monet, or Pollock an image immediately comes to mind. However, few sculptors have that sort of name recognition. Augustus Saint-Gaudens was certainly widely recognized among the cognoscenti of 19th century sculptors. However, his name gained much wider recognition in the final year of his life and the century after his death because of his design of the twenty dollar gold piece that indelibly bears his name, Saint-Gaudens double eagles. Among the 45 issues in that series none are more widely known and highly regarded for their artistic and sculptural merit than the 1907 High Relief twenties. These coins were briefly struck on a hydraulic press intended for medals, and have been regarded as collectible since they were first issued in late 1907. This is a remarkable example that exhibits bright mint luster over each side with no mentionable contact marks. As a representative of the Flat Rim variant, this piece shows almost none of the finning that Mint personnel found so objectionable.
NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136
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SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

**1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64
Elegant No Motto Representative**



- 4320 1907 MS64 NGC.** This first-year Saint-Gaudens double eagle from the Barber-modified, lower-relief dies showcases thick mint frost over warm yellow-gold surfaces. The columns on the Capitol are mostly clear, while the highest points of the design exhibit moderate strike incompleteness. An elegant No Motto twenty from a mintage of 361,667 coin.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141
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**1907 Double Eagle, MS66
Smooth Inaugural-Year Example**



- 4321 1907 MS66 PCGS.** The surfaces of this apricot-gold Saint-Gaudens double eagle are beautifully preserved with remarkably smooth fields. Small marks are difficult to see within the confines of Liberty's drapery and the sun rays on the reverse. That side is better detailed than the obverse, where softness occurs on the face and torch hard. Only 20 first-year examples are graded numerically higher at PCGS (7/21).
NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141
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**1907 Twenty Dollar, MS66+
First Year of the No Motto Type**



- 4322 1907 MS66+ PCGS.** The 1907 Arabic Numerals is assured perpetual collectibility because it is the first year of issue and the first of only two years of issue for the No Motto type. This is a bright yellow-gold example, as almost always seen, and a coin that shows an uncommonly strong strike for the year. Exceptional preservation and overall quality.
NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141
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**1908 No Motto Double Eagle, MS66
Wells Fargo Hoard, Green Label Holder**



- 4323 1908 No Motto MS66 PCGS.** Short Rays variant. The Wells Fargo Hoard contained 1908 double eagles with both Short and Long obverse rays. The Short Rays variant is closest to the 1907 double eagle design, before Charles Barber made changes in January, 2008. This is a Premium Gem example from the famous hoard of 19,900 double eagles purchased in 1996 and marketed by Ronald Gillio from a Nevada Wells Fargo bank, where they were stored for a time. The coins were almost entirely fresh from the Mint and in attractive, high Uncirculated grades.
From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.
NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

**1908 No Motto Twenty, MS67
A Pre-Wells Fargo Example**



- 4324 1908 No Motto MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Duckor. Long Rays Obverse. The original No Motto, Arabic Numerals, Low Relief subtype continued into a second and final year, with Philadelphia and Denver both striking examples, while San Francisco would produce only the later With Motto version. Dr. Steven Duckor purchased this specimen, a coin that predates discovery of the Wells Fargo hoard, in 1982. This sharply struck, lustrous example shows lush mint-green and orange-gold competing for territory on each side, with lilac accents and sparkling luster. The obverse has more orange-gold toward the center yielding to jade-green near the rims, while the two hues intermingle on the reverse. The surfaces show a typical fine-grained, mattelike texture. Even a loupe reveals remarkably few signs of contact, of even the smallest sort.
Ex: David Akers; The Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4603.
NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

**1908-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles, MS62
Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue**



- 4325 1908-S MS62 PCGS.** The 1908-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle represents the first year of the popular Motto design. Only 22,000 Saint-Gaudens double eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1908. Discounting the specially struck High Relief coinage of 1907, that was the smallest business-strike production of the series. Most of the coins were released into circulation at the time of issue and the 1908-S is one of the few issues of the Saint-Gaudens series that is seen more often in circulated grades than Mint State. The 1908-S is definitely elusive in all Mint State grades. This impressive MS62 specimen offers well-detailed design elements and the lustrous yellow and orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade. Population: 84 in 62 (1 in 62+), 85 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

1909/8 Double Eagle, MS64
Popular as the Sole Overdate in the Series



4326 1909/8 FS-301 MS64 PCGS. Most examples of this overdate certified at PCGS grade a shade less than Uncirculated, 59.4 grade points to be exact. At the Choice Mint State grade level the population falls off sharply to only a few dozen pieces, with a handful finer. Created from a die in preparation that was impressed with 1908- and 1909-dated hubs between annealings, the 1909/8 overdate has remained popular ever since its “rediscovery” in the 1940s. This popularity is due, no doubt, in equal parts to the numismatic fascination with overdates in general and the collecting public’s love of Augustus Saint-Gaudens’ enduring design, which continues today — more or less — on the American Eagle gold coins.

The present example offers lustrous orange-gold surfaces with a premium appearance, limited from a Gem grade by a few small, undistracting abrasions on Liberty’s torso and in the left obverse field.

Ex: *Charlotte Signature* (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 2362.
NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151

1909-S Double Eagle, MS66
Among the Finest at NGC



4327 1909-S MS66 NGC. Any collector at heart loves a 1909-S, whether it be Indian cent, Lincoln cent, or double eagle. San Francisco also made silver dimes, quarters, and half dollars in this year, before jumping to gold half eagles, eagles, and the double eagles, of which more than 2.77 million were produced, the largest single-denomination mintage for the year. Despite the large mintage, examples in Gem condition or finer are quite elusive. This lustrous Premium Gem is one of only 11 such submissions at NGC, with none finer (6/211). As with almost all 1909-S twenties, the mint luster is exceptional and brightly frosted. Both sides have taken on an even deep reddish-gold color that is quite attractive. Only a few 1909-S twenties that came from the hoard from El Salvador 30-plus years ago were found in this state of preservation.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 5187.
NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9153

**1911 Double Eagle, Strong MS64
Optimal Collector Grade**



4328 1911 MS64 NGC. CAC. Liberty's face and torch hand are fully struck, and the Capitol dome and eagle's talons are nearly as strong. Yellow-gold surfaces awash in soft mint frost display minimal grazes for the Choice Uncirculated assessment. The 1911 double eagle is collectible through MS64, but enthusiasts will have a difficult time locating and/or obtaining a Gem.
NGC ID# 26FJ, PCGS# 9157

**1911 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS65
Underrated Issue in High Grade**



4329 1911 MS65 PCGS. A smallish business-strike mintage of 197,250 Saint-Gaudens double eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1911. Most examples seen today grade no better than MS63, but the elusive nature of the 1911 issue in high grade is not usually appreciated, outside of series specialists. The issue is definitely scarce at the MS65 grade level, and finer coins are rare. This impressive Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that are lustrous and appealing. Population: 68 in 65 (11 in 65+), 21 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 26FJ, PCGS# 9157

**1911-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Rare Any Finer**



4330 1911-D MS66 PCGS. The 1911-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a substantial mintage of 846,500 pieces and the issue is not too difficult to locate at the MS66 grade level, but finer examples are rare. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the lustrous orange-gold surfaces show no mentionable distractions. PCGS has graded only 12 numerically finer examples (7/21).
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 7286.
NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

**1911-D/D Double Eagle, MS66
FS-501, Repunched Mintmark**



4331 1911-D/D FS-501 MS66 PCGS. The finely textured surfaces of this popular D-Mint double eagle are ideal for capturing light and color, which they do to perfection. Cartwheel luster illuminates the stunning orange-gold surfaces, and it takes a sharp-eyed detective (with a lens) to find more than two or three tiny marks on the entire coin. The strike is superb. It is almost an afterthought to mention that this is a *Cherrypickers'* variety with the D mintmark boldly repunched east. Population (for the variety): 65 in 66 (9 in 66+), 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 145010 Base PCGS# 9158

**1911-S Double Eagle, MS66
Only One Coin Numerically Finer**



- 4332 1911-S MS66 PCGS.** Despite being readily available in lower grades, the 1911-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is scarce in MS66. Only a single MS67 coin is numerically finer, graded by PCGS, and it has not appeared at public auction since 2007. For most collectors, the present piece is among the finest possible acquisitions — a Registry-grade example. Luster is softly frosted and vibrant. Warm honey-gold hues adorn each side, complementing well-rendered devices. A few minor field marks on each side are not out of line for the grade. Eye appeal is excellent. Population: 52 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

**1913-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64
Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4333 1913-S MS64 PCGS.** Despite its scant mintage of 34,000 pieces, this issue is relatively easy to obtain in Mint State grade levels between MS60 and MS64. After that, however, the 1913-S becomes exceedingly scarce. This near-Gem example is lustrous and well struck, with attractive greenish-gold and rose coloration, and just a few minuscule surface marks on each side.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 4325.
NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163

**1913-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Appearance of an Even Higher Grade**



- 4334 1913-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** This 1913-S double eagle is on the cusp of “conditional rarity” status. The issue is accessible in MS64 but rare and essentially out of reach in MS65, making the present MS64+ representative an ideal choice for those concerned with balancing quality and price. The coin certainly has the look of a Gem with scintillating orange-gold surfaces. Strike definition is good, though the lower left obverse, including the Capitol, is incomplete. The fields are exceptionally clean, and eye appeal is terrific. PCGS reports 24 finer submissions (7/21).
NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163

**1914-S Double Eagle, MS65
Vivid Orange-Gold Surfaces**



- 4335 1914-S MS65 PCGS.** From a mintage of nearly 1.5 million pieces, the 1914-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a popular branch mint type coin. This attractive Gem offers sharply detailed design elements and vivid orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster on both sides.
NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166

**1914-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Attractive Mint Luster**



- 4336 1914-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1914-S had a large mintage and it is estimated that domestic circulation only claimed 1,500 coins, with the remainder shipped overseas. It is these large overseas holdings that account for the availability of this issue in mint condition. However, probably fewer than 300 examples survive in MS66. This is a bright, lustrous piece that shows slight evidence of the granular surfaces usually associated with twenties struck in the 1910-1916 period. Sharply detailed.
NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166

**1915-S Double Eagle, MS66
None Numerically Finer**



4337 1915-S MS66 PCGS. Softly frosted copper-orange luster illuminates well-struck devices on this Premium Gem 1915-S double eagle. A loupe finds a few trivial marks, but none are out of line for the grade. The 1915-S Saint is occasionally seen in MS66, but these coins are in high demand by date and mintmark collectors as well as Registry Set builders, since no numerically finer pieces are known (7/21).
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1915-S Double Eagle, MS66
Collectible Date**



4338 1915-S MS66 PCGS. This is a collectible San Francisco issue with tens of thousands of survivors in MS63 and MS64. Gems and Premium Gems are scarcer but still obtainable. However, there are no Superb Gems reported at PCGS and just two at NGC (7/21). This well-struck MS66 example displays rich orange-gold color with scattered lilac accents. A single identifying tick occurs within the left rays.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1920 Double Eagle, MS63+
A Slightly Better P-Mint Date**



4339 1920 MS63+ PCGS. A hiatus in double eagle production from 1916 to 1920 ended with the production of 228,250 at the Philadelphia Mint. The San Francisco Mint added about twice number of double eagles to the stock of gold coins in the Treasury as reserve funds. Most of the coins were not released until 1926. This is a high-end Select Uncirculated example, with gleaming yellow-gold color and vibrant mint luster. A sharp strike reveals a scattering of small marks, including a nick near Liberty's knee. Eye appeal is strong.
NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

**1920 Double Eagle, MS64+
Only Three Coins Finer at PCGS**



4340 1920 MS64+ PCGS. Although readily available in MS64, the 1920 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is almost uncollectible any finer. PCGS shows only three Gems superior to the present Plus-graded Choice example (7/21). This coin shows well-struck design elements and satiny honey-gold luster. A few trivial ticks define the grade but are not bothersome the unaided eye.
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6788.
NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

**1922 Twenty Dollar, MS65
Still Collectible at This Level
Rare Any Finer**



4341 1922 MS65 PCGS. This is a well-produced issue that is readily available in most grades through the MS65 level. Any finer, and the 1922 is rare. The present Gem example is satin-smooth and sharply struck, with a full torch flame and all fingers well-defined. Reddish-gold accents enliven the lustrous, pale-orange surfaces, while marks are virtually nonexistent on either side. PCGS reports just 10 numerically finer examples, plus 78 pieces graded 65+ (6/21).
NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

**1923 Double Eagle, MS65+
Deep Orange-Gold Color**



4342 1923 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1923 double eagle claims a healthy production total of 566,000 coins. However, while the issue proves readily obtainable through MS65, there are only six numerically higher grading events at PCGS and none at CAC (7/21). This MS65+ representative enjoys deep orange-gold color and vibrant mint frost. The torch fingers are fully delineated, and we note only a bit of softness at the lower left obverse border and corresponding area on the other side. Terrific visual appeal.
NGC ID# 26G5, PCGS# 9175

**1923-D Twenty Dollar, MS65
Eye-Catching Denver Type Coin**



- 4343** 1923-D MS65 NGC. Few Saint-Gaudens double eagles are as well suited to type collection purposes as the 1923-D. This issue is readily available, and Gem or better pieces often exhibit outstanding eye appeal and luster. This piece is boldly struck and radiantly lustrous, showing rich orange-gold color with no distracting abrasions. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1923-D Double Eagle, MS65
Pristine Orange-Gold Surfaces**



- 4344** 1923-D MS65 PCGS. This is a pristine orange-gold example of the 1923-D — the most collectible branch mint double eagle of the 1920s. Satiny mint luster glistens over strongly struck devices and impressively unabraded fields. A gorgeous example for the grade. Housed in an old green label holder.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176



**1923-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS67
Exceptional Branch Mint Type Coin**



- 4345** 1923-D MS67 PCGS. The 1923-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a substantial mintage of more than 1.7 million pieces. David Akers noted, “The 1923-D is one of the most common issues in this series, and it is easily the most readily obtainable mintmarked Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle in high grades.” Of course, the population drops off at the MS66 grade level, MS67 coins are genuinely scarce, and finer examples are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a trace of softness on the Capitol. The virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster and eye appeal is terrific. Population: 87 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1924 Double Eagle, MS65+
Attractive CAC Type Coin**



- 4346** 1924 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1924 may the most plentiful date in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, but it is often difficult to locate high-end coins within a given grade. This Plus-designated Gem boasts CAC endorsement, and for good reason — each side is awash in luminous orange-gold luster and has remarkably clean fields. Even the high points of the devices exhibit little discernible contact. Eye appeal is outstanding.
NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1924 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS67
Ultimate High-Grade Type Coin**



- 4347 1924 MS67 PCGS.** The 1924 Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a truly large mintage of more than 4.3 million pieces. Many examples were used to settle large accounts in foreign trade and later repatriated in huge numbers. Accordingly, the 1924 is by far the most available Saint-Gaudens double eagle and the number one type coin in the series. Even in MS67 condition, the issue can only be called scarce, but the population flattens out at that level and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces, especially vibrant mint luster, and terrific eye appeal. PCGS has graded one numerically finer example (7/21).
NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1924-S Double Eagle, MS62+
Frosty Green and Rose-Gold Surfaces**



- 4348 1924-S MS62+ NGC.** Distinct accents of green and rose color complement the light orange-gold surfaces of this Plus-designated MS62 double eagle. Abrasions are clearly minimal for the grade, leaving the frosty mint luster largely undisturbed. The formerly rare 1924-S Saint-Gaudens twenty has been made more available in recent decades thanks to repatriations of overseas holdings. Still, only 1,100 pieces are believed extant in all grades.
NGC ID# 26G9, PCGS# 9179

**1924-S Double Eagle, MS63
Challenging Branch Mint Issue**



- 4349 1924-S MS63 NGC.** The 1924-S double eagle is much more available than it once was, but the issue remains scarce in Select Uncirculated condition. Overall, only 1,100 pieces are believed to survive from a mintage of nearly 3 million coins. Liberty's face and torch hand are boldly detailed. Rich orange-gold colors each side, with luminous mint frost largely undisturbed. Lovely visual appeal.
NGC ID# 26G9, PCGS# 9179

**1926 Double Eagle, MS66
Five Numerically Finer at PCGS**



- 4350 1926 MS66 PCGS.** This date is slightly scarcer in this high grades than some of its Philadelphia Mint contemporaries. There are only five numerically finer submissions at PCGS, placing this coin among the top collectible survivors (7/21). Alternating shades of orange and yellow-gold color well-preserved, frosty surfaces. Strongly struck with minimal chatter in the fields.
NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

**1926 Double Eagle, MS66
Challenging to Upgrade**



- 4351 1926 MS66 PCGS.** Despite its reputation as a common date, collectors will have a much harder time locating a high-grade 1926 double eagle compared to a 1924, 1927, 1928, or even 1925. Well-struck devices reside on each side of this orange-gold Premium Gem. Mint luster is softly frosted and uninhibited by surface distractions. PCGS reports five numerically higher grading events (7/21).
NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

**1926-D Twenty Dollar, MS62
Scarce Semikey Issue**



- 4352 1926-D MS62 PCGS.** The 1926-D is a semikey issue in the Saint-Gaudens series, not because of its mintage, but because of the widespread melting of the 481,000 pieces that were produced. Roger Burdette notes that 34 dies were used, but “the remaining pieces came from only a small number of original bags. There is no wide mixture of die varieties as seen with some dates, and this implies that most pyx coins held by the Philadelphia Mint did not survive.” This is a bright, lustrous example. The strike is irregular and mostly soft in the centers, and there are a couple of medium-sized abrasions on the obverse that explain the grade. Population: 59 in 62 (1 in 62+), 88 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 26GE, PCGS# 9184

**1926-S Twenty Dollar, MS63
Seldom Seen With CAC Endorsement**



- 4353 1926-S MS63 NGC. CAC.** In the 1940s, the 1926-S was considered the third rarest issue in the Saint-Gaudens series. It was known that the mintage was more than 2 million pieces, but the 1926-S was never available in the channels of commerce and the assumption was the issue had almost entirely been melted in the mid-1930s. Rather, the government had sent large quantities to Europe and South America between 1926 and 1933. Almost all the coins known today were repatriated from these overseas holdings. This is a bright yellow-gold example that exhibits frosted mint luster. Only the slightest abrasions prevent an even higher grade (thus the CAC sticker). CAC: 11 in 63, 46 finer (7/21).
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 26GF, PCGS# 9185

**1927 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Superior Quality**



- 4354 1927 MS66 PCGS.** The 1927 and 1924 are the two most frequently seen dates in the Saint-Gaudens series, and thus are used most often for type purposes. This is a bright, sparkling yellow-gold example that shows just a hint of reddish patina on each side. Well struck with no noticeable abrasions on either side.
NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Double Eagle, MS66
Outstanding Color and Luster**



- 4355 1927 MS66 PCGS.** Captivating orange-gold surfaces awash in absolutely radiant mint frost explain the outstanding aesthetic appeal. A distinct lack of obvious marks heightens that appeal considerably. We note only minor softness on the Capitol dome. Although plentiful through MS66, the 1927 Saint-Gaudens twenty is scarce any finer.
NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1928 Twenty Dollar, MS66+
Thick Mint Luster**



4356 1928 MS66+ PCGS. The 1923-D may be regarded as the most attractive issue in the entire series; however, among common dates few would dispute the 1928 deserves that ranking. The typical 1928 has atypically lustrous surfaces that exhibit thick mint frost, as seen on this Plus-certified MS66. The strike is complete throughout, and at this point we would normally report any noticeable abrasions, but there are none of consequence. Exceptional for type purposes. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

**1928 Double Eagle, MS67
Exceptional Preservation
Tied for Finest Certified**



4357 1928 MS67 PCGS. The 1928 is the last readily available date in the Saint-Gaudens series before the so-called "late-date rarities." Superb Gem examples of this issue are somewhat scarce and are highly sought after by type collectors. The present piece is especially attractive. Silk-smooth luster shimmers throughout the fields and the eagle's plumage without even a single noteworthy abrasion. A few tiny "scuffs" on the high points of Liberty's bust and knee serve to remind the viewer that this piece is not quite flawless — although with no coins numerically finer known (7/21), it is as close to flawless as the savvy collector is likely to find. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

**1936-D Columbia Half Dollar, MS68
Among the Finest Known**



4358 1936-D Columbia MS68 NGC. Conditionally scarce, among the finest examples certified. The devices are sharply struck, complementing pristine satin luster cast in light russet toning. Overlays of gold and olive color appear in the margins. An ideal type coin or Registry candidate. Census: 50 in 68 (1 in 68+, 27 in 68★), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# BYGD, PCGS# 9292

**1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar, MS65
Bright, Satiny Luster**



4359 1928 Hawaiian MS65 PCGS. CAC. The Hawaiian half dollar has long been considered a key to the commemorative series. It is difficult to find with clean, problem-free surfaces. This is a lovely example whose surfaces display bright, satiny mint luster. Each side is mostly brilliant but there is just a tinge of light golden color present as well. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

**1928 Oregon Trail Half, MS68+
Sole Finest at NGC**



4360 1928 Oregon MS68+ NGC. Oregon Trail half dollars were only struck at Philadelphia in 1928. Only 6,028 pieces were produced. This Plus-designated piece is the sole finest at NGC (7/21). Satiny luster displays pristine fields and boldly rendered devices. Each side displays original ivory color, with overlays of russet in the margins. Census: 9 in 68 (1 in 68+, 3 in 68★), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# BYH8, PCGS# 9342

**1933-D Oregon Trail Half Dollar, MS67+
Popular Silver Commemorative**



- 4361** 1933-D Oregon MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1933-D Oregon Trail half dollar is an especially popular silver commemorative, from a small distribution of 5,008 pieces. This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved lustrous surfaces, under pleasing shades of jade and sea-green toning. PCGS has graded four numerically finer examples. CAC: 50 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# BYH9, PCGS# 9343

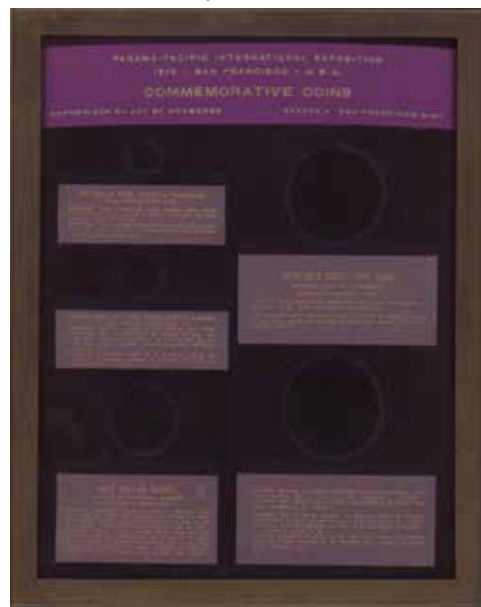
**1925 Vancouver Half Dollar, MS67+
Only Four Finer Examples at PCGS**



- 4362** 1925 Vancouver MS67+ PCGS. Satiny silver interiors cede to dappled shades of forest-green and golden-orange patina around the borders of this Plus-graded Superb Gem. The Vancouver commemorative half dollars were distributed to the extent of 14,994 coins. They celebrate the centennial of Fort Vancouver, established in 1825, and depict the trading post's founder, John McLoughlin, Sr., on the obverse. McLoughlin was a fur trader born in Rivere-du-Loup, Quebec in 1784, who worked with the North West Company and then Hudson's Bay Company. NGC ID# BYJP, PCGS# 9399

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

**Panama-Pacific International Exposition
Five-Slot Hammered Copper Frame
Made by Shreve & Co.**



- 4363** (1915) Panama-Pacific International Exposition Five-Coin Copper Frame. 8x10 inches. A rare glass-front, hammered copper frame made by Shreve & Co. on order of Farran Zerbe to house a five-coin set of Panama-Pacific International Exposition commemoratives in 1915. The interior is purple velvet-lined with recessed slots for a half dollar, gold dollar, quarter eagle, and one each of the round and octagonal fifty dollar pieces. The Shreve & Co. stamp is seen on the top edge of the copper portion. The purple banner and text cards do not show any notable fading, and the gold lettering is intact and clear. The copper frame shows a few handling marks and nicks, as is typically the case with these frames.

**1922 Grant Gold Dollar, MS68
With Star Variety, None Numerically Finer**



- 4364** 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, With Star, MS68 NGC. Grant commemorative gold dollars with the sunken pentagonal star in the right obverse field rank among the most popular coins in the series. Reportedly, 5,016 pieces were struck, including assay coins. This lemon-gold Superb Gem is exquisitely preserved and fully struck without any discernible flaws. Census: 15 in 68 (1 in 68+, 1 in 68 ★, 1 in 68+ ★), 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# BYPS, PCGS# 7459

TERRITORIAL GOLD

C. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU50
K-1, 20 G., Original Color



4365 (1831-34) C. Bechtler Dollar, 30 G., AU50 PCGS. K-1, R.4. K-1 is the earliest Bechtler gold dollar variety. It is also the only 30-gram variety, struck in accordance with the heavier pre-1834 Federal standard. This example displays original peach-gold and plum-red toning. Well defined and partly lustrous. A few field ticks do not distract. Listed on page 393 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Allison Park Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2004), lot 1226.

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2B94, PCGS# 10064

C. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU58
28G. Centered, Kagin-3a
Very Rare Plain Edge



4366 (1834-37) C. Bechtler Dollar, 28G. Centered, Plain Edge, AU58 NGC. CAC. K-3a, High R.7. The gold dollar is the most available of the Bechtler denominations, courtesy of the relatively plentiful K-4 and K-24. But the Centered 28G variety is rare. It has two subvarieties, the K-3 reeded edge, and the K-3a plain edge. Only a few plain edge pieces are confirmed. The present piece is the second-finest known, trailing only an NGC MS61 example. An Uncirculated Details example, from the same consignor, is offered in the following lot. We are aware of only one prior auction appearance for K-3a, as lot 1606 in a March 2017 Kagin's sale. This Borderline Uncirculated coin displays peach-gold and plum-red toning. A few letters show dirt within the crevices, a further testament to the coin's originality. The surfaces are problem free. Unusual for the coiner, the BECHTLER side is several degrees off center toward 7 o'clock. Listed on page 393 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.

From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2B97, PCGS# 594729

**C. Bechtler Dollar, Unc. Details
28 G., Centered, Plain Edge
Very Rare Kagin-3a**



- 4367** (1834-37) C. Bechtler Dollar, 28G. Centered, Plain Edge — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. K-3a, High R.7. A very rare variety. The reeded edge K-3 is Rarity-6, but the plain edge K-3a, from the same obverse and reverse dies, is rarer still. One appeared in the Kagin's March 2017 auction (lot 1606), graded XF45 PCGS. The NGC Census shows four pieces, one each as VF, AU55, AU58, and MS61. This is an Uncirculated honey-gold example with wispy field hairlines. Lint marks (as issued) above the E in ONE, and below the O in DOLLAR, provide identifiers. Listed on page 393 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
(Kagin's 3/2017, Lot 1606)
From The Long Island Collection.

**C. Bechtler Gold Dollar, MS61
K-4, N Reversed**



- 4368** (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed, 28G., MS61 NGC. K-4, R.4. The blundered N in ONE makes K-4 the most distinctive Bechtler die marriage. The As in the legends are formed from inverted V punches. This green-gold Mint State example displays noticeable luster, and shows only a single consequential mark, between the OL in DOLLAR. Most survivors are in XF to AU grades. Listed on page 394 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2B98, PCGS# 10055

**C. Bechtler Two and a Half
Mint State Sharpness
70 G., 20 C., K-13**



- 4369** (1837-42) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle, 70G. 20C. — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. K-13, R.6. Kagin-13 is the only 70 gram Bechtler two and a half dollar variety, though the antebellum private coiner also issued the denomination in 64, 67, and 75 gram varieties. K-13 is rare, especially relative to the K-24 Bechtler gold dollar. The NGC Census shows only 13 pieces. The present piece is from a late die state with numerous interesting die cracks. The butter-gold surfaces are unworn but moderately bright from a long-ago wipe. A slight edge knock is above the R in CAROLINA. Listed on page 394 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Long Island Collection.

**C. Bechtler Two and a Half
Mint State Sharpness
64 G., Even 22, K-12**



- 4370 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle, Even 22 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. K-12, High R.6.** Gold dollars struck by the Bechtler Family are fairly plentiful, but the various two and a half dollar issues range from very scarce to very rare. K-12 is a 6th Series variety, coined by Christopher Bechtler from Georgia gold refined at 22 carats with 25.6 grains per dollar. K-12 is extremely rare in Mint State, with only two such pieces graded by NGC (both as MS61). The present example is unworn, though the lightly abraded surfaces are mildly bright. Golden-brown luster accompanies the legends, while open areas are butter-gold. The usual die state with a break within the R in BECHTLER, and radial cracks at 9, 10, and 12 o'clock on the denomination side. Listed on page 394 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Long Island Collection.

**(1842-50) A. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU58
K-24, Original, Problem-Free Surfaces**



- 4371 (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge AU58 NGC. K-24, R-3.** A green-gold coin, with deep olive color evident around the lettering. Wear is at a minimum, and, unusually for the issue, there is no sign of planchet irregularity. A small circular mark appears above the H on the reverse. Listed on page 393 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 4815.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

**A. Bechtler Gold Dollar, Near-Mint
K-24, 27 G., 21 C.**



- 4372 (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge AU58 NGC. K-24, R.3.** August Bechtler's 27 gram gold dollar variety is often selected by collectors who seek a single example from each pioneer coiner. This green-gold near-Mint example lacks the abrasions usual for the series. Luster outlines the legends. Lightly buckled at the centers, as removed from the dies. Listed on page 395 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

**1849 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar
Choice XF, Kagin-4**



- 4373 1849 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar XF45 NGC. CAC. K-4, R.5.** A problem-free representative of the important pioneer coiner. The straw-gold surfaces show only unimportant contact, and the devices display moderate wear commensurate with the grade. K-4 and K-4a were struck by the same die pair. K-4 is an early die state, without die crumbling on the reverse legend. Listed on page 396 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# ANJ5, PCGS# 10240

**1849 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar, AU55
K-4, Better-Grade Pioneer Type Coin**



- 4374** 1849 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar AU55 NGC. K-4, R.5. Moffat & Co. was not the first pioneer gold coiner in California, but their five and ten dollar issues soon became prevalent in 1849 San Francisco. The firm was selected by the Federal government to run the United States Assay Office until the advent of the San Francisco branch mint. This is an attractive example with sea-green fields and tan-brown high points. Liberty's curls show blending, but neither side shows relevant abrasions, and luster glints from design recesses. Listed on page 396 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# ANJ5, PCGS# 10240

**1850 Moffat & Co. Five, VF30
K-7, Popular Gold Rush Coiner**



- 4375** 1850 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar VF30 PCGS. CAC. K-7, R.4. Four die pairs of 1850 Moffat fives are known. They are identified by their reverses. K-7 shows the rightmost branch berry over the crosslet serif of the F in FIVE. The varieties are approximately equal in rarity. The issue was struck just prior to the establishment of the San Francisco U.S. Assay Office, which was operated by Moffat & Co., the most respected among the local private gold coiners. This midgrade apricot-gold example is smooth aside from a trio of thin marks above the bust tip, apparently a test to see if the coin was plated. Listed on page 396 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# ANJ6, PCGS# 10243

**1852/1 Humbert Ten Dollar, XF45
K-8, Dramatic Reverse Die Crack**



- 4376** 1852/1 Humbert Ten Dollar XF45 NGC. K-8, R.4. The Assay Office struck six die varieties of 1852-dated tens, four credited to assayer Augustus Humbert, and two designated as United States Assay Office of Gold. Kagin-8 is the only overdated variety, as listed on page 398 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. But K-8 is more distinctive for its heavy linear die break, which spans the reverse between 12 and 5 o'clock. This pumpkin-gold example is smooth aside from a minor reverse edge knock at 9 o'clock and a thin mark above the eagle's beak.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# ANGE, PCGS# 10190

**1853 Assay Office Twenty, VF30
900 Thous., K-18, Problem-Free**



- 4377** 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 Thous. VF30 PCGS. K-18, R.2. Over the four years of production at the United States Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco, the issues became more and more like their U.S. Mint equivalents. The edges were reeded, the fineness was raised to the Federal standard, and the fifty dollar denomination was shelved in favor of tens and twenties. Finally, the designs were hubbed, allowing a multi-million piece mintage of Kagin-18 from dozens of look-alike die pairs. This is a midgrade example that boasts unblemished olive-green surfaces. The eagle motif shows wear, but much plumage definition remains, and hints of orange-tinged luster emerge from protected regions. Listed on page 400 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# ANHD, PCGS# 10013

1853 Assay Office Twenty, K-18
Uncirculated Details, 900 Thous.



- 4378** 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 Thous. — Rim Repair, Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. K-18, R.2. The final issue from the San Francisco Assay Office was K-18, a hubbed variety with an estimated mintage of 2.5 million pieces. Though most pieces were eventually melted, enough remain that the variety is often selected to represent the pioneer coiner. This is a well-struck example with slightly subdued olive-gold surfaces. Luster illuminates the legends and devices. Marks are relatively few, though a rim repair is evident near the I in AMERICA. Listed on page 400 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Long Island Collection.

1850 Baldwin & Co. Five Dollar
XF Details, Kagin-2



- 4379** 1850 Baldwin Five Dollar — Scratched, Cleaned — ANACS. XF40 Details. K-2, R.5. San Francisco firm Baldwin & Co. issued four varieties of gold coins between 1850 and 1851. Their coins proved underweight, and the principals left town instead of redeeming examples at par. Most pieces were purchased by bankers at a discount, then melted. Survivors of any variety are rarely encountered. K-2 is the sole five dollar variety. This mildly bright almond-gold representative displays ample luster throughout the legends, wings, and branch. A thin mark extends from the rim through the top of the eagle's right (facing) leg. Listed on page 403 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# ANHJ, PCGS# 10025

1852 K-4 Wass Molitor Ten, XF40
Wide Date, Large Head



- 4380** 1852 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, Large Head, Wide Date, XF40 NGC. K-4, R.5. Wass Molitor & Co. was one of the most widely respected California private coiners. They struck small denomination gold (fives and tens) in 1852, and large denomination gold (tens, twenties, and fifties) in 1855. Their designs imitated the Liberty eagle and half eagle, save for their iconic fifty dollar variety, which resembled the Type One gold dollar. This butter-gold example shows soft definition on the eagle and lower peripheries. Small marks are scattered, though none merit singular mention. Listed on page 404 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# ANJN, PCGS# 10348

1860 Clark, Gruber Quarter Eagle, AU58
K-1, Pleasing Pikes Peak Gold Piece



- 4381** 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle AU58 NGC. K-1, R.4. The Denver Mint opened as a U.S. Assay Office in 1863, having been authorized in 1862. Prior to that, the Clark, Gruber & Co. firm served the needs of miners in the Rocky Mountains during the Colorado Gold Rush, a worthy forerunner to establishment of the official Mint. Displaying the characteristic greenish-gold color of Colorado bullion, this near-Mint quarter eagle shows apricot-gold accents at the borders. The strike is weak on the central motifs but the peripheries are sharp. Small marks dot the surfaces, which retain luster and nice eye appeal. Listed on page 409 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. Census: 9 in 58 (1 in 58+), 19 finer (6/21).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 5837; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 5890.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# ANJX, PCGS# 10135

1861 Clark, Gruber Quarter Eagle, AU Details
K-9a, Struck in Copper



- 4382** 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co., Copper Die Trial, Reeded Edge — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. K-9a, R.7. Both sides feature the regular dies for an 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. quarter eagle but struck in copper with a reeded edge. Reddish-violet and chocolate-brown surfaces appear to show signs of smoothing, but the strike is remarkably bold and the devices are largely unworn. Ron Guth, writing for PCGS CoinFacts, reports 12 to 20 of these copper die trials known. A perfect complement to a set of Territorial gold.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

1853 Arms of California Half Dollar, MS63
‘Humbert Eagle’ Reverse, BG-435



- 4383** 1853 Arms of California 50 Cents, BG-435, Low R.5, MS63 PCGS. The BG-435 is one of the classic delicacies of California fractional gold, featuring the Arms of California on the obverse, complete with seated Columbia (garbed as Minerva) holding a shield and spear, a handsome California grizzly bear feeding on grapes, and an ocean and mountains in the background. The reverse is even more iconic, a miniature version of the Humbert Eagle design from the octagonal fifty dollar gold pieces. Although the BG-435 is not rare in California fractional gold terms, it is in strong demand as the sole use of both uncommon motifs. This MS63 PCGS example features bright brassy-gold surfaces showing only scattered, minor ticks that are totally undistracting. Population: 19 in 63, 15 finer (7/21).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4565.
NGC ID# 2BKU, PCGS# 10471

1854 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, MS63
Assay Office Eagle, BG-504



- 4384** 1854 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, Eagle, BG-504, Low R.5, MS63 NGC. Breen-Gillio Die State III with a radial crack through the left-side reverse star. Frontier, Deviercy & Co. issued four octagonal dollar varieties with a reverse motif borrowed from the Assay Office “slugs.” All are popular with California small denomination gold collectors. This well struck canary-gold Select example displays minimally abraded semiprooflike surfaces. Census: 2 in 63, 2 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2BKZ, PCGS# 10481

1854 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, MS62
BG-507 Condition Census



- 4385** 1854 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-507, High R.6, MS62 NGC. Ex: Storck Collection. A Condition Census example of this challenging variety. The caramel-gold surfaces are lustrous and devoid of consequential contact. The date is lightly impressed, as are the upper curls. Retained laminations are noted on the lower right obverse and the upper right reverse. A lamination (as produced) is present near the GOL in GOLD. Census: 1 in 62, 1 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2BL4, PCGS# 10484

1874 BG-799Q Octagonal Indian Quarter
MS67 Deep Prooflike, Among the Finest



- 4386** 1874 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799Q, High R.5, MS67 Deep Prooflike NGC. Star 3 is widely repunched, and a berry is near the right foot of the R in DOLLAR. The present Superb Gem is tied for finest certified. It possesses frosty devices and reflective fields. “Ghosts” from the stars are as made at 6 and 12 o’clock on the reverse. The strike is generally sharp, and the eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 3 in 67 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 2BS6, PCGS# 910643

1868 Indian Octagonal Quarter Dollar
Rare BG-799R, MS67
The Sole Finest Certified



- 4387** 1868 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799R, R.7, MS67 NGC. Ex: The Storck Collection. Breen-Gillio lists seven examples of BG-799R in that roster. PCGS estimates a survivorship of six to seven pieces. NGC and PCGS combined report nine grading events. This is the sole finest BG-799R coin certified by a margin of two grade points, and it is the finest NGC coin by a margin of five points. The preservation is virtually flawless, yielding bright yellow-gold surfaces and satiny mint luster. The strike is sharp. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2BS7, PCGS# 10644

1872 Washington Round Quarter, MS66
BG-818, GW-821, Guide Book Variety



- 4388** 1872 Washington Round 25 Cents, BG-818, Baker-A504, Musante GW-821, Low R.4, MS66 NGC. The sole round "Washington quarter" variety in the Breen-Gillio series. The distinctive variety commands a hefty premium, and is listed on page 411 of the 2022 *Guide Book*. This coruscating Premium Gem displays lime-green and pumpkin-gold toning. Exemplary save for a couple of shallow mint-made strike-throughs. Census: 4 in 66, 3 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2BT9, PCGS# 10679

1867 Octagonal Liberty Half, MS67
BG-905, Second-Finest at NGC



- 4389** 1867 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-905, Low R.5, MS67 NGC. The sole 1867-dated octagonal half Breen-Gillio variety. Very scarce, and from the San Francisco jewelry shop of Frontier, Deviercy & Co. Lustrous and evenly struck with hints of peach-gold toning across smooth green-gold surfaces. As of (7/21), this Superb Gem is the second-finest at NGC, behind only one MS67+★ example. PCGS has certified one coin as MS67 with none finer. NGC ID# 2BVZ, PCGS# 10763

1870 Liberty Round Dollar, MS62
Made By Robert Gray, BG-1203



- 4390** 1870 Liberty Round 1 Dollar, BG-1203, Low R.5, MS62 NGC. Robert Gray, the maker of this Type Two Round dollar, was the successor to Antoine Louis Nouzillet, having purchased his jewelry business in 1858. Gray sold the business to Jacob and Herman Levison in 1871, who operated it as the California Jewelry Co. This piece features a strong date and semiprooflike reverse fields. The O in DOLLAR is incomplete. Lightly hairlined. Census: 6 in 62, 0 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2C42, PCGS# 10948

1870 BG-1205 Gold Dollar, MS62 Prooflike
Round, Liberty Head



- 4391** 1870 Goofy Head Round 1 Dollar, BG-1205, High R.4, MS62 Prooflike NGC. This California fractional gold variety is scarce, but rarely encountered in higher grades, and also rarely with the Prooflike designation. Scattered marks and faint hairlines limit the grade of this lovely example that has fully mirrored fields, light yellow-gold surfaces, and excellent design definition. Census: 3 in 62 Prooflike, 2 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 2C44, PCGS# 710950

COINS OF HAWAII

1883 Hawaii Dollar/Dala, MS64 Great Example of This Series Key



- 4392 1883 Hawaii Dollar MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Walter Breen (1988) writes of the 1883 Hawaii dollar: "... in 1883 Claus Spreckels (banker, sugar tycoon, and power behind the throne) came to the King (Kalakaua I) with a proposal to have the United States strike silver coins for the Islands. Conveniently, an Act of Jan. 29, 1874 had already authorized the federal mints to strike coins for foreign countries. Under its terms, the royal government formally applied to have 1 million Dala coined in silver." Breen continues to say that the original mintage consisted of 500,000 pieces less 453,622 melted. It is the key to the 1883 Hawaii business strike series.

The lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem example consist of an array of purple, violet, and green, and red-orange toning on the obverse, and lavender and sky-blue coloration on the reverse. The strike is impressive, leaving strong definition on all of the design elements. The surfaces on both sides are well preserved. NGC ID# 2C5D, PCGS# 10995

PATTERNS

1854 Flying Eagle Cent in Copper Judd-164 Original, PR66 Brown



- 4393 1854 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-164 Original, Pollock-189, R.5 PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC.** The hook-necked flying eagle design is surrounded by stars and the date below. The reverse closely resembles the regular dies issue for the large cent, although the wreath and letters are smaller, as is the diameter. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. The surfaces are covered with sea-green and cobalt-blue with dashes of red in the protected areas. A good strike overall, although a few areas of incompletely defined. Certified in a green label holder.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1230.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 29A9, PCGS# 11678

1856 Half Cent in Copper Nickel Judd-177, PR64+



- 4394 1856 Half Cent, Judd-177, Pollock-205, R.5, PR64+ PCGS. CAC.** Struck from regular 1856 half cent dies with a plain edge, but in copper-nickel alloy instead of copper. The celebrated 1856 Flying Eagle cents were struck in copper-nickel, and Judd-177 was likely struck beforehand to see how the alloy would coin. It appears that the die spacing was overly wide, since the dentils show softness on most examples. The present specimen also shows minor incompleteness on stars 10 and 11 and the L in LIBERTY, though most of the portrait is sharp. The orange-gold surfaces are exemplary and show hints of ruby-red and steel-blue toning. Population: 17 in 64 (2 in 64+), 5 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 3 finer (6/21). NGC ID# 29AV, PCGS# 11777

1856 Half Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-177, PR65 PCGS Ex: Missouri Cabinet



- 4395 1856 Half Cent, Judd-177, Pollock-205, R.5, PR65 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Missouri Cabinet Collection. A proof striking from regular half cent dies, but in copper-nickel instead of copper. Plain edge. 1856 was a transitional year from large diameter copper cents to small diameter copper-nickel cents. Judd-1777 may have been struck to determine the suitability of the alloy for coinage. This CAC-confirmed Gem is pedigreed to the finest half cent collection ever formed. It exhibits smooth butter-gold and powder-blue surfaces. A few pinpoint obverse flecks are all that prevent an even finer grade. As always for Judd-177, portions of the dentils are softly defined. Population: 4 in 65, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 0 finer (6/21).
Ex: Philip M. Showers; Stack's; Willis Harrington duPont; Fred S. Werner; Superior Stamp and Coin; Joe Flynn and Son; R. Tettenhorst; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Educational Society; Missouri Cabinet Collection (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 1/2014), lot 223.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 29AV

1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Copper-Nickel
Judd-191, PR65



- 4396 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-191, Pollock-233, Snow-PT14, R.5, PR65 NGC. A regular 1858 Small Letters obverse is paired with a wreath reverse similar to that issued 1859 cent. The usual Pollock subvariety with five-leaf clusters in the wreath, while Pollock-234 has six-leaf clusters, identical to the 1859 cent. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Snow estimates the Pollock-233 mintage as 85 pieces. A well-struck Gem with rose-gold and ice-blue surfaces. Imperfections are mostly limited to a small strike-through east of the date and a tiny spot east of the O in ONE. Encapsulated in a circa-2000 holder.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 29BB, PCGS# 11840

1866 Washington Head Nickel in Nickel
Judd-473, PR66 Cameo



- 4397 1866 Five Cents, Judd-473, Pollock-564, R.6, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. The Washington Head motif, the president facing the viewer's right, with IN GOD WE TRUST above and a tiny date 1866 near the bust truncation, with the last 6 noticeably larger and higher. The reverse employs the normal With Rays Shield nickel reverse of 1866 (as evidence, we point to the tiny centering point and repunching on the left side of the 5 known from the regular proof reverse). Struck in nickel with a plain edge. The fields are bright and surprisingly reflective for an early nickel product and the devices are well-frosted, giving the coin its cameo effect. Light, even golden toning is seen over each side.
Ex: Wilcox Collection (Chapman Brothers, 11/1901), lot 873; to J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1996), lot 166.
NGC ID# 29KG, PCGS# 860669

1869 Half Dime in Nickel
Judd-694, PR64
Extremely Rare



- 4398 1869 Half Dime, Judd-694, Pollock-773, R.8, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Produced with regular-issue half dime dies. A seated Liberty holds a pole and cap in her left hand while a shield with a ribbon inscribed with the word LIBERTY rests against her. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA encircles the obverse periphery, with the date in exergue. ONE DIME is within an ornate wreath on the reverse. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Rated R.8 by Judd, while according to USPatterns.com, "about a half dozen" examples are known. The latter resource suggests that these pieces were not technically dies trial strikes, but rather were deliberately struck to be sold to collectors, possibly as part of complete off-metal sets. Indeed, examples are known in copper, aluminum, and nickel. As one would expect, the hardness of nickel makes this otherwise familiar design almost impossible to fully strike up. Slight softness is noted on the head of Liberty, but significant weakness is seen at the top of the wreath on the reverse. Light golden toning is seen over each side with occasional glimpses of lilac interspersed.
NGC ID# 29R8, PCGS# 60919

1870 Three Cent Silver in Copper
Judd-799, PR67 Brown



- 4399 1870 Three Cent Silver, Judd-799, Pollock-886, Low R.7, PR67 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design, attributed to William Barber, features a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. Combined with a standard three cent silver reverse die. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Six variants were struck of this pattern: silver, copper, and aluminum, both reeded and plain edge. Many times plain edge patterns are scarcer than those with a reeded edge. However, in this case both are equally scarce with less than a dozen examples known of each. Rich cobalt-blue covers the obverse, while the reverse tends more toward lavender with blue peripheral accents. This is the single numerically finest Judd-799 at PCGS (7/21).
NGC ID# 29UG, PCGS# 61042

**1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Silver
Judd-907, Plain Edge, PR64**



- 4400** 1870 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-907, Pollock-995, R.7, PR64 NGC. This Standard Silver design depicts a bust of Liberty facing right on the obverse. Liberty's cap is ornamented with three stars and a ribbon with the inscription LIBERTY, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll at the lower periphery. The reverse depicts the denomination within a wreath of oak and laurel with STANDARD SILVER above and the date below. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Its reeded edge counterpart, Judd-906, appears at auction every year or two, with a dozen Heritage appearances since 2001. But the plain edge Judd-907 is an underappreciated rarity. USPatterns.com states "less than a dozen known" but only the Simpson specimen has been at auction since 2000. NGC and PCGS have each certified only four examples (6/21). This is a sharply struck and unmarked Choice proof with glassy gunmetal-gray and autumn-brown toning. Forest-green accompanies protected areas. One small spot is on the reverse border at 3:30. NGC ID# 29XE, PCGS# 61151

**1872 Shield Nickel in Copper
Judd-1189, PR66+ Red and Brown
Only Two or Three Pieces Known**



- 4401** 1872 Shield Nickel, Judd-1189, Pollock-1329, R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Shield nickel design for the year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. USPatterns.com suggests only two or three examples were produced in this metal and a similar quantity in aluminum. Rather than to test the dies, they were manufactured for and sold to insiders and collectors. Today, these patterns trade infrequently and are generally unseen. Considerable red color remains throughout this Premium Gem. The surfaces have only mellowed slightly. They feature iridescent accents of blue, violet, green, and gold. The eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 2A64, PCGS# 71460

**1872 Ten Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1249, PR63 Cameo**



- 4402** 1872 Ten Dollar, Judd-1249, Pollock-1391, R.8, PR63 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular issue dies for the Coronet eagle struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Although considered a pattern issue, this coin was likely produced to be sold in the off-metal striking sets of the period. The devices are well frosted and show substantial contrast when compared against the mirrored fields on both the obverse and reverse. Examination shows a cluster of short scratches in the field near and on Liberty's nose that account for the grade and a couple of contact marks in the lower left obverse field. The coin retains strong eye appeal and the reverse would be a couple of grade points higher on its own. Fully and completely struck, and generally appealing. This is a coin worthy of a strong bid. For the specialist, this opportunity cannot be taken lightly as only three or fewer examples are known. Once it enters another major collection it may be many years before it reappears. PCGS# 535073

1876 Quarter in Copper
Judd-1455, PR64+ Brown



- 4403** 1876 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1455, Pollock-1604, R.8, PR64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Traditionally described as a regular dies trial striking, the two known pieces were undoubtedly struck for collectors as part of complete copper sets. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only two examples are known, according to USPatterns.com. This piece has a Brown designation, and the other known piece (sold as part of the Simpson Collection in February of this year) is a Red and Brown, also a PR64. The surfaces are even brown with underlying reddish patina. Fully struck throughout and problem-free.
Ex: *Lester Merkin Sale* (9/1967), lot 535; *The June Sale* (Stack's, 6/1986), lot 513.
PCGS# 61775

WORLD

(1945-1946) Saudi Arabia 4 Pounds, KM-34, MS61
Struck at the Philadelphia Mint



- 4404** (1945-1946) Abd al-Aziz bin Sa'ud 4 Pounds MS61 NGC. KM-34. Luminous honey-golden surfaces with minor surface abrasions. These bullion coins, struck in Philadelphia, are based on the British sterling system and weigh the equivalent of four gold sovereigns. Used by the U.S. as payment to the Saudi Arabian government for oil, a significant number of these pieces were eventually melted, making those that survived highly collectible.
Ex: *Long Beach World Coins Signature* (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 31678; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 5542.
NGC ID# 73CS

GSA DOLLARS

1878-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66
From the GSA Distribution



- 4405** 1878-CC GSA MS66 NGC. Nearly 50 years have passed since the General Services Administration (GSA) distributed nearly 3 million Carson City Morgan dollars, including more than 60,000 examples of the first year 1878-CC issue. They were distributed in hard plastic cases, and today, many of those remain in those cases, as does this one, with grading service bands providing a grade opinion. Both sides are brilliant and highly lustrous, exhibiting reflective fields and a high degree of eye appeal. GSA Census: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 0 finer (7/21).
NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 518845 Base PCGS# 7080

1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS62
From the GSA Hoard



- 4406** 1879-CC GSA MS62 NGC. Purchased from the GSA sales of the 1970s and held since that time in our consignor's collection, this example is one of the 3,633 examples housed in black plastic cases marked as Uncirculated. Both sides are brilliant and fully lustrous with frosty mint surfaces and hints of peripheral gold toning. A lovely example with its accompanying information card and box. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 518848 Base PCGS# 7086

1879-CC Silver Dollar, MS63
GSA Hoard Coin



- 4407** 1879-CC GSA MS63 NGC. Our consignor purchased this lot from the GSA sales of the early 1970s. The GSA distributed 3,633 examples in Uncirculated holders and an additional 490 examples in other holders that were not marked as Uncirculated coins. This example has brilliant silver surfaces with reflective fields and scattered, grade-consistent marks. This is the variety with a normal CC mintmark, and this lot includes its accompanying information card and box. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 518848 Base PCGS# 7086

1903-O Silver Dollar, MS63
GSA Hoard Coin



- 4408** 1903-O GSA MS63 NGC. While the majority of GSA Hoard dollars were Carson City coins, a small number were distributed from the other mints. Just under 30,000 coins from Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco were distributed according to government records, although we don't have a break down of individual issues. This Select Mint State 1903-O dollar is housed in a black plastic case as were the CC coins. Both sides are brilliant and highly lustrous with frosty mint surfaces and scattered, grade-consistent marks. NGC has certified 150 examples of this issue from the GSA hoard including 55 in plastic cases and 95 in "soft packs." GSA Census: 46 in 63, 36 finer (7/21). GSA Census in hard cases: 12 in 63, 24 finer (7/21). NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 545330 Base PCGS# 7286

REDFIELD DOLLAR

1896-S Silver Dollar, MS62+
From the Famous Redfield Hoard



- 4409** 1896-S MS65 Paramount (MS62+ NGC). Ex: The Redfield Collection. LaVere Redfield (1897-1974) was a famous hoarder of silver dollars who accumulated more than 400,000 coins at face value and stored them in the basement of his house near Reno, Nevada. In *American Numismatic Biographies*, Pete Smith relates that the FBI discovered evidence of tax evasion while investigating a burglary at his house in the 1950s. Housed in a red Paramount holder with an NGC label assigned a grade of MS62+. Both sides retain mostly brilliant silver surfaces with splashes of gold and steel toning.
From The Timpanogos Collection.
PCGS# 43950 Base PCGS# 7244

ERRORS

1999 Cent on a 1998-P Dime, MS68
Dramatic Double Denomination Error



- 4410** 1999 Lincoln Cent — Struck on a 1998-P Dime — MS68 NGC. A delightful "11-cent piece" double denomination error. Roosevelt gazes south relative to the Lincoln Memorial. The flame of the torch is east of Lincoln's beard. The cent date is clear. The dime date and mintmark are evident near the AM in AMERICA. Brilliant and lustrous with pristine surfaces.

(1913) Type One Buffalo Nickel, AU50
Double Struck, Rotated Between Strikes



- 4411** (1913) Type One Buffalo Nickel — Double Struck, Rotated in Collar — AU50 NGC. The first strike was normal, but the coin was not ejected. It remained in the die chamber, rotated approximately 20 degrees clockwise, and was struck a second strike. The second strike effaced the date from the first strike, but we know that the coin was struck in 1913 because the reverse is the Type One design with a raised mound below the bison. The Indian has a snub-nosed appearance, and a pie-shaped field is present on the right portion of his neck. The bison has two profiles. The upper reverse legends are mostly a jumble, though PLURIBUS appears twice. Minimally abraded with occasional light rose-gold toning.

1977-S Nickel, PR65 Red and Brown
On a Cent Planchet, Medal Turn



- 4412** 1977-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet, Rotated Dies — PR65 Red and Brown NGC. 3.1 grams. Struck aligned with the collar die at 6:30. The mintmark is bold. The date is distorted but complete. Both sides display deep orange and plum-red color. The centers are sharply struck. The dies are only a few degrees away from medal turn, a rare mint error on a modern proof coin and completely unrelated to the dramatic off-metal planchet error.

1977-S Nickel, PR69 Cameo
Struck on a Dime Planchet



- 4413** 1977-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Dime Planchet — PR69 Cameo NGC. 2.3 grams. This off-metal proof error was struck aligned with the collar die at 5:30. The mintmark is complete. About two-thirds of each date digit are present, enough to confirm the coin as a 1977-S. Peripheral legends are partial and have a stretched appearance where metal flow was unrestricted by the collar. The border exhibits an orange-red color, since the copper layer of the coin partly squeezed out during the strike.

1977-S Nickel, PR68 Ultra Cameo
Struck Over a 1977-S Dime



- 4414** 1977-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck Over a 1977-S Dime — PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. A double denomination combination seldom seen on a modern proof. Roosevelt faces south relative to Monticello, with the dime date and mintmark faintly apparent on the upper reverse field of the nickel. Portions of the olive branch from the dime are evident within Jefferson's hair. The strike favors the left borders, though the bottom portions of LIBERTY and the date are present. The tails of the 9 and 7s confirm the nickel date. The frosty motifs exhibit exemplary contrast with the glassy fields, disturbed only by a shallow strike-through on the field near Jefferson's chin.

1977-S Nickel, PR68 Ultra Cameo
70% Off Center, Double-Indented Reverse



- 4415** 1977-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck 70% Off Center With Double Reverse Indents — PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Three planchets were fed together, widely off center, between Jefferson nickel dies. Relative to the obverse die, this planchet (to become the present coin) was partially on top of the other two planchets. The collar die did not deploy, impeded by the three flans. The bottom two planchets (not included in the lot) were struck into the upper and lower reverse of the present coin. Only about 20% of the reverse design shows on the present coin, the partial legends CELLO, TS, and MERICA. The obverse was widely off center toward 3 o'clock and shows LIBERTY, the date, and Jefferson's queue, as well as the back of his head and neck.

1996-P Nickel, MS64
Struck on a 1996-P Dime



- 4416** 1996-P Jefferson Nickel — Double Denomination on a Struck Dime — MS64 PCGS. A 1996-P dime found its way between 1996-P Jefferson nickel dies. The nickel date and mintmark are bold. The dime mintmark is sharp, and the 19 in the dime date is clear. The 96 in the dime date is faint but readable, confirming that the host coin is a 1996-P dime. Roosevelt gazes southwest relative to Jefferson. The flame of the torch covers the top right wing of Monticello. A desirable "15 cent" double denomination error.

**1876 Seated Dime, MS63
Struck 20% Off Center
Partial Obverse Brockage**



- 4417** 1876 Seated Dime — 20% Off Center With Obverse Partial Brockage — MS63 NGC. A Seated dime (not the present lot) was normally struck, but failed to fully eject from the dies. A planchet (to become the present coin) was then fed in, between the reverse die and the previously struck coin. It was struck 20% off center toward 10 o'clock. The obverse shows a 15% brockage from the previously struck coin, affecting Liberty's left (facing) arm and UNITED STATES. Toned deep gunmetal-gray and olive-brown. No marks are readily noticeable.

**1999-D Roosevelt Dime
Broadstruck on a Cent Planchet, MS64 Brown**



- 4418** 1999-D Roosevelt Dime — Broadstruck on a Cent Planchet — MS64 Brown PCGS. A dramatic error that accents the fact that the planchet was incorrect by the broadstruck features. The devices are generally sharp although some of the peripheral lettering displays the distortions caused by the expansion of the planchet during the strike. Traces of zinc alloy are seen in a few places on the obverse and reverse.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 5328.

**Clad Washington Quarter, PR66
Reverse Half of Stacked Planchet Strike**



- 4419** (1968-1998) Washington Quarter — Reverse Half of Two Planchets Struck Together — PR66 NGC. Two planchets were fed simultaneously between proof quarter dies, circa 1968 to 1998. One planchet was stacked on top of the other. The present coin was the bottom planchet, struck between the obverse planchet (not included) and the reverse die. The collar die was deployed. The obverse is featureless but exhibits a broad wire rim of even height. The reverse has a normal appearance.

**(1968-1998) S-Mint Washington Quarter, PR68★
Double Struck, Off Center**



- 4420** (1968-1998) Washington Quarter — Double Struck, Both Strikes Off Center — PR68★ NGC. The first strike was approximately 25% off center toward 5 o'clock. The second strike was approximately 30% off center toward 7:30, at 10 o'clock relative to the first strike. The mintmarks from both strikes are present, but both dates are off the flan. A small flan split is at 5 o'clock, relative to the second strike. The upper obverse and lower reverse exhibit a very broad arc of unstruck surface. Washington's neck from the second strike exhibits a strike-through, as made. A dramatic double struck, off center error, most unusual on a proof coin.

**1968-S Quarter, PR63 Red
Struck on a Cent Planchet
Rotated Double Struck Obverse**



- 4421** 1968-S Washington Quarter — Struck on a Cent Planchet, Double Struck Obverse, Rotated 30 Degrees — PR63 Red PCGS. This off-metal wrong planchet mint error was struck twice, as is usual for proof coins, but the obverse die rotated clockwise approximately 30 degrees between strikes. The double strike is most apparent on the bust, with two outlines of Washington's head apparent. A second IN GOD WE TRUST is faint but complete. The reverse shows strike doubling as well, as a slight southern shift between strikes is evident on the top of the eagle's head. The strike was flush against the collar die at 9 o'clock. The coin is oval, almost egg-shaped, with spreading toward the border most evident on the legends near 6 and 12 o'clock. The date is barely evident. The mintmark is low relief but complete. A small mark is noted on Washington's lower cheek.

**1968-S Washington Quarter, PR68
Triple Struck, Struck Thru**



- 4422** 1968-S Washington Quarter — Triple Struck, Reverse Struck Thru — PR68 NGC. Triple struck, with LIBERTY and UNITED showing the most prominent evidence of prior strikes. The obverse exhibits a partial “thimble” border, created when the second and third strikes forced metal around the lip of the obverse die. During the third strike, two wires, one thick and one thin, were struck into the coin by the reverse die. The wires are no longer present, but their impact is evident through the left and right ends of the olive branch.

**1972-S Quarter, PR68
Double Struck on a Dime
Double Denomination**



- 4423** 1972-S Washington Quarter — Double Struck on a Dime, Double Denomination — PR68 NGC. A clad Roosevelt dime was inadvertently fed between proof Washington quarter dies, and struck twice, as usual for proofs. The dime undertype is most evident near 4:30 on the obverse border, where NITED STA shows. The dime was struck aligned with the quarter collar die at 4:30. The coin has an out-of-round appearance, and shows red color along the obverse border from 7 o'clock to 1 o'clock, where the copper clad layer was pushed out of the edge and struck along the obverse rim. Evidence of the double strike from quarter dies shows on GOD and TRUST. The mintmark is bold, as is the 72 in the date. The 19 is partial and distorted.

**1976-S Bicentennial Quarter, PR67 Cameo
On a Liberia Five Cent Planchet**



- 4424** 1976-S Bicentennial Quarter — Struck on a Liberia Five Cent Planchet — PR67 Cameo PCGS. 63 grains, or 4.08 grams. The U.S. Mint struck Liberia five cent pieces during 1975. According to numista.com, a 1975 Liberia five cent weighs 4.1 grams, has a diameter is 20 mm, and is struck in copper-nickel. A clad proof 1976-S Bicentennial quarter weighs 5.7 grams and has a diameter of 24.3 mm. This wrong planchet mint error has a rim of variable width, normal near 4:30 but narrow with low relief near 10:30. The letters in LIBERTY and UNITED exhibit slight spreading, characteristic of an undersized planchet. The pristine piece is also struck from clashed dies, most noticeably near Washington's profile.

**1976-S Bicentennial Quarter, PR68 Cameo
Struck on a Jefferson Nickel Planchet**



- 4425** 1976-S Bicentennial Quarter — Struck on a Five Cent Planchet, Strong Clashed Dies — PR68 Cameo PCGS. Because a nickel is smaller than a quarter, this wrong planchet proof mint error has an incomplete design, with peripheral portions of LIBERTY and QUARTER DOLLAR absent. The letters in those legends also show distortion from outward metal flow. Struck aligned with the collar die at 7:30. Struck from boldly clashed dies, most prominently near Washington's chin and forehead.

**40% Silver Kennedy Half Dollar
Double Struck, Die Adjustment**



- 4426** Undated Kennedy Half Dollar, 40% Silver — Die Adjustment Strike, Double Struck — NGC. This certified but ungraded Kennedy half dollar was struck twice. The first strike was well centered but very soft. On the obverse, only the top of Kennedy's hair shows. The reverse displays the eagle's head and wings, along with a mushy impression of the clouds, banner, and D STATES OF AMER. The second strike is uniface obverse, and 50% off center toward 6 o'clock. The second strike is also soft. No date or mintmark is present, but Kennedy half dollars were struck in 40% silver between 1965 and 1970. The coin was likely struck as a proof (1968-S to 1970-S) but it could also have been struck for a 1965 to 1967 special mint set.

**S-Mint Kennedy Half, PR68 Cameo
On a Clad Dime Planchet**



- 4427** Undated San Francisco Kennedy Half — Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet — PR68 Cameo PCGS. This clad dime was struck between proof Kennedy half dollar dies. The centering favors the eagle, which is complete save for the upper left (facing) wingtip. The portrait is mostly complete, with the top of Kennedy's hair off the flan. The mintmark is present, but the peripheral legends are absent. The copper interior is evident along the reverse periphery. The coin is out of round, widest near 3 o'clock, though still shy of the collar die. The motifs are frosty, and the portrait shows hints of golden toning.

**1968-S Kennedy Half, Choice Proof
Double Struck, Both Strikes Off Center**



- 4428** 1968-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Double Struck, Both 15% Off Center — PR64 PCGS. Both strikes are off center toward 10:30. The first strike is moderately further off center than the second strike. The second strike obliterates a majority of the first strike, but all of UNITED and portions of HALF, STATES, and LIBERTY remain from the initial impression. The date and mintmark are clear, and the motifs are complete. Post-strike contact is limited to a solitary thin line on Kennedy's cheek.

**1968-S Kennedy Half, PR67
On a Clad Quarter Planchet**



- 4429** 1968-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Struck on a Clad Quarter Planchet — PR67 PCGS. A wrong planchet error on the first proof San Francisco Kennedy half dollar issue. The devices are complete. The peripheral legends are exhibit spreading toward the border and are partly off the flan. About half of the date is present, but the 68 is mostly intact. The reverse border has an orange hue from the copper interior of the quarter flan. The remainder of the pristine coin is attractively toned in pastel rose-red and powder-blue tints.

**1973-S Half Dollar, PR68★
on a Five Cent Planchet**



- 4430** 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Struck on a Jefferson Nickel Planchet — PR68★ NGC. 5.0 grams. This off-metal proof mint error was aligned with the collar die at 12 o'clock. Most of the date is off the flan, though the upper curl of the final date digit is present. The coin is out of round, widest between 4 and 8 o'clock. STATES OF is absent. The portrait and eagle are complete, as is the mintmark. The portrait shows a hint of golden toning.

**1973-S Kennedy Half, PR68★
Both Strikes Off Center**



- 4431** 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Double Struck, Both Strikes Off Center — PR68★ NGC. Both strikes are approximately 15% off center toward 1:30. The spread between strikes is only a few degrees, with the second strike slightly further off center, in the same direction as the first strike. Evidence of the double strike is apparent on UNITED, DOLLAR, and the top of Kennedy's head. The date and mintmark are bold. Cameo frost is significant, though the NGC insert is undesignated as such.

**1973-S Kennedy Half, PR66 Deep Cameo
Struck 10% Off Center**



- 4432** 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Struck 10% Off Center — PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. The collar die was not deployed when the present proof was produced. The broadstrike was approximately 10% off center toward 1:30. Without a collar die to restrain it, the flan expanded during the strike, with DOLLAR and the ERT in LIBERTY showing the greatest expansion. A glimpse of spread reeding near 6 o'clock suggests that the first strike was in collar. Brilliant save for hints of tan-gold toning on Kennedy's hair and the reverse border.

**1973-S Kennedy Half, PR68 Cameo
Double Struck on a Struck Quarter
Double Denomination**



- 4433** 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Double Struck on a Quarter, Double Denomination — PR68 Cameo NGC. A struck quarter was fed between proof half dollar dies and broadstruck twice. The half dollar collar die likely deployed, but the quarter was fed nearly centered and did not expand widely enough to reach the collar die. The quarter design was effaced by the proof half dollar striking, but the complete edge reeding confirms the half dollar is on a struck quarter instead of a quarter planchet. The half dollar is out of round near 8 o'clock, where the diameter is widest. Most of LIBERTY is too distorted to read, but each date digit is apparent, and the mintmark is bold. On the reverse, UNITED and HALF show the greatest distortion from unrestrained outward metal flow. The portrait and eagle are well struck and frosty.

**1973-S Kennedy Half, PR68 Cameo
Flipover Double Struck
Second Strike Off Center**



- 4434** 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Flipover Double Struck, Second Strike Off Center — PR68 Cameo NGC. The first strike was normal. The second strike was approximately 40% off center toward 10:30, at 1:30 relative to the reverse of the first strike. The date and mintmark from the second strike are clear. The date and mintmark from the first strike were effaced by the second strike. A spectacular error on the popular Kennedy type.

**1973-S Half Dollar Error Pair
PR66 Cameo-PR68 Cameo
Boldly Clashed Dies
One Piece Struck on Quarter Planchet**



- 4435** 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Clashed Dies, Obverse and Reverse — PR68 Cameo PCGS; and 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Clashed Dies, Obverse and Reverse / Struck on a Quarter Planchet — PR66 Cameo PCGS. **Coin #1:** Bold clash marks from the heraldic eagle appear on the field near the Kennedy bust. The reverse is clashed as well, most significantly as a raised, curved line within the F DO in HALF DOLLAR, from the top of Kennedy's head. A pristine specimen, as made with only a couple of tiny frost breaks on Kennedy's neck and the eagle's shield. **Coin #2:** Clashed on both sides as preceding but struck on a quarter dollar planchet. Pristine and modestly contrasted. (Total: 2 coins)

**1973-S Half Dollar, PR68 Cameo
Struck on a Quarter Planchet**



- 4436** 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Struck on a Quarter Planchet, Clashed Dies — PR68 Cameo NGC. 5.6 grams. Effectively a centered broadstrike. The collar die was likely deployed, but the flan did not expand sufficiently during the strike to extend to the collar. The mintmark is bold. The date is almost fully present but shows distortion from concentric outward metal flow. Other peripheral legends are, of course, also distorted. Additionally, clash marks from the eagle's branch, arrows, and wings are very prominent near the portrait, especially on Kennedy's low relief nose. The coin has a small edge split at 12:30.

**Undated Ike Dollar, PR67 Cameo
On a Clad Dime Planchet**



- 4437 Undated Eisenhower Dollar — Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet — PR67 Cameo PCGS.** Struck flush against the collar die near 10:30. This oval-shaped wrong planchet error shows Ike's portrait from the top of his forehead to his lips, with his ear off the flan. The reverse shows the eagle's left (facing wing), along with its legs, breast, and beak. The first three reverse stars are present, but stars 2 and 3 are distorted from outward metal flow. The legends are absent except for ONE and the LIB in LIBERTY. The copper core is evident along the reverse periphery. A visually imposing mint error on an obsolete proof type.

**Undated Ike Dollar, PR68 Cameo
Double Struck on a Half Dollar Planchet**



- 4438 Undated Eisenhower Dollar — Double Struck on a Half Dollar Planchet — PR68 Cameo NGC.** 11.2 grams. Type Three Reverse. A clad Kennedy half dollar planchet was fed between Ike dollar dies. It was struck aligned with the collar die near 11 o'clock, with reeding present between 8 o'clock and 2 o'clock. The date is off the flan, but the San Francisco mintmark is present below the bust. After the first strike, the coin failed to eject from the dies. It rotated approximately 60 degrees counter-clockwise, and was struck a second time. No date shows from the second strike, though the mintmark is visible. A majority of ONE DOLLAR from both strikes is present. No planchet was fed between strikes. The reverse border shows traces of mahogany color where the copper from the edge was pressed out during the strikes.

**1971-S 'Blue' Ike Dollar, MS66
Silver, Broadstruck**



- 4439 1971-S Eisenhower Dollar, Silver — Broadstruck — MS66 NGC.** Type One Reverse. The collar die was not deployed when this broadstrike was coined. The diameter expanded nearly evenly during the strike, slightly wider on the lower obverse and upper reverse than on the upper obverse and lower reverse. Brilliant save for a few splashes of golden-brown toning on the reverse. Lustrous and close to pristine. "Blue" Ike dollars were struck in 40% silver at San Francisco for sale to collectors.

**1972-S Silver Ike, PR64 Cameo
Improper Obverse Die Alignment**



- 4440 1972-S Eisenhower Dollar, Silver — Improper Obverse Die Alignment — PR64 Cameo NGC.** The obverse die was dramatically misaligned when this proof Ike dollar was struck. The obverse die was installed tilted, with the right side projecting out and the left side recessed. The die was also installed approximately 15% off-center toward 10 o'clock. This proof Ike is featureless on the left half of both sides. The obverse has a tilted appearance and shows the 2 in the date, the TY in LIBERTY, and the right outline of Ike's bust. The reverse displays about 40% of the design, between 1 and 5 o'clock, including all of the eagle's right (facing) wing and most of the tail.

1973-S Ike Dollar, PR68 Cameo
Double Struck, Broadstruck



- 4441** 1973-S Clad Eisenhower Dollar — Double Struck, Broadstruck, Full Reeding — PR68 Cameo PCGS. The first strike was normal. The second strike was broadstruck, since the collar die did not deploy. The second strike was centered, and the coin expanded evenly outward. The peripheral legends have a stretched appearance. Many letters from the first strike are partially present, most clearly on AMERICA. An immaculate specimen with icy devices and darkly mirrored fields.

1977-S Ike Dollar, PR67 Deep Cameo
Struck Through Copper Staple, Retained



- 4442** 1977-S Eisenhower Dollar — Struck Through Copper Staple, Retained — PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. An aesthetically appealing strike-through error. A red copper staple, similar in length to the diameter of an Ike dollar, is struck into the reverse. It extends diagonally from 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock, crossing the eagle's wing, head, and throat, and continuing through the AME in AMERICA. Most struck-through objects eventually exit the coin, but on this piece, the staple is retained. A high grade proof coin with radiant motifs and glassy fields. One wonders if the error coin made its way into a 1977-S proof set shipped to a collector, and what that person's reaction might have been upon examining the new acquisition.

1890-CC Half Eagle, MS63
Reverse Struck Through



- 4443** 1890-CC MS63 NGC. Variety 1-A. A bullet-shaped strike-through, as made, is on the reverse between the branch stem and the period following the denomination. An object, such as a small rod, came between the reverse die and the present coin. This lustrous orange-gold Carson City half eagle is smooth aside from minor field grazes. The centers show minor softness.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5140.

INGOTS

1899 Acacia Mine Silver Ingot
Cripple Creek District, 3 Troy Ounces



- 4444** 1899 Acacia Mine, Cripple Creek, Silver Ingot. 3 Ounces. The Acacia Mine was a rich strike in the Cripple Creek area of Colorado. When the ore body was first cut it was seven feet wide. Primarily a gold mine, the vein netted \$800 to \$1,000 per ton (according to an account from 1906). This small trapezoidal-shaped ingot is stamped: 3 T OZ. / 999+ FINE / ACACIA MINE / CRIPPLE CREEK / 21 / 8-28-1899. The surfaces are original and uncleaned with just a bit of toning seen.
Ex: Piedmont Sale (Superior, 1/1996), lot 759.
From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.

San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
6.64 Ounces, Type One Hallmark



- 4445** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.64 Ounces. Type One Hallmark. Small serial font, curved stem 9s, 999.75 FINE. This style hallmark was used on ingots produced between the early 1930s and the mid-1940s. In this particular case we know it was delivered on December 22, 1942 as a photocopy of the Bullion Deposit accompanies the lot. The lot of 258.40 ounces consisted of silverware, deposited by M.A. Vogel of the *San Francisco Examiner*. The layout is as expected with the top side showing: mint hallmark / 984 / 999.75 / FINE. The weight, as always, is seen on the back, expressed as 6.64 / OZs. The surfaces are mostly brilliant with just a bit of golden color apparent, more noticeable in the recesses of the devices. This and the 6.49-ounce ingot are consecutively numbered, something that is rare to find and even rarer to locate offered in the same auction. (Total: 2 pieces)

**San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
6.49 Ounces, Type One Hallmark**



- 4446 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.49 Ounces Type One Hallmark.** Small serial font, curved stem 9s, 999.75 FINE. This is another ingot (like the one above) that has a story behind it. Three pages of photocopied documents trace this ingot to a delivery date of October 26, 1942. Again, like the bar above, silverware was turned into silver ingots belonging to M.A. Vogel. The top-side layout is a familiar one with the hallmark slightly off the ingot on the right side / 983 / 999.75 / FINE. The weight is stamped into the lower back side: 6.49 / OZs. The weight is repeated at the top of the back side in a grease pen: 649. Bright silver surfaces throughout with little trace of toning. This ingot and the 6.64-ounce ingot are consecutively numbered, a rare opportunity for the collector. (Total: 4 pieces)

BETTS MEDAL

**1758 Louisbourg Taken Medal in Bronze
Betts-410, Choice Mint State**



- 4447 1758 Louisbourg Taken MS64 Brown Uncertified. Betts-410.** Bronze, 44 mm. Dies by English medallist Thomas Pingo. The French built a fortress at Louisbourg, on present-day Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. The fortress fell to the British in July 1758, a key victory during the French and Indian War. The reverse of this medal depicts a heated Naval battle. The allegorical obverse depicts a British soldier and sailor celebrating the conquest of Canada at the expense of a hapless France. Fully struck and unmarked with exemplary chocolate-brown surfaces. Minor carbon includes a few specks west of the soldier's head.

SO-CALLED DOLLAR

**1901 Leshner Dollar, MS63 Prooflike
Boyd Park, No Serial Number, HK-796a**



- 4448 1901 Leshner Dollar, Boyd Park, No Serial #, Silver, Z-10, HK-796a, R.7, MS63 Prooflike PCGS.** In the February 1978 *Numismatist*, Adam Wilde stated, "Mr. Park was a jeweler, and the store was located at 16th and Curtis Streets, Denver, Colorado. ... The listed pieces indicate that only 150 were stamped BOYD PARK." A majority of survivors have a serial number, but about one dozen Boyd Park pieces lack a serial number on the lower obverse. PCGS has certified only two such pieces as Mint State, the present lot and another graded MS64. This is an exemplary example that boasts a bold strike and light peripheral autumn-brown, apple-green, and powder-blue toning. The surfaces are luminous and devoid of mentionable contact. Listed on page 422 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2F6V, PCGS# 19013

HARD TIMES TOKEN

**1837 Feuchtwanger Three Cent, MS62
HT-263, Eagle, Single Finest at NGC**



- 4449 1837 Feuchtwanger Three Cent, Eagle, MS62 NGC. Low-118, HT-263, W-NY-480-65j RE, R.4.** As of (6/21), NGC has certified only three pieces as HT-263 in Mint State, with the present lot as the single finest. The eagle variety with a straight date and short wreath ribbons is scarcer than the New York Coat of Arms three-cent Feuchtwanger variety (HT-262). A rare eagle variety with a curved date and long wreath ribbons also exists (HT-265). Struck in German silver with a reeded edge. A lovely semiprooflike piece with minor flan striations near the R in FEUCHTWANGER and a narrow straight clip at 4 o'clock. Listed on page 419 of the 2022 *Guide Book*.
From The Dickson Collection.
NGC ID# 2CZF, PCGS# 20004

HOBO NICKELS

A Grizzled Old Hobo Artist Unknown



- 4450 1913-S Type Two Host Nickel, Imaginatively Carved Hobo Nickel.** The well-formed ear supports a long, crescent-shaped hat brim. This hobo's narrow neck is decorated with a stylish bowtie. The profile is greatly altered to include a piercing gaze from the well-detailed eye, while the crooked nose would do a witch proud. The mouth is pursed open, revealing a few menacing lower teeth. The beard is sparse and pox-like — not an altogether friendly looking old fellow, but with High Above Average overall quality. The artist is unknown.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Exceptionally Detailed Hobo Nickel Classic Period Carving



- 4451 Full Cameo Classic Hobo Nickel, Unknown Artist.** This nickel is fully carved with painstaking precision. The raised metal hat brim and well-shaped ear with interior definition suggest an artist skilled in all aspects of his trade. Smoothly stippled fields surround the altered profile and meticulously perfect beard, moustache, and hair — each strand the result of masterly moved metal and patiently carved intricacies throughout the subject's prim, true-to-life countenance. The forward-looking eye and full mouth make this the classiest of all domed hat, bearded hoboes.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Superior Quality, Imaginative Subject 'The Gambler'



- 4452 Named Artist, Dice-In-Hat Hobo.** Cross-hatched detailing on the hat, hat band, and coat make it easy to miss the dice integrated into the hat bow. Graver-carved beard and hair surround a well-formed ear, while the shallow hat accentuates this hobo's large head and long, thick neck. A sparkling stick pin glistens below the chin. Heavily altered eye, nose, and mouth are secondary to the salamander teeth and sarcastic smile as this grinning Gambler prepares to fleece his next victim. (This nickel is the only such example of the artist's work that displays such distinctive choppers.) Pictured on the OHNS website.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

OHNS-Named Carver 'Dead Eye' ME-UND-GOT on Collar



- 4453 Smooth Cameo Carving, Unique Subject for This Artist.** A stylized eye with no pupil is the primary identifier of this weirdly talented and sneakily subtle early artist, who never fails to add a twist or two to his work. The helmeted World War I German soldier shown here sports an upside down moustache that perches over his belligerent like a pair of wings, contrasting a down-turned mouth. The forehead shows a Grand Canyon-sized crease. Dead Eye's ear is nearly as distinctive as his eye, large and half-hidden beneath the nicely embellished helmet. Superior Quality is evident throughout this entertaining nickel.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Interesting Classic Hobo Nickel
Two-Sided Carving



- 4454 1913 Type One Host Nickel, Two-Sided Carving.** The reverse “Walking Hobo” is fully carved and is recognized among hobo nickel experts, noted here by Chris Dempsey: “The reverse of this original nickel was used to make one side of a well-known counterfeit hobo nickel.” This nickel displays the original, Above Average carving of a stout bearded gent in a domed hat, wearing checkered pants with rolled-up cuffs. The obverse may be the work of a different artist, with a simplistic flat-top hat and hastily carved collar. The carved obverse lines show fuzzy shadowing, while the Indian is otherwise unaltered.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Splendid Hobo Nickel, Carved Two Sides
Unknown Artist, Fantastic Details



- 4455 1913 Type One Host Nickel, Original Two-Sided Carving.** Although the artist is yet unidentified, this rare hobo nickel is decidedly rare and likely unique. The bearded man in a feathered, domed hat has a fancy hat band and offers a fully altered profile accomplished by intricate carving techniques. He sheds his traditional hobo garb in favor of a tuxedo as shown on the reverse, complete with a stylish top hat and dangling pocket watch. His ensemble includes an umbrella in place of the traditional bindle stick. Superior original quality is seen on both sides of this one-of-a-kind nickel.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

High Quality Two-Sided Hobo Nickel
By ‘Twofer’



- 4456 1914-D Host Nickel, OHNS Nicknamed Artist.** A svelte hobo shoulders his worldly possessions in a sack tied to a stick on the reverse of this attractive two-sided nickel. This Superior carving presents Twofer’s preferred subject, and demonstrates the artist’s considerable talent. Smoothly dressed fields and raised metal techniques are accomplished by skillfully applied gravers and judicious use of beading tools.

The obverse displays a bearded hobo who sports a shallow, three-dimensional hat, a sculpted ear, and a neat collar. The subject’s profile is only slightly altered. LIBERTY and the date remain. A 3/4 body length view of the reverse hobo differs from that on other Twofer nickels, with the bindle stick balanced on the shoulder. Two outstretched hands suggest the hobo may be feeling his way in the dark.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Unusual Two-Sided Hobo Nickel
Unidentified Classic Artist



- 4457 D-Mint Host Nickel, Classic Two-Sided Carving.** A jeweler’s beading tool was used to dress the fields of this unusual two-sided hobo nickel, which features a realistic-looking hog on the reverse and a smiling bearded man in a domed hat as the obverse subject. Glossy silver high points are surrounded by deeply toned fields. A figure 8 styled ear sits below the hat bow, unlike the ear used by any “named” carver we have seen.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

‘Turtle’
A Famous Bo Hughes Carving
Signed GH29



4458 1913 Type One Host Nickel, Signed by the Artist. Only a few turtle carvings survive by Bo Hughes and of those, this is may well be the most sought-after example. Bo liked this turtle enough to hide his initials and the year it was carved within the turtle shell panels. While Bo only carved a limited number of turtles per se, he often substituted a turtle shell for a hat on his obverse hobo carvings. Legend has it Bert at one time wore a turtle shell for a hat — an image that must have remained in Bo’s memory for all his years.

This is an endearing turtle carving, particularly well-done and easily qualifying as Superior quality. Carved on a still-lustrous 1913 Type One nickel, the cute critter hovers over the FIVE CENTS exergue. Its three-dimensional aspect makes the shell stand out from the well-carved head, legs, and tail. Aged patina adds to its terrific eye appeal, while the surrounding fields are masterfully dressed. We expect fast-paced bidding action for this slow-moving terrapin.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Classic Political Nickel by Bo Hughes
FDR IN 40
Romines 2 Plate Coin



4459 1938-D/D Carved Reverse Hobo Nickel, Doubled Mintmark. Bo Hughes created a much-imitated trend among hobo nickel carvers when he adapted the bison to either a mule (donkey) or an elephant. One way or the other, he could please both ends of the political spectrum. Only on rare occasions did Bo add a message to his carvings — here touting Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1940. This unique FDR IN 40 nickel is carved on a Mint State 1938-D/D nickel. The coin is plated on page 52 in Romines 2, where it is the sole listing of its kind and a much-sought Bo Hughes rarity. Lilac and gold toning retains full mint luster throughout both sides of this impeccably preserved classic carving. Formerly held in The Don “H2O” Haley Hobo Nickel Collection.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Full Cameo Hobo Nickel
Superior Quality, Artist Unknown



- 4460 S-Mint Hobo Nickel by an Unidentified Classic Carver.** This finely stubbled gent is an anomaly among classic hobo nickel subjects, where most hoboes show some kind of unruly beard or moustache. A shallow, three-dimensional hat is supported by a well-detailed triangular ear. The nickel is carved in full cameo format, with concave fields and steely luster. This smoothly carved hobo has a shut eye and a curled lip, as well as a nose that looks like it said hello to a fist or two in its day. Superior quality makes this nickel a choice opportunity for classic-era collectors.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Classic Hobo Nickel
Fine Workmanship, Unconfirmed Artist



- 4461 Superior Quality Hobo Nickel From the Classic Era.** The artist nicknamed Cosa Nostril has several characteristics in common with this hobo nickel's maker, which is technically by an unknown artist. The altered nose is consistent with Cosa Nostril, who varied the ear and hat styles among his subjects. A punched beard that reaches into the cheek area and nearly touches the nickel's edge also conforms to Cosa Nostril's style. LIBERTY and a partial date remain. This is a Superior quality classic hobo nickel regardless of the artist, worthy of a strong bid.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

High Above Average Carving
By 'Tall Ear'



- 4462 1914 Host Nickel, OHNS-Named Artist.** The OHNS-named artist Tall Ear actually displays ears of different sizes, much as the artist Peanut Ear's subjects do not always have ears that resemble a peanut. This Tall Ear hobo nickel has a smaller ear than usually seen, but it matches the style and internal detail. The collar treatment, neck, and facial treatments are a dead-on match for Tall Ear. A smooth, small hat dome confirms the attribution top-to-bottom. The hat brim touches L in LIBERTY, and the hat band ornament conforms to Tall Ear's style. Any advanced hobo nickel collection must have a Tall Ear example.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Superior Quality Hobo Nickel
By 'Matt Ticolous'



- 4463 1913 Type One Host Nickel by This OHNS-Named Carver.** Chris Dempsey clearly has an attraction to hobo nickels by this OHNS-named artist, with several examples offered from his collection. This is one of the more distinctive carvings. It is pictured on the OHNS website as a text book representative of the artist's work. The flat-topped boater's hat is less-seen among Matt Ticolous carvings, making this nickel a preferred example.

As always, the workmanship displays impeccable hair, moustache, and beard details. The ear is well-shaped with inner definition. A punched eye gives this long-bearded gent a distinguished air, and the simple collar widens back-to-front. The fields are smoothly dressed, with partial LIBERTY remaining. All Matt Ticolous carvings are on early-date nickels, seen here on a 1913 Type one host.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Classic Two-Sided Hobo Nickel
By an Unidentified Early Artist



- 4464 1913 Type Two Host Nickel, Two-Sided Carving, Artist Unknown. Holed.** Both sides of this nickel appear to the work of the same artist on a 1913 Type Two host coin. The obverse shows a bearded man in a tall-domed hat. Significant alterations to the profile include wrinkles on the forehead and at the eye corner and a modified nose with an enlarged nostril. The beard and hair show a combination of circular punches and carved details. A full length humpbacked hobo is on the reverse. He wears a long, ragged coat over striped trousers, with claw-like fingers that extend from outstretched arms. The nickel is holed for suspension.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Above Average Reverse Carving
By 'The Matchmaker'



- 4465 1925 Host Nickel, Classic Reverse Carving by an OHNS-Named Artist.** Chris Dempsey named the classic artist upon purchase of five hobo nickels from a California dealer. The group consisted of two reverse carvings, two obverse carvings, plus an important nickel carved on two sides that linked all five pieces to the same early artist. This hobo nickel is one of the coins carved only on the reverse. The bison is transformed into a long-bearded hobo who leans on a walking stick. He wears a buttoned jacket and a traditional hat. His scraggly beard and hair obscure most of the facial details.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Full Cameo Portrait of 'Jenny'
Signed and Dated By Bo Hughes



- 4466** Lustrous High Above Average Carving, Signed JENNY / GH51. A Superior rating by Romines-Fivaz (QD R-140, April-May, 1995) accompanies this “full cameo” carving of Jenny by Bo Hughes. Chris Dempsey rates the piece High Above Average. This stunning nickel is toned in iridescent colors and gleaming golden-rose shades. It is signed GH51 on the neck truncation, with JENNY lettered just below the bottom curls. The nickel was carved during Bo’s most accomplished years of artistic work during the early- to mid-1950s. Any advanced collection of hobo nickels deserves this outstanding carving, and such a collection is incomplete without at least one example of Bo Hughes’ American folk artistry at its pinnacle during the early 1950s, as demonstrated by this lot. Formerly held in The Don “H2O” Haley Hobo Nickel Collection.
From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

‘Monique’
Important Bo Hughes Portrait Carving



- 4467** 1936 Host Nickel, Classic Bo Hughes Rendering, Plated in Romines 1. This portrait of Monique by Bo Hughes is toned a rich tobacco-brown, possibly carried around in Bo’s tobacco tin, or from another form of induced patina by Bo. The carving is Above Average for an original hobo nickel, with skillful alteration of the face and neck to convey its distinctly feminine features. Novice hobo nickel enthusiasts may need a scorecard to keep track of Bo’s love interests in his earlier days. Monique was his main flame, with whom he had a long-term relationship despite competition from her sugar daddy, the slippery Marcy (Bo called Marcy “her fancy beau”). Bo further commented, “women loved my hair” but his premature balding soon put the brakes on that advantage. This coin is plated in Romines’ first book on page 80. Fivaz-Alpert each rated the carving Above Average in their October, 2009 examination of the coin. Previously part of the Don “H2O” Haley Hobo Nickel Collection.
From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Pipe-Smoking Irishman
By 'Peanut Ear'



- 4468** 1913 Type Two Host Nickel. High Above Average, Off-Beat Carving by "Peanut Ear." Despite his prolific output, Peanut Ear remains one of the most popular and sought-after early carvers — perhaps the most popular hobo nickel artist this side of Bert Wiegand and Bo Hughes. Peanut Ear's traditional subjects are limited to bearded men in domed hats, although those subjects wane in comparison to some of his less-traditional nickels. Formerly thought to be by a separate carver called "The Grinner," those nickels are now recognized by OHNS as Peanut Ear's work and The Grinner is retired from the list of Old Carvers.

This nickel is Peanut Ear's rendition of an Irishman. It has the look of a traditional hobo transformed into a leprechaun from Irish folklore, the resemblance unmistakable under Peanut Ear's skilled hand. While Peanut Ear seldom altered the profile to any large extent on his traditional hobo subjects, here the facial alterations are extensive. Peanut Ear's distinctive ear and V-collar are seamlessly integrated into the design.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

'IN GOD WE TRUST ...
OTHERS PAY CASH.'
Entertaining Classic Hobo Nickel



- 4469** D-Mint Host Nickel (Date Removed); Superior Carving. His skinny neck is much too narrow for the high collar, although this snipe-puffing, bearded dude remains aloof from the world's problems — supported by his simple, mercenary philosophy. This "message nickel" is beautifully carved and punched, with peened fields and hat. An obscure four-leaf clover decorates the hobo's buttonhole, and a minuscule ear probably means this guy is not listening to any arguments about money.

The long-tailed R in the lettering may help to identify the artist, should any other words of wisdom be discovered among the thousands of hobo nickels that survive from the Classic Era (1940s and prior). Meanwhile, this guy has said all he needs to say, and awaits your prompt payment.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

A Good Luck Nickel With an Irish Subject
High Above Average Quality



- 4470** 1913 Type One Host Nickel, Partial Cameo Format Classic Hobo Nickel. A four-leaf clover decorates the flat-top hat belonging to this Irish hobo, and a narrow beard merges with the sideburns in front of the gent's ear. Nicely dressed fields provide cameo contrast with the carved elements. LIBERTY is removed, although a trace of the date remains below the collar. This is a High Above Average classic carving — an attractive original hobo nickel from an unknown early artist, worth a strong bid.
From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Grinning Hobo by 'Peanut Ear'



- 4471** Early Hobo Nickel by Peanut Ear. This smooth and glossy classic hobo nickel is an unusual Peanut Ear example, with the eye, nose, and mouth all altered, with stippled fields that surround the subject's portrait. Only a partial ear is visible below the hat brim. As usual for a Peanut Ear carving, Superior quality exists throughout the skilled carving. This talented artist placed few limits on his subjects or themes, and his work often challenges attribution despite numerous pick-up points.
From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

George Washington by Bo Hughes
Unique Cameo Carving
Signed GWH50



- 4472** Superior Quality Cameo of George Washington, Signed by the Artist. The significance of this cameo subject did not escape Bo Hughes, who chose his full given initials (GWH for George Washington Hughes) rather than the usual GH signature. This 1950 carving of is one of only a few full cameos that exist from the year, and apparently the only one depicting President George Washington. Bo was at the peak of his talent during the year, and obviously took extra care with this nickel. High rims surround the deeply carved, smooth fields. This exact nickel is plated in Romines 2 on page 26, along with Bo's companion carvings of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, which are also offered in this sale as the following two lots. Each of these three historical nickels is unique, and together they represent a fantastic opportunity for the advanced hobo nickel collector.
From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Thomas Jefferson by Bo Hughes
Unique Cameo Carving
Signed GH50



- 4473 Superior Quality Cameo of Thomas Jefferson, Signed by the Artist.** This is the second unique carving by Bo Hughes in a trio of historical presidential portraits. The three presidents Bo Hughes admired most among America's leaders were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. For each, only one nickel was carved and signed by Bo in 1950. This coin honors Thomas Jefferson. Although considered a full cameo carving, LIBERTY remains (as intended by the artist). Pushed and raised metal gives a medallion look to this nickel, enhanced by deeply dressed fields and high rims. Jefferson's strong jawline and immaculately carved hair stand out on the lustrous and attractively toned fields. Bo Hughes' signature GH50 appears on the neck truncation, confirming this nickel was carved in 1950. This exact nickel is plated in Romines 2 on page 26, along with the other unique carvings of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Abraham Lincoln by Bo Hughes
Unique Cameo Carving
Signed GH50



- 4474 Superior Quality Cameo of Abraham Lincoln, Signed by the Artist.** The third in a series of American presidents, this cameo portrait of Abraham Lincoln was perhaps the most challenging for Bo's limited tools. According to the most recent information, only one nickel was carved and signed by Bo in 1950 for each of the three presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. This coin honors Abraham Lincoln. It shows a couple of minor slips, yet in many respects it is the most impressive of the three exceptional cameo carvings. Lincoln's portrait fills the nickel, and there are signs Bo was painstakingly detailed about Lincoln's expression and facial features — right down to the mole above Lincoln's squarish mouth. Bo Hughes' signature GH50 appears on the neck truncation, confirming this nickel was carved in 1950. This exact nickel is plated in Romines 2 on page 26, along with the other unique carvings of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. Chris Dempsey achieved an incredible feat assembling the "three presidents" set, which can be duplicated by acquiring this lot and the preceding two Bo Hughes masterpieces.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

1918/7-D Hobo Nickel
The Finest of Two Known of the Variety



- 4475 1918/7-D Hobo Nickel, Original Carving, Plated in Romines 2.** Hobo nickel enthusiasts who collect nickels by date and mint face a "double whammy." Rare dates are nearly impossible to find with original hobo nickel carvings, to the point that the carving itself is secondary to date on the nickel. This rare 1918/7-D nickel is a case in point. According to the latest information, only two original hobo nickels exist of the rare overdate. Fortunately, this coin displays an Above Average carving and the overdate is clear. Will there be a Bo or Bert or other named carver to ever appear on a 1918/7-D nickel? Not likely, but it is certain collectors are looking. Will someone ever try to mimic a classic artist on a well-circulated overdate nickel? Possibly, at which point OHNS verification is recommended. The present coin is the finest known and an established rarity, plated on page 86 of the Romines 2 reference.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

1937-D Three-Legged Hobo Nickel
Sole Known Early Carving on the Variety



- 4476** 1937-D Three Legged Host Nickel, Unique on this Famous Variety. While many collectors endeavor to build a set of classic hobo nickels by date and variety, the 1937-D Three Legged mint anomaly proves to be a formidable stopper for such a set. This solitary hobo nickel is the only confirmed early carving on the much sought-after die pair. Admittedly, the domed-hat hobo on this nickel is simplistic and crudely carved — the fields are hastily dressed, and the long-necked hobo rather resembles “E.T.” wearing a derby. Still, the importance of this nickel cannot be overstated thanks to the Three-Legged reverse. Competition for ownership of this singular hobo nickel rarity will be intense.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Classic Carving by ‘Bert’
Romines Plate Coin; Superior Quality



- 4477** Newly Documented Original Carving by Bert Wiegand. A relatively small number of Bert Wiegand hobo nickels are “signed” by Bert, a situation that makes confirming the full extent of his work challenging. Complicating things even further are similarities between Bert’s carvings and some of Bo Hughes’ subjects. Only recently have a few intuitively and demonstrably characteristic hobo nickels been added the roster of confirmed Bert nickels. This is one of those recent additions, a welcome inclusion to the finely detailed and highly prized Bert examples. This nickel was likely carved in the 1929 to 1935 years, when Bert employed distinctive chiseled backgrounds, wavy cuts for the hair, beard, and sideburns, and a detailed, oval ear. This particular gent sports a bow tie and a typical hat bow that sits in-line with the hat band as often seen on Bert nickels. The aquiline-shaped nose is in classic Bert style.

This coin is plated in Romines 2 (page 85), and has earned Superior Quality designation by Chris Dempsey and the OHNS. The nickel is expertly carved and beautifully toned in superb, natural rainbow colors. The eye, ear, and reshaped nose show ornate and precise detail. The field is fully dressed. The coin appeared in the OHNS Auction 20 (January 2012) as lot 45, and subsequently was part of The Don “H2O” Haley Hobo Nickel Collection (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4837.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Who, What, Where, and When Hobo Nickel
Famous Bert Wiegand Hobo Nickel
'Conductor,' Plated in Romines 1



- 4478 Oft-Plated in Hobo Nickel References, Superior Quality.** A railroad conductor is the subject of this Bert carving, "signed" by the artist by LIBERTY shortened to BERT, and the date altered to 1921. Bert is in transit to — or has arrived at — Joplin, Missouri, with that message inscribed on the conductor's collar. This is a fully carved piece, with careful strokes to create the pinstripe conductor hat. The hair and sideburns are longer than the sparse beard. The eyes, nose, and mouth are altered, perhaps depicting Bert's friend and student, Bo Hughes. Plated on page 75 of Romines 1, and in the 2020 *Hobo Nickel Handbook* on page 50. From our FUN Signature auction (Heritage, 1/1997), lot 7282. The October, 1996 OHNS QD accompanies this lot.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

High Above Average Hobo Nickel
By 'Schnozz'



- 4479 1916-S Host Nickel, OHNS-Named Artist.** The nickname "Schnozz" refers to this OHNS-named artist's characteristic oversized nose on all of his carvings, although we note the subject's ears are jumbo-sized as well. Interestingly, all of the listed examples from this early carver are on San Francisco Mint nickels dating between 1913 and 1927. The artist may have been a West Coast hobo, or perhaps he was just selective about the mintmark. Carved wrinkles visit the forehead and eye corner, and the signature nose has a graved outline. Peened accents accompany the stipple-punched beard, hair, and eyebrow. Occasional raised metal use suggests a skilled carver.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

Distinctive Clown Hobo Nickel
By Bo Hughes, Pre-1957 Carving



- 4480 1928-D Host Nickel, Above Average Quality.** This is one of Bo Hughes' more unusual clown carvings, one of many interesting hobo nickels stemming from Bo's love of the circus. He especially loved clowns. The bald head showcases an elaborate hair muff around an overly large ear, which sits low on the head. Lustrous fields are well-dressed. Bo foregoes the traditional bulb nose for a natural one, altered to show a prominent bump below the bridge. This is an excellent pre-1957 carving — one of many clowns that form an important subset of the artist's work.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

**Bo's Brother, By Bo Hughes
Raised Stubble Beard**



- 4481 1919 Host Nickel, Plated Example of Bo's Brother.** Bo Hughes left home at a young age, and never really knew his brothers and sisters (or their names). Still, he memorialized his brother who reportedly died as a soldier in World War I. Virtually every 1919 nickel that came into Bo's possession was transformed into a portrait of his lost brother, each embellished in one way or another with distinguishing features to add interest. The war technically ended in 1918, although Bo used the 1919 year — perhaps because the Treaty of Versailles was not signed until June 28, 1919. This High Above Average example displays Bo's innovative "stubble beard" and an angled helmet strap. This is a particularly well-done Bo's Brother carving, finely dressed throughout the fields with traces of obverse luster amid the delicate details. It is plated in Romines 2 on page 47. *From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.*

**Early Bo Hughes Elephant Carving
A Long Tusker**



- 4482 1913 Type One Host Nickel, Pre-1957 Reverse Carving "Elephant" by Bo Hughes.** The Romines 2 reference suggests the first elephant carvings by Bo Hughes were probably inspired by the circus, although soon both elephants and donkeys/mules roamed the land on nickels that took on a political meaning for Republicans and Democrats. Bo was politically neutral, perfectly willing to carve a nickel for either party. This early elephant carving displays an aged patina and Above Average quality. *From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.*

**Two Superior Quality 'Potty' Nickels
One by 'The Woodsman'**



- 4483 Two Well-Carved Hobo Nickels, One by an OHNS-Named Artist.** The subject matter may be a bit sensitive for some viewers, although these two classic hobo nickels are noted for their skillful execution and imaginative details. The OHNS-named artist called The Woodsman provides expert workmanship on a 1913 Type Two nickel (with no details omitted), while a different artist depicts a hobo who is similarly occupied but somewhat more discreet. *From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.* (Total: 2 coins)

**A Trio of Classic Hobo Nickels
Each by a Different Unknown Artist**



- 4484 Three 1920s-Dated Host Nickels, A Variety of Classic Styles.** Varying degrees of Above Average quality are on display throughout this threesome of classic hobo nickels. Each is on a nickel dated prior to 1925, although the carvings were likely accomplished during the Great Depression or thereabouts. Distinctly different styles and subjects add appeal to this group of original carvings. *From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.* (Total: 3 coins)

Three Unknown Classic Hobo Nickels
Ready for Research



4485 Three Unknown Classic Hobo Nickels of Average to Above Average Quality. While the artists remain unidentified, these three original nickels are excellent subjects for research. One is an Above Average carving on a 1913-D Type One nickel; another is a two-sided original on a 1921 host. The third early carving is a somewhat below-average effort on an naturally toned 1920-S nickel with the date partially worn away. All three nickels depict domed-hat hoboes.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.
(Total: 3 coins)

Unmistakable 'Cactus Face' Hobo Nickel
Scarce OHNS-Named Carver



4486 Superior Carving by an OHNS-Named Artist. Little thorns or needles form the widely spaced, spikey-beard stubble, which earns this fellow the Cactus Face nickname. The OHNS website shows just two examples, although this one makes three confirmed carvings by the creative artist. All three show a big bite out the hobo's cowboy-style hat, and overall Superior quality. A thick, well-formed ear overlaps the wide, raised hat brim. The date is removed, although part of LIBERTY remains.

From The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels, Part III.

End of Session Four

SESSION FIVE

COLONIALS

- 7001** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet — Plugged — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Noe-17, W-840, Salmon 3-B, R.3.
- 7002** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, MS64 Red and Brown NGC. N. 3-F, W-1455, High R.4. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (26/4). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 244
- 7003** 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, M. 2-D, W-4405, R.1, AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/3 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (7/4 and 0/0+). AU55. PCGS# 687248 Base PCGS# 397
- 7004** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 15-T, W-4825, R.3, AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 766262 Base PCGS# 45423
- 7005** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, M. 46-e, W-5250, R.1, AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). AU53. PCGS# 766317 Base PCGS# 506
- 7006** 1788 Vermont Copper, GEORGIUS III REX, RR-31, Vlack 22-88VT, Bressett 24-U, Miller 100-I, W-2260, W-8090, R.4, VF25 NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (3/4). PCGS# 687737 Base PCGS# 572
- 7007** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Eight-Pointed Stars — Double Struck, Second Strike 30% Off Center — XF40 PCGS. N. 15-Y, W-6915, R.2.
- 7008** 1787 Fugio Cent, New Haven Restrike, Copper, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. N. 104-FE, W-17560, R.3. Ex: Norweb. PCGS Population: (12/4). NGC Census: (3/2). NGC ID# 2B8S, PCGS# 916
- 7009** 1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Engrailed Edge MS62 Brown PCGS. Breen-1024, Rulau-E-NY-612. PCGS Population: (5/0). NGC Census: (2/1). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. NGC ID# 2B5M, PCGS# 606
- 7010** 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge, MS65 Brown PCGS. W-10955, Musante GW-49, R.2. PCGS Population: (6/0). NGC Census: (3/0). NGC ID# 2B7M, PCGS# 746

- 7011** Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Reeded Edge, AU58 PCGS. Baker-267, DeWitt-GW-1792-3, W-10875, Musante GW-44, R.5. PCGS Population: (9/7). NGC Census: (0/2). *From The Dickson Collection.* NGC ID# 2VZB, PCGS# 783

HALF CENTS

- 7012** 1794 Small Letters Edge, C-4a, B-6b, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. PCGS Population: (45/272). NGC Census: (10/104). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 15. Mintage 81,600. NGC ID# 2223, PCGS# 35036 Base PCGS# 35015
- 7013** 1828 13 Stars, C-3, B-2, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (11/3). PCGS Population: (19/0). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 606,000. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 222V, PCGS# 35261 Base PCGS# 1147
- 7014** 1835 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (122/28). NGC Census: (71/28). CDN: \$920 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 398,000. NGC ID# 2233, PCGS# 35289 Base PCGS# 1169
- 7015** 1853 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 129,694. NGC ID# 26YX, PCGS# 35328 Base PCGS# 1228

LARGE CENTS

- 7016** 1802 S-230, B-8, R.1, AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (11/18). PCGS Population: (27/34). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 3,435,100. NGC ID# 224E, PCGS# 36302 Base PCGS# 1470
- 7017** 1812 Small Date, S-291, B-1, R.2, XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (3/3). PCGS Population: (0/6). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. NGC ID# 224W, PCGS# 36502 Base PCGS# 1561
- 7018** 1814 Crosslet 4, S-294, B-1, R.1, XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (10/99). PCGS Population: (29/142). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 357,830. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 224Y, PCGS# 36520 Base PCGS# 1573

- 7019** 1819/8 Large Date, N-1, R.1, MS64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Dan Holmes. PCGS Population: (4/2). NGC Census: (2/0). MS64. Ex: Vern Lowe - Stu Hodge; 2004 EAC Sale (McCawley & Grellman, 4/2004), lot 356; Dan Holmes Collection; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 5/2010), lot 104.
- 7020** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/0). NGC Census: (11/5). MS65. NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36673 Base PCGS# 1615
- 7021** 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (86/8 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (50/12 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,407,550. NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36674 Base PCGS# 1616
- 7022** 1823 N-2, R.2, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Mintage 1,262,000.
- 7023** 1849 N-2, R.2, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). MS65. Mintage 4,178,500. NGC ID# 226F, PCGS# 405637 Base PCGS# 1886
- 7024** 1852 N-16, R.1, MS65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Twin Leaf Collection. PCGS Population: (2/1 and 1/3+). NGC Census: (3/1 and 0/0+). MS65. Mintage 5,063,094. NGC ID# 226J, PCGS# 147269 Base PCGS# 1898

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

- 7025** 1857 MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (925/231). PCGS Population: (1171/283). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 17,450,000. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016
- 7026** 1857 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1172/283 and 29/48+). NGC Census: (926/231 and 8/2+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

INDIAN CENTS



7027 1861 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (95/18 and 19/0+). NGC Census: (42/6 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 10,100,000. NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061

7028 1863 MS66 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (25/2). PCGS Population: (66/3). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 49,840,000. *From The Dickson Collection.* NGC ID# 227J, PCGS# 2067

7029 1864 L On Ribbon MS64 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (53/44). NGC Census: (25/20). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 39,233,714. NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2081

7030 1870 MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (75/8 and 8/1+). NGC Census: (87/11 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,425 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,275,000. *From The Dickson Collection.* NGC ID# 227U, PCGS# 2098

7031 1875 MS65 Red NGC. NGC Census: (5/4). PCGS Population: (41/9). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 13,528,000. *From The Dickson Collection.* NGC ID# 2282, PCGS# 2123

7032 1879 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (14/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (22/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 16,231,200. *From The Dickson Collection.* NGC ID# 2286, PCGS# 2134

7033 1908 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (97/3 and 21/0+). NGC Census: (33/3 and 3/1+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 32,327,987. NGC ID# 2295, PCGS# 2231

7034 1908-S MS65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (241/70). NGC Census: (86/28). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,115,000. NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

7035 1862 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (90/29). NGC Census: (78/31). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 550. NGC ID# 229C, PCGS# 2259

7036 1869 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). PR66. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 229M, PCGS# 2294

7037 1907 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/2 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (8/3 and 0/0+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 1,475. NGC ID# 22AW, PCGS# 2408

LINCOLN CENTS

7038 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (2015/1114). NGC Census: (883/488). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

7039 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (2015/1114 and 15/13+). NGC Census: (884/488 and 3/1+). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

7040 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (2015/1114). NGC Census: (884/488). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

7041 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (2015/1114). NGC Census: (884/488). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

7042 1909-S MS64 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (292/175). PCGS Population: (721/356). CDN: \$400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,825,000. NGC ID# 22B4, PCGS# 2433

7043 1914 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (69/6). NGC Census: (11/1). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 75,238,432. *From The Dickson Collection.* NGC ID# 22BG, PCGS# 2470

7044 1929-S MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (116/1 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (37/4 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 50,148,000. NGC ID# 22CW, PCGS# 2602

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

7045 1910 PR66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (24/6 and 5/2+). NGC Census: (11/3 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 2,405. NGC ID# 22KT, PCGS# 3308

7046 1940 PR65 Red Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/1). NGC Census: (3/0). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. NGC ID# 22L7, PCGS# 83347

7047 1953 PR68 Red Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/0). NGC Census: (20/2). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. NGC ID# 22LD, PCGS# 83368

TWO CENT PIECES

7048 1865 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (43/1 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (23/2 and 1/0+). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 13,640,000. NGC ID# 22NA, PCGS# 3584

7049 1869 MS65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/6 and 3/1+). NGC Census: (19/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,546,500. NGC ID# 5NAM, PCGS# 3605

PROOF TWO CENT PIECE

7050 1870 PR65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (40/20 and 3/3+). NGC Census: (23/15 and 1/2+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,000. NGC ID# 274Z, PCGS# 3644

THREE CENT SILVER

7051 1851-O MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (46/16). PCGS Population: (55/33). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 720,000. NGC ID# 22YY, PCGS# 3665

7052 1859 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (24/5 and 4/1+). NGC Census: (15/2 and 3/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 364,200. NGC ID# 22Z8, PCGS# 3677

7053 1862 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (218/159 and 4/17+). NGC Census: (221/156 and 0/10+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 343,000. NGC ID# 22ZB, PCGS# 3680



- 7054 1862 MS67 NGC.** NGC Census: (30/1). PCGS Population: (25/0). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 343,000. NGC ID# 22ZB, PCGS# 3680

THREE CENT NICKEL

- 7055 1887 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (4/0). PCGS Population: (23/2). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,000. *From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.* NGC ID# 22NU, PCGS# 3755

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

- 7056 1876 PR67 NGC.** NGC Census: (3/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). CDN: \$4,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 1,150. NGC ID# 275W, PCGS# 3772
- 7057 1886 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (80/4 and 12/0+). NGC Census: (42/0 and 3/0+). CDN: \$690 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 4,290. NGC ID# 2768, PCGS# 3782

SHIELD NICKEL

- 7058 1876 Triple Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/1 and 0/0+). MS64. Mintage 2,530,000. NGC ID# 22PB, PCGS# 38408 Base PCGS# 3805

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

- 7059 1866 Rays PR65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (88/42). NGC Census: (55/29). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 600. *From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.* NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 3817

- 7060 1879 PR66+ Ultra Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (0/1 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (0/0 and 1/0+). PR66. NGC ID# 22PG, PCGS# 93833

LIBERTY NICKELS

- 7061 1894 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (36/3). NGC Census: (21/1). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,413,132. NGC ID# 2779, PCGS# 3855
- 7062 1895 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (11/0). PCGS Population: (35/1). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,979,884. NGC ID# 277A, PCGS# 3856
- 7063 1895 MS66+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (35/1 and 7/0+). NGC Census: (11/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,979,884. NGC ID# 277A, PCGS# 3856

- 7064 1896 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (25/2). NGC Census: (4/0). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,842,920. NGC ID# 277B, PCGS# 3857

- 7065 1912-S MS63 NGC. Ex: Jules Reiver Collection.** NGC Census: (88/391). PCGS Population: (169/686). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 238,000. NGC ID# 277R, PCGS# 3875

- 7066 1912-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (260/60). NGC Census: (92/9). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 238,000. NGC ID# 277R, PCGS# 3875

BUFFALO NICKELS

- 7067 1917-D MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (176/32 and 15/5+). NGC Census: (49/6 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 9,910,000. NGC ID# 22RE, PCGS# 3935

- 7068 1918-S MS63 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (160/238 and 1/21+). NGC Census: (64/214 and 0/6+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 4,882,000. NGC ID# 22RK, PCGS# 3940

- 7069 1936-D MS67+ NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (20/0 and 11/0+). PCGS Population: (105/3 and 28/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 24,814,000. NGC ID# 22ST, PCGS# 3978

- 7070 1937-D Three-Legged MS62 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (430/623). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 17,826,000. PCGS# 3982

PROOF BUFFALO NICKEL

- 7071 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR66 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (196/120). PCGS Population: (329/194). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 4,420. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995

JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 7072 1939 Doubled Monticello MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (47/11 and 6/2+). NGC Census: (7/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 22T8, PCGS# 4004

- 7073 1943-S MS67+ Full Steps PCGS.** PCGS Population: (191/3 and 40/0+). NGC Census: (115/3 and 16/0+). CDN: \$285 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 22TT, PCGS# 84021

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKEL

- 7074 1942 Type One PR68 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (21/0). NGC Census: (22/0). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 29,600. NGC ID# 27A3, PCGS# 4179

EARLY HALF DIMES

- 7075 1794 V-3, LM-3, R.4 — Cleaned — NGC Details. VF.** Mintage 7,700. *From The Long Island Collection.*

- 7076 1800 V-1, LM-1, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS.** Housed in a green label holder. PCGS Population: (14/255). NGC Census: (3/133). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 15. Mintage 40,000. NGC ID# 2326, PCGS# 38601 Base PCGS# 4264

BUST HALF DIMES

- 7077 1831 V-5, LM-5, R.1, MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (45/47). NGC Census: (59/41). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,200,000. *From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.* NGC ID# 232D, PCGS# 38660 Base PCGS# 4278

- 7078 1832 V-2, LM-12, R.2, MS65+ NGC.** NGC Census: (57/62 and 4/3+). PCGS Population: (62/64 and 2/8+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 965,000. NGC ID# 232E, PCGS# 38683 Base PCGS# 4279

- 7079 1835 Large Date, Large 5C, V-4, LM-7, R.3, MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (38/26). NGC Census: (57/34). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,760,000. NGC ID# 232H, PCGS# 38711 Base PCGS# 4282

SEATED HALF DIMES

- 7080 1839 No Drapery MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (23/31). NGC Census: (38/31). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,069,150. NGC ID# 232S, PCGS# 4319
- 7081 1856 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (9/3). NGC Census: (39/7). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,880,000. NGC ID# 233P, PCGS# 4363

BUST DIMES

- 7082 1814 Large Date, JR-3, R.2, MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (21/55). PCGS Population: (26/33). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 421,500. NGC ID# 236W, PCGS# 38775 Base PCGS# 4488
- 7083 1822 JR-1, R.4, VG8 ANACS.** Mintage 100,000. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 236Z, PCGS# 38801 Base PCGS# 4497
- 7084 1831 JR-3, R.1, MS62 PCGS. CAC.** Housed in an old green label holder. PCGS Population: (35/125). NGC Census: (34/129). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 771,350. NGC ID# 237B, PCGS# 38851 Base PCGS# 4520
- 7085 1832 JR-2, R.2, MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (37/21). NGC Census: (42/15). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 522,500. NGC ID# 237C, PCGS# 38856 Base PCGS# 4521
- 7086 1834 Small 4, JR-7, R.2, MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (44/25). PCGS Population: (30/11). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 635,000. *From The Oswald Maxwell Collection.* NGC ID# 237E, PCGS# 38872 Base PCGS# 4525

SEATED DIMES

- 7087 1854 Arrows MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (27/15). NGC Census: (21/20). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,470,000. NGC ID# 239A, PCGS# 4605
- 7088 1856 Small Date MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (25/7 and 3/1+). NGC Census: (20/8 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,780,000. NGC ID# 238S, PCGS# 4609
- 7089 1871-CC AG3 NGC.** NGC Census: (3/23). PCGS Population: (4/58). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AG3. Mintage 20,100. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 23A5, PCGS# 4654

PROOF BARBER DIMES



- 7090 1892 PR67 Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (15/0). PCGS Population: (7/1). PR67. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 23G2, PCGS# 84875
- 7091 1893 PR67 Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (9/5). PCGS Population: (12/1). PR67. Mintage 792. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 23G4, PCGS# 84877
- 7092 1894 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (27/1). NGC Census: (21/5). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 972. NGC ID# 23G6, PCGS# 4878
- 7093 1897 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (14/3 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (14/4 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 731. NGC ID# 23GA, PCGS# 4881
- 7094 1899 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (18/2 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (24/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 846. NGC ID# 23GC, PCGS# 4883
- 7095 1908 PR67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Larry Shapiro.** PCGS Population: (10/2). NGC Census: (16/4). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 545. NGC ID# 23GN, PCGS# 4892

MERCURY DIMES

- 7096 1924-S MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (29/2 and 3/0+). NGC Census: (25/7 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 7,120,000. NGC ID# 23HL, PCGS# 4946

- 7097 1925-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** PCGS Population: (120/69). NGC Census: (60/31). CDN: \$1,320 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,117,000. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 23HN, PCGS# 4951
- 7098 1934 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** PCGS Population: (37/0 and 3/0+). NGC Census: (12/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 24,080,000. NGC ID# 23JA, PCGS# 4989
- 7099 1940 MS68 Full Bands NGC.** NGC Census: (8/0). PCGS Population: (34/0). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 65,361,827. NGC ID# 23JU, PCGS# 5023

PROOF MERCURY DIME

- 7100 1939 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (59/0 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (79/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 9,321. NGC ID# 27DK, PCGS# 5074

ROOSEVELT DIMES

- 7101 1946 MS68 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (5/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/0 and 0/0+). Mintage 255,250,000. NGC ID# 23KJ, PCGS# 5082
- 7102 1949-S MS68 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (10/0). NGC Census: (14/0). Mintage 13,510,000. NGC ID# 23KW, PCGS# 5093
- 7103 1949-S MS67+ Full Bands NGC.** NGC Census: (23/0 and 3/0+). PCGS Population: (20/1 and 14/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 13,510,000. NGC ID# 3T98, PCGS# 85093
- 7104 1960 MS67+ Full Bands NGC.** NGC Census: (31/0 and 5/0+). PCGS Population: (40/0 and 11/0+). CDN: \$200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 70,300,000. NGC ID# 3TTR, PCGS# 85120

TWENTY CENT PIECE

- 7105 1875-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (211/64 and 8/12+). NGC Census: (198/57 and 4/2+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,155,000. NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

EARLY QUARTERS

- 7106 1805 B-2, R.2, VF30 NGC.** NGC Census: (2/9). PCGS Population: (1/3). VF30. *From The Long Island Collection.*

7107 1806/5 B-1, R.2, VF30 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/3. PCGS Population: (22/64). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 206,124. NGC ID# 23RE, PCGS# 38938 Base PCGS# 5315

7108 1806 B-2, R.3, VF30 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (26/133). PCGS Population: (45/209). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 206,124.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 23RE, PCGS# 38938 Base PCGS# 5315

BUST QUARTERS

7109 1825/4/(2) B-2, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Tompkins Die State 1/3. Mintage 168,000.

7110 1828 B-1, R.1, AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/50). NGC Census: (14/58). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 102,000. NGC ID# 23RV, PCGS# 38976 Base PCGS# 5342

7111 1837 B-4, R.3, MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (1/1). PCGS Population: (1/2). MS62. Mintage 252,400.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 23S4, PCGS# 39013 Base PCGS# 5356

SEATED QUARTERS

7112 1843-O Small O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (4/17). PCGS Population: (3/15). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 968,000.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 23SS, PCGS# 5405

7113 1860-S Fine 12 NGC. NGC Census: (3/13). PCGS Population: (8/52). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 12. Mintage 56,000.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 23TS, PCGS# 5453

7114 1861 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (42/19 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (29/19 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,854,600. NGC ID# 23TT, PCGS# 5454

7115 1877-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/1 and 20/1+). NGC Census: (5/4 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,575 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,996,000. NGC ID# 23V7, PCGS# 5506

7116 1888 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (47/12). NGC Census: (15/10). CDN: \$1,575 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 10,000. NGC ID# 23VL, PCGS# 5520

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

7117 1865 PR64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (34/19). NGC Census: (39/33). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 500.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 23WT, PCGS# 5561

7118 1888 PR65 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/11 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (16/14 and 0/1+). PR65. Mintage 832.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 23XL, PCGS# 85589

BARBER QUARTERS

7119 1913-S Good 6 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (274/526). NGC Census: (79/154). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Good 6. Mintage 40,000. NGC ID# 23ZW, PCGS# 5666

7120 1915-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (22/3 and 4/2+). NGC Census: (12/0 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 704,000. NGC ID# 2424, PCGS# 5672

PROOF BARBER QUARTER

7121 1893 PR65 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (19/40). NGC Census: (15/30). PR65. Mintage 792.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# BYMM, PCGS# 85679

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

7122 1917 Type One MS66+ Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (576/93 and 60/17+). NGC Census: (346/70 and 13/8+). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7123 1917 Type One MS66+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (576/93 and 60/17+). NGC Census: (346/69 and 13/8+). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7124 1917-D Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (160/31 and 15/4+). NGC Census: (68/18 and 6/2+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,509,200. NGC ID# 2432, PCGS# 5709

7125 1926-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (77/27). NGC Census: (27/13). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,700,000.
From The Collection of Mike Orlando.
NGC ID# 243T, PCGS# 5758



7126 1930 MS67 Full Head NGC. NGC Census: (40/0). PCGS Population: (57/1). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 5,632,000. NGC ID# 2445, PCGS# 5779

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

7127 1934-D Heavy Motto MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (43/7 and 17/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$720 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. PCGS# 85796

7128 1937-S MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (95/0 and 7/0+). NGC Census: (31/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 1,652,000. NGC ID# 244M, PCGS# 5805

7129 1941-S MS67+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (92/0 and 28/0+). NGC Census: (87/0 and 3/0+). CDN: \$325 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 16,080,000. NGC ID# 244Z, PCGS# 5816

7130 1943-S Goiter, FS-401, MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/1). NGC Census: (0/0). MS66. PCGS# 511572 Base PCGS# 5822

7131 1946-D MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (251/2 and 6/0+). PCGS Population: (87/0 and 10/0+). CDN: \$170 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,072,800. NGC ID# 245F, PCGS# 5831

7132 1962 Type B Reverse, FS-901, MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (28/2 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS66. Mintage 36,100,000. PCGS# 146070 Base PCGS# 5872

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTER

- 7133 1941 PR68 ★ NGC.** NGC Census: (28/0 and 4/0*). PCGS Population: (8/0 and 4/0*). CDN: \$3,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 15,287. NGC ID# 27HU, PCGS# 5980

STATEHOOD QUARTER

- 7134 2009-P American Samoa MS68 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2/0). NGC Census: (5/0). NGC ID# 24CS, PCGS# 406609

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

- 7135 1794 O-101a, T-7, High R.3, — Repaired — NGC Details. VG.** NGC Census: (8/57). PCGS Population: (3/27). VG8. *From The Long Island Collection.*
- 7136 1795/1795 Recut Date, 2 Leaves, O-112, T-20, R.4, VG10 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (3/23 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VG10. PCGS# 39246 Base PCGS# 6055
- 7137 1801 O-101, T-2, R.3, — Cleaned — NGC Details. VF.** *From The Long Island Collection.*
- 7138 1803 Large 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-103, T-3, R.3, XF45 NGC.** Tompkins Die State 2/2. NGC Census: (44/41). PCGS Population: (49/51). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 188,234. NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 6066 Base PCGS# 6066
- 7139 1806/5 Large Stars, O-103, T-8, R.2, XF40 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (4/11). NGC Census: (4/17). XF40. NGC ID# 24EK, PCGS# 39299 Base PCGS# 6077

BUST HALF DOLLARS

- 7140 1811 Small 8, O-105a, R.2, MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (0/1). PCGS Population: (0/3). MS61. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 24EU, PCGS# 39428 Base PCGS# 6097
- 7141 1818 O-108, R.1, AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (6/3 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (3/4 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 1,960,322. NGC ID# 24F9, PCGS# 39524 Base PCGS# 6113
- 7142 1824 O-107, R.2, MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/1 and 0/0+). MS63. Mintage 3,504,954. NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39628 Base PCGS# 6137

- 7143 1825 O-101, R.1, MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/2). NGC Census: (4/0). MS62. Mintage 2,900,000. NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39647 Base PCGS# 6142

- 7144 1825 O-110, R.2, MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (3/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). MS63. Mintage 2,900,000. NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39657 Base PCGS# 6142

- 7145 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob, O-101, R.1, MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/2 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (1/2 and 0/0+). MS62. Mintage 3,075,200. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39754 Base PCGS# 6148

- 7146 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob, O-104, R.3, MS62 PCGS.** Ex: Link. PCGS Population: (2/0 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS62. Mintage 3,075,200. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39757 Base PCGS# 6148

- 7147 1829 Small Letters, O-108, R.2, MS64 PCGS.** Ex: Eliasberg-Link. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). MS64. Mintage 3,712,156. NGC ID# 24FS, PCGS# 39787 Base PCGS# 6154

- 7148 1834 Small Date, Small Letters, O-109, R.1, MS63 NGC.** CAC. NGC Census: (3/17). PCGS Population: (53/90). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 6,412,004. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39913 Base PCGS# 6166

- 7149 1835 O-102, R.3, MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC Census: (1/0). MS63. Mintage 5,352,006. NGC ID# 24FZ, PCGS# 39928 Base PCGS# 6168

- 7150 1836 Lettered Edge, O-102, R.3, MS64 PCGS.** Ex: Link. PCGS Population: (1/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS64. Mintage 6,545,000. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39939 Base PCGS# 6169

- 7151 1836 Lettered Edge, O-111, R.3, MS64 PCGS.** Ex: Link. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS64. Mintage 6,545,000. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39947 Base PCGS# 6169

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR

- 7152 1839-O XF45 NGC.** CAC. NGC Census: (30/169). PCGS Population: (109/196). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 116,000. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 6181

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

- 7153 1861-O MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (45/84). NGC Census: (21/75). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 2,532,633. NGC ID# 24J8, PCGS# 6303 Base PCGS# 6303

- 7154 1880 MS64 PCGS.** NGC Census: (18/26). PCGS Population: (23/43). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 8,400. NGC ID# 24KT, PCGS# 6362 Base PCGS# 6362

- 7155 1881 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (31/31 and 1/6+). NGC Census: (22/15 and 1/4+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 10,000. NGC ID# 24KU, PCGS# 6363 Base PCGS# 6363

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

- 7156 1864 PR64 PCGS.** CAC. PCGS Population: (61/33 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (48/20 and 1/1+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 470. NGC ID# 27TR, PCGS# 6418

- 7157 1871 PR64+ PCGS.** CAC. PCGS Population: (35/20 and 2/2+). NGC Census: (29/31 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 960. NGC ID# 27U6, PCGS# 6429

- 7158 1874 Arrows PR63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (82/84). NGC Census: (50/71). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 700. NGC ID# 27UV, PCGS# 6435



- 7159 1875 PR65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (23/15). NGC Census: (25/15). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 700. *From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.* NGC ID# 27U9, PCGS# 6436

7160 1879 PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (97/52). NGC Census: (70/55). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 1,100. NGC ID# 27UE, PCGS# 6440

7161 1880 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (36/26). NGC Census: (42/35). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,355. NGC ID# 27UE, PCGS# 6441

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

7162 1892 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (113/65 and 6/14+). NGC Census: (81/41 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 934,000. NGC ID# 24LF, PCGS# 6461 Base PCGS# 6461

7163 1893-O MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (42/9 and 2/1+). NGC Census: (32/7 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,389,000. NGC ID# 24LL, PCGS# 6466

7164 1909 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (65/12). NGC Census: (26/6). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,368,650. NGC ID# 24N8, PCGS# 6516

7165 1911 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (48/22 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (18/10 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,406,543. NGC ID# 24ND, PCGS# 6521

7166 1913 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (30/23). NGC Census: (16/11). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 188,000. NGC ID# 24NK, PCGS# 6527

7167 1913-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (30/22). NGC Census: (33/18). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 604,000. NGC ID# 24NM, PCGS# 6529

7168 1915-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (50/13). NGC Census: (43/9). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,604,000. NGC ID# 24NT, PCGS# 6534

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

7169 1903 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/11). NGC Census: (42/22). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 755. *From The Diane & Arnie Schaffer Collection.* NGC ID# 24P7, PCGS# 6550

7170 1906 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (41/36). NGC Census: (43/54). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 675. NGC ID# 24PA, PCGS# 6553

7171 1910 PR65 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (5/21). PCGS Population: (9/9). PR65. NGC ID# 24PE, PCGS# 86557

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

7172 1916 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (268/109). NGC Census: (151/72). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 608,000. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566

7173 1916-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (111/612). NGC Census: (89/321). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 508,000. NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568

7174 1917-D Obverse Mintmark MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (254/357). NGC Census: (153/213). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 765,400. NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570

7175 1917-D Reverse MS62 PCGS. Ex: John Whitney Walker Collection. PCGS Population: (90/399). NGC Census: (66/212). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,940,000. NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571

7176 1918-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (461/33 and 68/4+). NGC Census: (232/40 and 16/0+). CDN: \$1,680 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 10,282,000. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576

7177 1929-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (227/71 and 11/12+). NGC Census: (82/17 and 2/1+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,001,200. NGC ID# 24RC, PCGS# 6589

7178 1934-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (198/5 and 36/1+). NGC Census: (35/2 and 1/0+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,361,400. NGC ID# 24RG, PCGS# 6593

7179 1935-D MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (146/0 and 9/0+). NGC Census: (7/1 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 3,003,800. NGC ID# 24RK, PCGS# 6596

7180 1936-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (367/16 and 40/0+). NGC Census: (160/23 and 14/2+). CDN: \$660 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 3,884,000. NGC ID# 24RP, PCGS# 6600

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR

7181 1938 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (281/21 and 24/2+). NGC Census: (279/50 and 11/1+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 8,152. NGC ID# 27V6, PCGS# 6638

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

7182 1950-D MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (127/4 and 34/1+). NGC Census: (22/1 and 4/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 24SX, PCGS# 86657 Base PCGS# 86657

7183 1951-S MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (180/8 and 40/2+). NGC Census: (3/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 6L2T, PCGS# 86660 Base PCGS# 86660



7184 1952-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (39/0 and 8/0+). NGC Census: (22/0 and 3/0+). MS67. Mintage 5,526,000. NGC ID# 24T5, PCGS# 6663

7185 1958 MS67 Full Bell Lines NGC. NGC Census: (21/0). PCGS Population: (31/0). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 24TG, PCGS# 86674

7186 1958 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (21/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 24TG, PCGS# 86674

7187 1958 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (21/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 24TG, PCGS# 86674

EARLY DOLLARS

- 7188** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details.
- 7189** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-12, BB-26, R.6, — Obv Graffiti, Cleaned — NGC Details. Fine.
From The Long Island Collection.
- 7190** 1796 Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2, Good 6 NGC. NGC Census: (1/58). PCGS Population: (5/238). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Good 6. Mintage 72,920. NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40002 Base PCGS# 6861
- 7191** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-10, BB-109, R.5, VF25 NGC. NGC Census: (1/4). PCGS Population: (0/5). VF25.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40026 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7192** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Wide Date, B-12, BB-120, R.4, VF25 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (0/7). PCGS Population: (0/7). VF25.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40037 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7193** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-25, BB-123, R.4, Fine 15 NGC. NGC Census: (2/18). PCGS Population: (0/10). Fine 15.
From The Long Island Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40040 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7194** 1799 8x5 Stars, B-23, BB-159, R.3 — Plugged — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. PCGS Population: (7/17 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40.
- 7195** 1803 Large 3, B-6, BB-255, R.2 — Damaged — NGC Details. XF.

SEATED DOLLARS

- 7196** 1850 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Mintage 7,500. NGC ID# 24YM, PCGS# 6937
- 7197** 1860-O MS60 PCGS. PCGS Population: (172/650). NGC Census: (67/411). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 515,000. NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950
- 7198** 1860-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (245/117). NGC Census: (161/89). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 515,000. NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950
- 7199** 1869 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Mintage 423,700.
- 7200** 1870 MS60 NGC. NGC Census: (2/63). PCGS Population: (2/86). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 415,000. NGC ID# 24ZD, PCGS# 6963

PROOF SEATED DOLLAR

- 7201** 1873 — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details. Mintage 600.

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

- 7202** 1879 — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details. Mintage 1,541.
- 7203** 1879 PR62 NGC. NGC Census: (53/307). PCGS Population: (143/366). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 1,541. NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 7059

MORGAN DOLLARS

- 7204** 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, Top 100, — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088
- 7205** 1879-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (8106/1866 and 419/215+). NGC Census: (7523/2230 and 214/96+). CDN: \$282 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092
- 7206** 1880 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (224/0 and 40/0+). NGC Census: (48/0 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,380 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,601,355. NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 7096



- 7207** 1880/9-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (59/3). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. PCGS# 7122
- 7208** 1881-O MS64★ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (4300/486). PCGS Population: (4473/850). CDN: \$140 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,708,000. NGC ID# 2548, PCGS# 7128

- 7209** 1882-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (20088/6660). NGC Census: (19937/8644). CDN: \$170 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 9,250,000. NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 7140
- 7210** 1882-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1131/77 and 205/11+). NGC Census: (1784/136 and 84/10+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,250,000. NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 7140
- 7211** 1883-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (982/1429). NGC Census: (653/701). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 6,250,000. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148
- 7212** 1885 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (9844/1850). NGC Census: (10970/2005). CDN: \$170 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,787,767. NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 7158
- 7213** 1885 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (190/4 and 38/1+). NGC Census: (208/8 and 13/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 17,787,767. NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 7158
- 7214** 1885 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (102/2 and 22/0+). NGC Census: (53/8 and 5/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 97159
- 7215** 1885-CC MS66+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (675/112 and 71/6+). PCGS Population: (1282/122 and 233/10+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160
- 7216** 1886 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (552/16 and 122/1+). NGC Census: (923/38 and 37/3+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 19,963,886. NGC ID# 254V, PCGS# 7166
- 7217** 1886-S MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (380/55 and 28/9+). NGC Census: (113/18 and 3/0+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 750,000. NGC ID# 254X, PCGS# 7170
- 7218** 1886-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (380/55). NGC Census: (113/18). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 750,000. NGC ID# 254X, PCGS# 7170
- 7219** 1887 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (375/6). PCGS Population: (237/2). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 20,290,710. NGC ID# 254Y, PCGS# 7172
- 7220** 1888-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (374/46 and 42/5+). NGC Census: (100/14 and 2/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 657,000. NGC ID# 2557, PCGS# 7186

7221 1889-CC VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (723/3755). NGC Census (319/2294). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 350,000. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

7222 1891 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (237/7 and 32/0+). NGC Census: (113/5 and 3/0+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 8,694,206. NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7204

7223 1892-CC MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1957/4710). NGC Census: (1148/2329). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

7224 1893 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (733/750). PCGS Population: (1413/1564). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 389,792. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

7225 1893-O AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (416/1098). NGC Census: (460/703). CDN: 1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 300,000. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

7226 1893-O AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (406/1067 and 9/31+). NGC Census: (459/689 and 1/14+). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 300,000. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

7227 1893-S Good 4 PCGS. PCGS Population: (450/6388 and 0/7+). NGC Census: (358/2875 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Good 4. Mintage 100,000. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

7228 1894-O MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (313/609). PCGS Population: (290/1098). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,723,000. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

7229 1895-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (645/831). PCGS Population: (698/686). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 450,000. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

7230 1896-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (639/339). NGC Census: (425/161). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,900,000. NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242

7231 1897 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (537/73 and 95/4+). NGC Census: (157/12 and 10/1+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,822,731. NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7246

7232 1897-S MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (354/33 and 61/4+). NGC Census: (123/13 and 9/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,825,000. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 7250



7233 1899-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (218/1 and 40/0+). NGC Census: (119/0 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,440 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,290,000. NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7260

7234 1900-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (138/0). NGC Census: (85/0). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,590,000. NGC ID# 256F, PCGS# 7266

7235 1900-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (139/0 and 12/0+). NGC Census: (85/0 and 4/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,590,000. NGC ID# 256F, PCGS# 7266

7236 1904-O MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (136/0). PCGS Population: (83/0). CDN: \$3,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 3,720,000. NGC ID# 256V, PCGS# 7292

PROOF MORGAN DOLLAR

7237 1892 PR63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (93/146 and 2/5+). NGC Census: (47/185 and 0/3+). CDN: \$3,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 1,245. NGC ID# 272M, PCGS# 7327

PEACE DOLLARS

7238 1921 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1491/204). NGC Census: (1209/143). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,006,473. NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

7239 1923 MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2582/102 and 309/3+). NGC Census: (3449/134 and 101/8+). CDN: \$380 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 30,800,000. NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7360

7240 1925 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (112/1). PCGS Population: (171/1). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,198,000. NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

7241 1928 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2139/403 and 140/49+). NGC Census: (1021/113 and 38/2+). CDN: \$605 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 360,649. NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373

7242 1928-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2049/68 and 302/4+). NGC Census: (1283/40 and 61/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,632,000. NGC ID# 257W, PCGS# 7374

7243 1928-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2049/68 and 302/4+). NGC Census: (1283/40 and 61/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,632,000. NGC ID# 257W, PCGS# 7374

7244 1934-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (508/105 and 34/21+). NGC Census: (220/27 and 2/1+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,569,500. NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7376

7245 1935 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (270/8 and 100/0+). NGC Census: (75/6 and 5/1+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,576,000. NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

GOLD DOLLARS

7246 1851-C AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (147/144). PCGS Population: (57/87). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 41,267. NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514

7247 1853 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (65/13 and 12/4+). NGC Census: (46/10 and 3/0+). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,076,051. NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521

7248 1854 Type Two MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (464/338). PCGS Population: (485/588). CDN: \$1,580 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 783,943. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531

7249 1855 Type Two MS62 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (455/402). PCGS Population: (449/652). CDN: \$1,580 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 758,269. NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532

7250 1859-S AU58 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (41/16). PCGS Population: (13/11). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 15,000. **From The Long Island Collection.** NGC ID# 25CP, PCGS# 7554

7251 1867 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (19/31). NGC Census: (18/18). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 5,200. NGC ID# 25D3, PCGS# 7566

7252 1869 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/20). NGC Census: (9/9). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,900. NGC ID# 25D5, PCGS# 7568

7253 1870-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (16/34). PCGS Population: (9/47). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,000. NGC ID# 25D7, PCGS# 7570

7254 1872 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (16/31). NGC Census: (6/11). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 3,500. NGC ID# 25D9, PCGS# 7572

7255 1873 Closed 3 MS62+ Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (3/1 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS62. Mintage 1,825. NGC ID# 25DA, PCGS# 77574



7256 1887 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (33/7). NGC Census: (17/2). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 7,500. NGC ID# 25DS, PCGS# 7588

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

7257 1840-D — Obv Scratched — NGC Details. XF Mintage 3,532. *From The Long Island Collection.*

7258 1843-C Small Date, Crosslet 4 — Harshly Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Mintage 2,900.

7259 1846-C VF20 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2/70). NGC Census: (1/70). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 4,808. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25H2, PCGS# 7741

7260 1847-D — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Mintage 15,784.

7261 1848-C VF35 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (14/117). NGC Census: (8/150). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 16,788. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25HB, PCGS# 7750

7262 1857 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (20/21 and 3/1+). NGC Census: (21/6 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 214,130. NGC ID# 25JC, PCGS# 7782

7263 1857-O AU58 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (100/50). PCGS Population: (33/29). CDN: \$1,675 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 34,000. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25JE, PCGS# 7784

7264 1858-C XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/93). NGC Census: (10/121). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 9,056. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25JH, PCGS# 7787

7265 1876-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (48/23). PCGS Population: (18/23). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 5,000. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25KV, PCGS# 7825

7266 1880 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (15/13). PCGS Population: (10/24). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 2,996. NGC ID# 25L4, PCGS# 7832

7267 1883 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/103). NGC Census: (0/48). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 1,920. NGC ID# 25L7, PCGS# 7835

7268 1883 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/94). NGC Census: (4/44). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 1,920. NGC ID# 25L7, PCGS# 7835

7269 1883 AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/86). NGC Census: (2/42). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,920. NGC ID# 25L7, PCGS# 7835

7270 1885 — Damaged — NGC Details. Unc. Mintage 800. *From The Long Island Collection.*

7271 1896 MS65 PCGS. Ex: Stecher Collection. PCGS Population: (76/46). NGC Census: (56/34). CDN: \$1,680 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 19,000. NGC ID# 25LL, PCGS# 7848

7272 1896 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (56/34). PCGS Population: (76/46). CDN: \$1,680 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 19,000. NGC ID# 25LL, PCGS# 7848

7273 1902 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (66/6). PCGS Population: (54/2). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 133,500. NGC ID# 25LT, PCGS# 7854

7274 1905 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (109/5). NGC Census: (110/9). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 217,800. NGC ID# 25LW, PCGS# 7857

7275 1907 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (470/125 and 37/12+). NGC Census: (430/143 and 21/6+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 336,200. NGC ID# 25LY, PCGS# 7859

7276 1907 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (470/125). NGC Census: (430/143). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 336,200. NGC ID# 25LY, PCGS# 7859

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

7277 1911-D — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. PCGS Population: (287/3251 and 2/60+). NGC Census: (47/5042 and 0/58+). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 55,680. *From The Timpanogos Collection.*

7278 1914 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (858/453). PCGS Population: (701/527). CDN: \$1,995 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 240,000. NGC ID# 2898, PCGS# 7946



7279 1925-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (701/44). NGC Census: (1006/75). CDN: \$1,335 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 578,000. NGC ID# 289B, PCGS# 7949

7280 1928 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: D. Brent Pogue Collection. PCGS Population: (378/13). NGC Census: (483/30). CDN: \$1,335 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 416,000. NGC ID# 289E, PCGS# 7952

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

- 7281 1854 AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (595/736). NGC Census: (1317/879). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 138,600. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969
- 7282 1854 MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (104/616). NGC Census: (371/476). CDN: \$1,610 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 138,600. NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969
- 7283 1854-O — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU.** Mintage 24,000. *From The Long Island Collection.*
- 7284 1856-S Small S AU53 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (41/93 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (74/181 and 0/1+). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 34,500. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975
- 7285 1870 AU53 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (29/143 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (27/194 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 3,535. NGC ID# 25MS, PCGS# 7991
- 7286 1878 MS61 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (854/2117). PCGS Population: (450/3300). CDN: \$1,610 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 82,324. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000
- 7287 1888 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** Mintage 5,000.

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

- 7288 1834 Plain 4, HM-3, R.2, AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (100/192 and 2/11+). NGC Census: (441/285 and 3/7+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 657,460. PCGS# 765193 Base PCGS# 8171
- 7289 1838 HM-1, R.3 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** Mintage 286,588.
- 7290 1838-C Repunched 5, HM-2, R.5 — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. VF.** Mintage 17,179. *From The Long Island Collection.*

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

- 7291 1840-D Tall D Fine 12 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (3/91 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (2/74 and 0/0+). Mintage 22,896. NGC ID# 25SG, PCGS# 8198
- 7292 1842-D Small Date VF35 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (20/150 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (4/135 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 59,608. NGC ID# 25SX, PCGS# 8210

- 7293 1843-D Medium D VF25 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (11/213 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (2/226 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 98,452. NGC ID# 25T4, PCGS# 8215

- 7294 1843-O Large Letters AU50 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (19/29 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (16/91 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 101,075. NGC ID# 28BF, PCGS# 8216

- 7295 1844-D VF20 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (13/262). NGC Census: (1/241). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 88,982. NGC ID# 25T9, PCGS# 8221

- 7296 1845-D XF40 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (32/216). NGC Census: (26/227). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 90,629. NGC ID# 25TC, PCGS# 8224

- 7297 1846-D — Reverse Graffiti — NGC Details. XF.** Mintage 80,294.

- 7298 1846-D/D VF35 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (12/125). NGC Census: (2/132). CDN: \$1,875 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 80,294. *From The Timpanogos Collection.*

- 7299 1848-D VF25 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (11/140 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (2/115 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,675 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 47,465. NGC ID# 25TU, PCGS# 8238

- 7300 1851-C VF25 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (3/133). NGC Census: (3/144). CDN: \$1,575 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 49,176. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25U6, PCGS# 8247

- 7301 1851-D VF25 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (10/124 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (1/133 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 62,710. NGC ID# 25U7, PCGS# 8248

- 7302 1854-D Large D XF40 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (19/175). NGC Census: (12/201). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 56,413. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25UK, PCGS# 8258

- 7303 1859 AU53 NGC.** NGC Census: (18/37). PCGS Population: (10/19). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 16,734. NGC ID# 25VB, PCGS# 8280

- 7304 1866-S No Motto Fine 15 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (8/49). NGC Census: (3/44). Mintage 9,000. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25VY, PCGS# 8300

- 7305 1874-S XF45 NGC.** NGC Census: (13/37). PCGS Population: (6/33). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 16,000. NGC ID# 25WR, PCGS# 8335

- 7306 1876-CC VG8 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (2/74). PCGS Population: (5/97). Mintage 6,887. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25WX, PCGS# 8340

- 7307 1877-CC Fine 15 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (6/103). NGC Census: (2/90). Mintage 8,680. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 25X2, PCGS# 8343



- 7308 1881 MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (81/12). PCGS Population: (30/4). CDN: \$1,485 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,708,802. NGC ID# 25XD, PCGS# 8354

- 7309 1890-CC MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (101/168). PCGS Population: (54/185). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 53,800. NGC ID# 25Y3, PCGS# 8376

- 7310 1891-CC AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (524/1088). PCGS Population: (314/913). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 208,000. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

- 7311 1891-CC MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (224/614 and 0/28+). NGC Census: (359/657 and 3/26+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 208,000. *From The Timpanogos Collection.* NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

- 7312 1891-CC MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (359/658). PCGS Population: (225/615). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 208,000. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

7313 1891-CC MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (359/660). PCGS Population: (225/615). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 208,000. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

7314 1893 MS65+ NGC. NGC Census: (97/9 and 8/0+). PCGS Population: (44/8 and 2/2+). CDN: \$1,520 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,528,197. NGC ID# 25YA, PCGS# 8383

7315 1893-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (54/3 and 9/1+). NGC Census: (33/4 and 1/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 224,000. NGC ID# 25YD, PCGS# 8386

7316 1901 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (119/33). PCGS Population: (90/26). CDN: \$1,485 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 615,900. NGC ID# 25YW, PCGS# 8402

7317 1904 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (89/25). NGC Census: (54/24). CDN: \$1,520 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 392,000. NGC ID# 25Z4, PCGS# 8409

7318 1906-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (41/17 and 6/1+). NGC Census: (21/11 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 598,000. NGC ID# 25ZB, PCGS# 8415

7319 1908 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (58/7). PCGS Population: (52/8). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 421,874. NGC ID# 25ZE, PCGS# 8418

INDIAN HALF EAGLE

7320 1915 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (474/40). PCGS Population: (522/62). CDN: \$2,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 588,075. NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

LIBERTY EAGLES

7321 1841 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (30/74). PCGS Population: (17/32). CDN: \$1,530 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 63,131. NGC ID# 262H, PCGS# 8582

7322 1843-O — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Mintage 175,162.

7323 1844 VG10 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/32). NGC Census: (0/39). Mintage 6,361. NGC ID# 262S, PCGS# 8590

7324 1844-O AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (44/61). NGC Census: (40/208). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 118,700. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 262T, PCGS# 8591

7325 1845 AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (15/62). PCGS Population: (13/15). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 26,153. NGC ID# 262U, PCGS# 8592

7326 1849 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (28/44). NGC Census: (124/45). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 653,618. *From The Timpanogos Collection.* NGC ID# 2635, PCGS# 8601

7327 1850 Small Date AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/22). NGC Census: (35/54). CDN: \$1,580 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 291,451. NGC ID# 2638, PCGS# 8604

7328 1852-O VF35 PCGS. Gold CAC. PCGS Population: (8/99). NGC Census: (2/101). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 18,000. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 263D, PCGS# 8609

7329 1852-O — Cleaned — ANACS. AU55 Details. Mintage 18,000.

7330 1856-S AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (30/95). NGC Census: (31/159). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 68,000. NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621

7331 1870-S VF20 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (8/61). NGC Census: (2/54). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 8,000. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 264V, PCGS# 8659

7332 1880-CC VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (2/185). PCGS Population: (7/148). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 11,190. NGC ID# 265T, PCGS# 8688

7333 1880-O XF45 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (32/127). NGC Census: (29/134). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 9,200. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 265U, PCGS# 8689

7334 1891 MS63+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (65/4 and 5/1+). NGC Census: (48/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 91,868. NGC ID# 266T, PCGS# 8719

7335 1891-CC AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (438/1334 and 4/17+). NGC Census: (560/1383 and 4/15+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 103,732. *From The Timpanogos Collection.* NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

7336 1891-CC AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (438/1334 and 4/17+). NGC Census: (560/1383 and 4/15+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 103,732. *From The Timpanogos Collection.* NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

7337 1891-CC MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (594/517). PCGS Population: (515/575). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 103,732. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

7338 1898 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (98/14). NGC Census: (106/28). CDN: \$1,560 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 812,197. NGC ID# 267G, PCGS# 8740

7339 1901 MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (5681/944 and 756/73+). NGC Census: (3408/2328 and 449/632+). CDN: \$1,560 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,718,825. NGC ID# 267F, PCGS# 8747

7340 1901-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4318/1518). NGC Census: (4382/1542). CDN: \$1,525 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,812,750. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

7341 1901-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (4322/1519). NGC Census: (4386/1543). CDN: \$1,540 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,812,750. *From The Collection of Mike Orlando.* NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749



7342 1901-S MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1277/243 and 102/23+). NGC Census: (1317/226 and 23/7+). CDN: \$2,430 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,812,750. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

7343 1902-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (609/128). NGC Census: (773/150). CDN: \$1,540 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 469,500. NGC ID# 267U, PCGS# 8751

7344 1906-D MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (244/36). NGC Census: (144/24). CDN: \$1,525 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 981,000. NGC ID# 2685, PCGS# 8760

7345 1906-D MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (145/24). PCGS Population: (245/36). CDN: \$1,560 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 981,000. NGC ID# 2685, PCGS# 8760

7346 1907 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (77/1). NGC Census: (131/7). CDN: \$3,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,203,973. NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 8763

INDIAN EAGLES

7347 1907 No Motto MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2038/1371 and 87/113+). NGC Census: (1229/1308 and 22/49+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 239,400. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

7348 1908-D No Motto MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (176/87). PCGS Population: (366/211). CDN: \$2,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 210,000. NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854

7349 1908-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (153/262). NGC Census: (202/163). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 59,850. *From The Timpanogos Collection.* NGC ID# 28GL, PCGS# 8861

7350 1909-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (177/155). NGC Census: (88/77). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 292,350. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 28GP, PCGS# 8864

7351 1911-D AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (84/577 and 0/8+). NGC Census: (111/650 and 0/6+). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 30,100. *From The Timpanogos Collection.* NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

7352 1912 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (428/60). NGC Census: (277/70). CDN: \$2,065 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 405,083. NGC ID# 28GW, PCGS# 8871

7353 1916-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (134/530). NGC Census: (215/211). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 138,500. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 28H7, PCGS# 8880

7354 1926 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (4864/540 and 283/43+). NGC Census: (5001/654 and 94/11+). CDN: \$1,555 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,014,000. NGC ID# 28H9, PCGS# 8882

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

7355 1850 VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (12/1555). PCGS Population: (67/1243). CDN: \$1,910.09. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 1,170,261. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

7356 1850 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Mintage 1,170,261. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

7357 1850 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Mintage 1,170,261.

7358 1851 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (185/269). PCGS Population: (125/234). CDN: \$2,200.40. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 2,087,155. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

7359 1858 AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (42/305). PCGS Population: (77/161). CDN: \$2,085.09. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 211,714. *From The Long Island Collection.* NGC ID# 2697, PCGS# 8923

7360 1860 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Mintage 577,670.

7361 1861 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (978/335). PCGS Population: (441/507). CDN: \$2,283.84. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 2,976,453. NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

7362 1861 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Mintage 2,976,453.

7363 1861 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Mintage 2,976,453.

7364 1863-S AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (261/648). PCGS Population: (84/284). CDN: \$2,130.71. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 966,570. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

7365 1869-S AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (378/379). PCGS Population: (182/266). CDN: \$2,035.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 686,750. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 26A6, PCGS# 8956

7366 1871-S AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (505/714). PCGS Population: (277/431). CDN: \$1,825.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 928,000. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 26AC, PCGS# 8962

7367 1872-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (492/186). PCGS Population: (211/204). CDN: \$1,835.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 780,000. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 26AF, PCGS# 8965

7368 1873 Open 3 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Mintage 1,709,825.

7369 1873 Open 3 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3069/2497). NGC Census: (2524/1124). CDN: \$2,380 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,709,825. NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967

7370 1873-S Closed 3 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (312/527). NGC Census: (755/411). CDN: \$1,835.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,040,600. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 26AK, PCGS# 8969

7371 1873-S Closed 3 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (312/527). NGC Census: (755/411). CDN: \$1,835.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,040,600. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 26AK, PCGS# 8969

7372 1874 MS60 NGC. NGC Census: (141/227). PCGS Population: (117/408). CDN: \$2,490 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 366,800. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 26AN, PCGS# 8970

7373 1874 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (323/85). NGC Census: (199/28). CDN: \$2,755 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 366,800. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 26AN, PCGS# 8970

7374 1874-CC PCGS Genuine. The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an Uncirculated specimen that has been harshly cleaned on the upper obverse. Mintage 115,085. *From The Timpanogos Collection.*

7375 1875-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (1731/1407). PCGS Population: (950/1495). CDN: \$1,965.81. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,230,000. NGC ID# 26AU, PCGS# 8975

7376 1876-S MS61 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (1293/579). PCGS Population: (1689/934). CDN: \$2,380 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,597,000. *From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978



- 7377 1876-S MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (800/140). NGC Census: (493/86). CDN: \$2,825 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,597,000. NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978
- 7378 1877-S MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (324/1167). NGC Census: (424/1242). CDN: \$1,851.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,735,000.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8984
- 7379 1878 MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (245/1041). NGC Census: (261/885). CDN: \$1,836.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985
- 7380 1878 MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (245/1041). NGC Census: (261/885). CDN: \$1,836.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985
- 7381 1878 MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (245/1041). NGC Census: (261/885). CDN: \$1,836.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985
- 7382 1878 MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (245/1041). NGC Census: (261/885). CDN: \$1,836.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985

- 7383 1878 MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (245/1041). NGC Census: (261/885). CDN: \$1,836.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 543,645.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B3, PCGS# 8985
- 7384 1878-S MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (565/124). PCGS Population: (678/247). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,739,000.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B5, PCGS# 8987
- 7385 1879 MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (99/312). NGC Census: (103/176). CDN: \$1,836.91. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 207,630.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26B6, PCGS# 8988
- 7386 1879-S MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (137/580). NGC Census: (129/302). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,233,800. NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991
- 7387 1879-S — Cleaned — NGC Details.** Unc. Mintage 1,233,800.
- 7388 1880 AU55 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (92/133). NGC Census: (109/183). CDN: \$1,924.81. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 51,456. NGC ID# 26BA, PCGS# 8992
- 7389 1883-S MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1227/325). NGC Census: (499/100). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,189,000.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 9000
- 7390 1895-S MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1450/304). NGC Census: (867/186). CDN: \$3,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,143,500. NGC ID# 26CE, PCGS# 9028
- 7391 1896 MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (1659/194). PCGS Population: (1436/242). CDN: \$2,805 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 792,500.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CF, PCGS# 9029
- 7392 1896-S MS62 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (4130/1868). NGC Census: (3667/1209). CDN: \$1,960 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,403,925. NGC ID# 26CG, PCGS# 9030
- 7393 1898 MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (729/216). PCGS Population: (744/255). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 170,300.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CK, PCGS# 9033

- 7394 1898-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (4808/1346). PCGS Population: (5154/2026). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,575,175. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034
- 7395 1900 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (24222/12289). NGC Census: (25381/8167). CDN: \$2,030 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,874,584.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CP, PCGS# 9037
- 7396 1900 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (24222/12289). NGC Census: (25381/8167). CDN: \$2,030 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,874,584.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CP, PCGS# 9037
- 7397 1900-S MS63 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1165/172). NGC Census: (805/113). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,459,500. NGC ID# 26CR, PCGS# 9038
- 7398 1901-S MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (601/130). NGC Census: (337/71). CDN: \$2,780 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,596,000.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CT, PCGS# 9040
- 7399 1904-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (8555/3603). PCGS Population: (7539/4195). CDN: \$1,930 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 5,134,175.
From The Selman Family Collection, Part II.
NGC ID# 26CZ, PCGS# 9046
- 7400 1907-S MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1058/438). NGC Census: (761/319). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,165,800. NGC ID# 26D9, PCGS# 9054

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

- 7401 1907 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (5493/3045). NGC Census: (2187/842). CDN: \$2,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 361,667. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141



7402 1908 No Motto MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (29016/10415). NGC Census: (11668/4877). CDN: \$2,215 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,271,551. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

7403 1908-D No Motto MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (1583/2166). PCGS Population: (1193/3500). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 663,750. NGC ID# 26F7, PCGS# 9143

7404 1909-S MS63 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (1785/1550). PCGS Population: (2188/2422). CDN: \$2,005 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,774,925. NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9153

7405 1910-D MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2166/3933). NGC Census: (2237/2247). CDN: \$1,990 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 429,000. NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155

7406 1910-D MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (2240/2248). PCGS Population: (2216/3951). CDN: \$1,955 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 429,000. NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155

7407 1910-D MS63 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (2237/2247). PCGS Population: (2166/3928). CDN: \$1,930 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 429,000. NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155

7408 1911-D MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (4100/3058 and 161/160+). NGC Census: (3900/2783 and 50/108+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 846,500. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

7409 1911-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2424/642). NGC Census: (2184/603). CDN: \$2,270 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 846,500. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

7410 1913-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (202/770). PCGS Population: (157/1527). CDN: \$2,030 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 34,000. NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163

7411 1914-D MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (2072/723). PCGS Population: (3076/1318). CDN: \$2,225 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 453,000. NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165

7412 1915-S MS63 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (5718/7649). PCGS Population: (4674/7676). CDN: \$2,025 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 567,500. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

7413 1916-S MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (1405/928). PCGS Population: (1760/1415). CDN: \$2,075 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 796,000. NGC ID# 26FX, PCGS# 9169

7414 1922 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (10366/1608). NGC Census: (8955/535). CDN: \$1,975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,375,500. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

7415 1923 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (12614/3162). PCGS Population: (11921/5593). CDN: \$1,930 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 566,000. NGC ID# 26G5, PCGS# 9175

7416 1923-D MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (2037/2524). PCGS Population: (2852/4494). CDN: \$1,975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,702,250. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

7417 1927 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (54145/37634). NGC Census: (54801/24207). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

7418 1936-D Cincinnati MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (69/1 and 15/1+). NGC Census: (34/0 and 6/0+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 5,005. NGC ID# BYCK, PCGS# 9284

7419 1892 Columbian — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Proof, AU Details. Mintage 100.

7420 1928 Hawaiian MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (15/1644). PCGS Population: (26/2760). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 9,958. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

7421 1928 Hawaiian MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1115/685). NGC Census: (724/431). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 9,958. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

7422 1923-S Monroe MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (112/13). NGC Census: (61/10). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 274,077. NGC ID# BYH4, PCGS# 9333

7423 1938 Texas MS67+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (76/2 and 14/0+). NGC Census: (52/3 and 4/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 3,780. NGC ID# BYJL, PCGS# 9394

MODERN BULLION COINS

7424 1995-W Silver Eagle PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (3001/197 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (5047/697 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR69. Mintage 30,125. NGC ID# 26K2, PCGS# 9887

7425 1995-W Silver Eagle PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (3001/197). NGC Census: (5047/697). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR69. Mintage 30,125. NGC ID# 26K2, PCGS# 9887



7426 1995 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (51). NGC Census: (127). CDN: \$6,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 83,752. NGC ID# 26MB, PCGS# 9890

7427 1998 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (561). PCGS Population: (59). CDN: \$4,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 169,029. NGC ID# 26NK, PCGS# 9935

7428 1999-W Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, Unfinished Proof Dies, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (421). PCGS Population: (68). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26LB, PCGS# 99940

7429 2017-W American Liberty High Relief, First Day of Issue, PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (422). NGC Census: (515). NGC ID# CWU6, PCGS# 624313 Base PCGS# 624310

7430 (2014) "1787 Brasher Doubloon" Ungraded NGC. 26.4 grams .9999 fine gold. #365 of 500 novodels privately struck for the Monaco booth at the 2014 ANA convention in Chicago, as a promotion for a genuine Brasher doubloon exhibited by the firm. Ron Landis, formerly of the Gallery Mint, served as engraver and coiner. EB "hallmark" on left (facing) wing. Although NGC has omitted a numerical or descriptive grade, the piece is essentially as struck.

TERRITORIAL GOLD

7431 (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge — Graffiti — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. K-24, R.3.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

7432 1853 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, BG-514, High R.5, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/9). NGC Census: (2/1). MS63. NGC ID# 2BLC, PCGS# 10491

7433 1873 Liberty Head Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-728, R.3, MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (7/2 and 0/0+). MS67. NGC ID# 2BNA, PCGS# 10555

7434 1868 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-746, High R.4, MS65 Deep Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BNV, PCGS# 683022 Base PCGS# 10573

7435 1874 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-795, R.3, MS67 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (3/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BRF, PCGS# 680361 Base PCGS# 10622

7436 1876 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799E, High R.7, — Obverse Damaged — NGC Details. Unc. NGC ID# 2BRR, PCGS# 10631

7437 1870 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-908, R.5, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (3/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). MS67. NGC ID# 2BW4, PCGS# 10766

7438 1870 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1010, R.3, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (4/0). MS67. NGC ID# 2BYK, PCGS# 10839

7439 1871 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1011, R.2, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (6/0). PCGS Population: (4/0). MS67. NGC ID# 2BYL, PCGS# 10840

PATTERNS

7440 1850 One Cent, Judd-119 Original, Pollock-134, Low R.6 PR62 NGC. NGC Census: (1/11). PCGS Population: (4/25). NGC ID# 2983, PCGS# 11511

7441 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-751, Pollock-834, Low R.7, PR62 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/5 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 70980

7442 1878 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1563, Pollock-1754, Low R.6 — Artificial Toning — NGC Details. Proof.

ERRORS

7443 1984-S Lincoln Cent — Struck on a Dime Planchet — PR63 Cameo NGC. 2.3 grams.

7444 Undated Jefferson Nickel — Struck 40% Off Center — PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.

7445 (1977)-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Dime Planchet — PR64 NGC. 2.3 grams.

7446 1977-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet — PR67 Cameo PCGS.

7447 1928-S Mercury Dime — 20% Off Center — MS65 Full Bands PCGS.

7448 1978-S Roosevelt Dime — Obverse Partial Clad Layer Missing — PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. 1.8 grams.

7449 1980-P Kennedy Half Dollar — Struck on an Anthony Dollar Planchet — MS65 PCGS. 8.1 grams.

7450 1976-S Eisenhower Dollar, Clad, Type Two — 180 Degree Rotated Dies — PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS.

GSA DOLLAR

7451 1885-CC GSA MS65 ★ NGC. NGC Census: (1691/405 and 21/10*). PCGS Population: (111/57 and 21/10*). CDN: \$1,170 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 518875 Base PCGS# 7160

LINCOLN



7452 (1886) Lincoln Inauguration/Assassination Presidential Medal, Uncertified. King-518, Julian-PR-12, Cunningham-22-240Cbz. Bronzed copper, 77 mm. Dies by George T. Morgan.

BETTS MEDALS

7453 Two Betts Medals. 1720 Louisbourg Founded MS63 Brown Uncertified, Betts-144, bronze, 41 mm; and Victories of 1758 and 1759 MS63 Uncertified, Betts-419, brass, 43 mm. (Total: 2 medals)

7454 1759 Quebec Taken MS64 Brown Uncertified, Betts-421. Bronze, 40 mm.

End of Auction

Terms and Conditions of Auction

Auctioneer and Auction:

1. This Auction is presented by Heritage Auctions, a d/b/a/ of Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc., Heritage Auctions, Inc., Heritage Collectibles, Inc., Heritage Luxury Property Auctions, Inc., Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., Heritage Vintage Sports Auctions, Inc., Currency Auctions of America, Inc., Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, or Heritage Auctions – Europe Cooperatief U.A. as identified with the applicable licensing information on the title page of the catalog or on the HA.com Internet site (the “Auctioneer”). The Auction is conducted under these Terms and Conditions of Auction and applicable state and local law. Announcements and corrections from the podium and those made through the Terms and Conditions of Auctions appearing on the Internet at HA.com supersede those in the printed catalog.

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2. All bids are subject to a Buyer's Premium which is in addition to the placed successful bid:
 - For Domain Names & Intellectual Property Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is fifteen percent (15%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For US Animation Art, Comic, Currency, Movie Posters, Sports Collectibles, US Coin, and World & Ancient Coin Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is twenty percent (20%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot, except for Sports Collectibles lots which are subject to a minimum of \$14 per lot;
 - For Wine Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is twenty-three percent (23%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For European Comic Art Auction lots, the Buyer's Premium is twenty-five percent (25%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For lots in all other categories not listed above, the Buyer's Premium per lot is twenty-five percent (25%) on the first \$300,000 subject to a minimum of \$49 per lot, plus twenty percent (20%) of any amount between \$300,000 and \$3,000,000, plus twelve point five percent (12.5%) of any amount over \$3,000,000.

Bidders:

3. Any person participating or registering for the Auction agrees to be bound by and accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction (“Bidder(s)”).
4. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a client in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person from the auction.
5. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

6. In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Internet bids will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Auctioneer may, in its sole discretion, require a deposit in good funds of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of each bid prior to acceptance of the bid. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Settlement via check and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction.

Bidding Options:

7. Auctioneer accepts bids from the Internet, telephone, fax, mail, floor, and HeritageLive! from registered clients.
 8. Bids in Signature® Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#biddingTutorial>.
 9. Presentation of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) and floor bids must be on-increment or at a half increment (“Cut Bid”). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
 10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding or entry of bids. When identical mail or fax bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and received by Auctioneer at least two business days prior to Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or fax bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, fax, email, Internet, or in person once Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
 11. Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted.
- Current bidding increments during any live auction session or components thereof (e.g. mail/fax bids and LiveProxy bidding) (see www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#guidelines-increments) are:

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature® Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE “Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's

Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
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22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

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24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
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26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
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28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
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30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage foreclosure auction venue is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit

balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping,zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
 32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
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 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
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 35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
 35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
 35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
 36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.
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37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
 38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
 39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
 40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
 41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.
- #### **Release:**
42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these

Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

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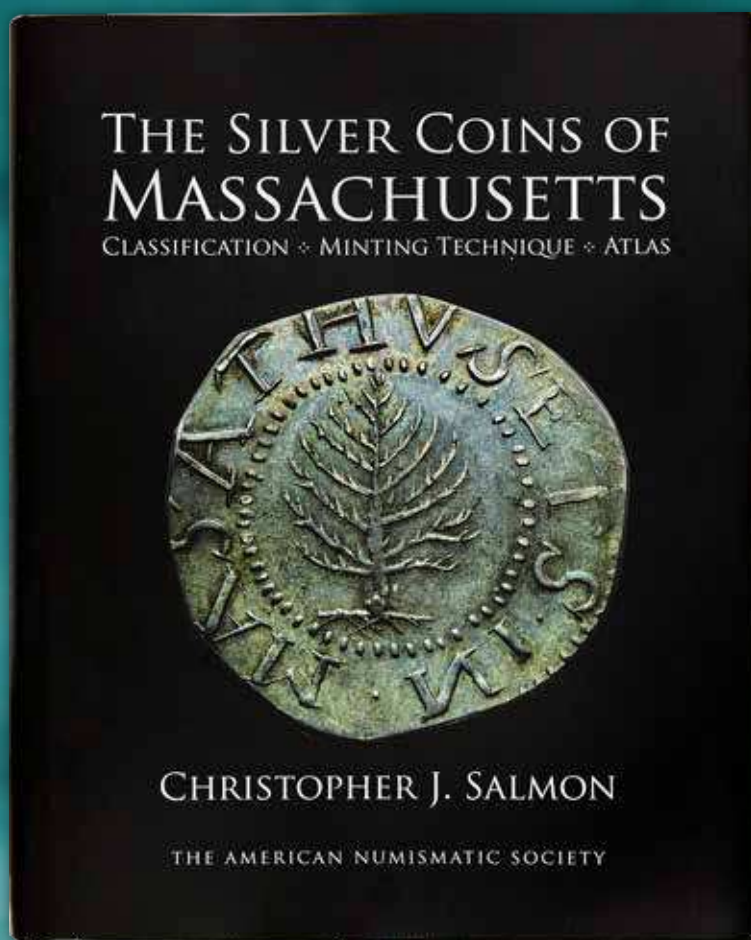
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Locations

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214-528-3500 • 877-HERITAGE (437-4824)

2801 W. Airport Freeway

Dallas, TX 75261-4127

*NW Corner of W. Airport Freeway (Hwy. 183)
and Valley View Lane*

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310-492-8600

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Beverly Hills, CA 90212

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215 West Ohio

Chicago, IL 60654

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New York, NY 10022

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250 Royal Palm Way, Suite 306

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Corporate Officers

R. Steven Ivy, CEO & Co-Chairman

James L. Halperin, Co-Chairman

Gregory J. Rohan, President¹

Paul Minshull, Chief Operating Officer

Todd Imhof, Executive Vice President

Kathleen Guzman, Senior Vice President, Managing Director, New York¹

¹ Primary office location: New York

² Primary office location: Beverly Hills

³ Primary office location: San Francisco

⁴ Primary office location: Hong Kong

⁵ Primary office location: Palm Beach

⁶ Primary office location: Chicago

⁷ Primary office location: London

⁸ Primary office location: Amsterdam

Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
U.S. Currency	Chicago	August 17-20, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Chicago	August 18-22, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Chicago	August 19-20, 2021	Closed
U.S. Currency	Long Beach	September 29-October 4, 2021	August 9, 2021
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	September 29-October 3, 2021	August 16, 2021
World Paper Money	Dallas	October 22, 2021	September 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	October 28-29, 2021	September 3, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	Closed
Estate of Phyllis McGuire	Dallas	August 10, 2021	Closed
Nature and Science	Dallas	September 2, 2021	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	September 22, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	September 30, 2021	July 21, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 4, 2021	August 2, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 19, 2021	August 17, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	October 23, 2021	August 20, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 28, 2021	August 18, 2021
American Art	Dallas	November 5, 2021	September 3, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	November 9, 2021	September 7, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	November 16, 2021	September 7, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 17, 2021	September 15, 2021
Ethnographic & Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	December 2, 2021	September 22, 2021
European Art	Dallas	December 3, 2021	October 1, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	December 14, 2021	November 9, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24-25, 2021	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	July 24-25, 2021	Closed
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 31, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	July 31, 2021	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	August 6-8, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	August 21-22, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	September 9-10, 2021	Closed
Comic & Comic Art International	Dallas	October 2-3, 2021	August 12, 2021
Trading Card Games	Dallas	October 15, 2021	August 25, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	October 16-17, 2021	August 18, 2021
Sports	Dallas	October 23, 2021	September 22, 2021
Video Games	Dallas	October 29-30, 2021	September 8, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 7, 2021	September 9, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	November 18-19, 2021	September 28, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 20-21, 2021	September 28, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Space Exploration	Dallas	September 24, 2021	August 3, 2021
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 25-26, 2021	July 28, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 20, 2021	August 23, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 12-13, 2021	September 14, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	December 9-10, 2021	October 11, 2021
Arms & Armor	Dallas	December 12, 2021	October 14, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Wine	Dallas	September 10, 2021	July 20, 2021
Real Estate	Maui, Hawaii	September 14, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	September 26, 2021	July 29, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 27, 2021	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	November 17, 2021	September 2, 2021
Wine	Beverly Hills	December 3, 2021	October 12, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	December 6, 2021	September 21, 2021

HA.com/Consign | 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) | **Visit HA.com/Auctions for the most current schedule. All dates are subject to change.**

SHOWCASE & SELECT AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 PM Sunday & Monday
Sports | 10 PM Sunday
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sunday
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesday
Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesday
Video Games & Trading Card Games | 8 PM Tuesday

U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesday & Wednesday
Comic Art & Animation | 6 PM Wednesday
Prints & Multiples Showcase | 1 PM Third Wednesday
Photographs Showcase | 1 PM Second Wednesday
Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesday

Sports Showcase | 10 PM Third Thursday
World Coins | 7 PM Thursday
Fine & Decorative Arts Showcase | 1 PM Second Thursday
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursday
Wine Showcase | 8 PM Second Thursday

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and NYC Second Hand Dealers License #1364739. BP 12-25%; see HA.com.

All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.

7/19/2021

4475



4476



PRICE • \$50



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LONDON | PARIS | GENEVA | AMSTERDAM | HONG KONG

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